Financial Statements

Contents

Statement by the National Parks Board

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

In our opinion,

a) the accompanying financial statements of National Parks Board ("NParks") and its subsidiary (the "Group"), are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the National Parks Board Act, Chapter 198A (the "Act"), the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018 and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and NParks as at 31 March 2022, and the financial performance, changes in equity of the Group and NParks and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date;

b) the receipt, expenditure, investments of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by NParks during the year have been, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Public Sector (Governance) Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to money of or managed by NParks; and

c) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of NParks whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

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

On behalf of the Board

BENNY LIM
Chairman

KENNETH ER BOON HWEE
Chief Executive Officer

20 July 2022

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of National Parks Board

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Parks Board ("NParks") and its subsidiary (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the statements of financial position of the Group and NParks as at 31 March 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity of the Group and NParks and the consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, the statement of financial position, statements of comprehensive income and statements of changes in equity of NParks are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the National Parks Board Act, Chapter 198A (the "Act"), the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, Act 5 of 2018 (the "Public Sector (Governance) Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS"), so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Group and NParks as at 31 March 2022 and the results and changes in equity of Group and NParks and cash flows of the Group 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 Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and the statement by National Parks Board, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of National Parks Board

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

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

A statutory board is constituted based on its constitutional act and its dissolution requires Parliament's approval. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 there is intention to wind up the Group or for the Group to cease operations.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group'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.

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 controls.

- 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 Group's internal controls.

- 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 Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of National Parks Board

- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the receipts, expenditure, investments of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Public Sector (Governance) Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by NParks.

(b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of NParks whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

Basis for Opinion

We concluded our audit in accordance with SSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ACRA Code together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on management's compliance.

Responsibilities of management for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements

Management is responsible for ensuring that the receipts, expenditure, investments of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Public Sector (Governance) Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by NParks. This responsibility includes monitoring related compliance requirements relevant to NParks, and implementing internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of National Parks Board

Auditor's responsibilities for compliance audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's compliance based on our audit of the financial statements. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investments of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Public Sector (Governance) Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by NParks.

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

Other matter

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were audited by another firm of auditors whose report dated 14 July 2021 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Foo Kon Tan LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore,
20 July 2022

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2022

	NOTE	GROUP 2021/2022 $	GROUP 2020/2021 $	NPARKS 2021/2022 $	NPARKS 2020/2021 $
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	195,784,403	189,598,757	195,784,403	189,598,757
Investment in a subsidiary	4	-	-	2	2
Right-of-use assets	5(a)	9,952,191	12,314,726	9,952,191	12,314,726
Lease receivables	5(b)	6,127,745	7,675,751	6,127,745	7,675,751
Trade receivables	6	2,352,000	672,000	2,352,000	672,000
		214,216,339	210,261,234	214,216,341	210,261,236
Current assets					
Lease receivables	5(b)	1,550,298	1,505,204	1,550,298	1,505,204
Trade receivables	6	3,181,460	3,899,264	3,181,460	3,879,764
Other receivables	7	9,557,822	10,550,111	9,566,709	10,555,081
Prepayments		2,718,889	4,156,953	2,717,539	4,155,603
Cash and cash equivalents	8	368,237,278	386,094,921	367,882,350	385,747,762
		385,245,747	406,206,453	384,898,356	405,843,414
Total assets		599,462,086	616,467,687	599,114,697	616,104,650
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and other funds					
Share capital	9	34,912,734	27,946,236	34,912,734	27,946,236
Capital account	10	4,528,275	4,528,275	4,528,275	4,528,275
Other reserve	11	18,039,559	18,049,937	18,039,559	18,049,937
Accumulated surplus		266,238,664	267,512,709	265,899,761	267,177,321
		323,719,232	318,037,157	323,380,329	317,701,769
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	5(c)	12,535,744	16,117,838	12,535,744	16,117,838
Deferred capital grants	12	141,997,121	144,964,226	141,997,121	144,964,226
Deferred revenue	13	1,829,261	1,885,235	1,829,261	1,885,235
Provision for pension costs	14	1,663,290	1,674,978	1,663,290	1,674,978
		158,025,416	164,642,277	158,025,416	164,642,277

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2022

	NOTE	GROUP 2021/2022 $	GROUP 2020/2021 $	NPARKS 2021/2022 $	NPARKS 2020/2021 $
Current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	5(c)	3,878,900	3,756,851	3,878,900	3,756,851
Deferred revenue	13	2,784,558	939,082	2,784,558	919,582
Provision for pension costs	14	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Trade and other payables	15	77,170,802	91,334,640	77,162,316	91,326,491
Government grants received in advance	16	33,469,961	28,330,704	33,469,961	28,330,704
Contribution to consolidated fund		293,217	9,306,976	293,217	9,306,976
		117,717,438	133,788,253	117,708,952	133,760,604
Total liabilities		275,742,854	298,430,530	275,734,368	298,402,881
Total equity and liabilities		599,462,086	616,467,687	599,114,697	616,104,650
Net assets of the Garden City Fund	17	19,032,192	11,454,760	19,032,192	11,454,760
Net assets of National Productivity Fund	18	4,007	1,531	4,007	1,531

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	NOTE	GROUP 2021/2022 $	GROUP 2020/2021 $	NPARKS 2021/2022 $	NPARKS 2020/2021 $
INCOME OR EXPENDITURE					
Operating income					
Rental income		4,562,944	5,553,333	4,562,944	5,553,333
Admission charges		408,279	80,688	408,279	80,688
Plan fees		1,967,623	1,584,919	1,967,623	1,584,919
Course fees		489,758	511,726	489,758	511,726
Agency fees		1,375,352	774,365	1,375,352	774,365
Interest income		1,624,473	3,757,456	1,624,348	3,754,004
Carpark income		899,777	806,474	899,777	806,474
Certificates and permit fees		2,095,815	1,536,970	2,095,815	1,536,970
Laboratory and inspection fees		1,096,911	1,006,101	1,096,911	1,006,101
Licence fees		2,748,533	2,414,384	2,748,533	2,414,384
Quarantine fees and services		1,316,279	1,028,126	1,316,279	1,028,126
Miscellaneous income	19	2,202,369	3,589,768	2,189,996	3,576,647
Total income	19	20,788,113	22,644,310	20,775,615	22,627,737
Operating expenditure					
Staff costs	20	(139,469,685)	(126,633,982)	(139,469,685)	(126,633,982)
Maintenance of parks		(143,580,204)	(127,667,424)	(143,580,204)	(127,667,424)
Animal and veterinary related expenses		(10,157,165)	(8,968,819)	(10,157,165)	(8,968,819)
General and administrative expenses		(63,426,388)	(59,865,914)	(63,417,405)	(59,857,976)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	3, 5(a)	(19,028,584)	(17,776,474)	(19,028,584)	(17,776,474)
		(375,662,026)	(340,912,613)	(375,653,043)	(340,904,675)
Deficit from operations	21	(354,873,913)	(318,268,303)	(354,877,428)	(318,276,938)
Government operating grants	16	339,056,632	358,618,910	339,056,632	358,618,910
Other government grants	16	4,500,595	2,286,697	4,500,595	2,286,697
Deferred capital grants amortised	12	13,045,006	12,118,246	13,045,006	12,118,246
		356,602,233	373,023,853	356,602,233	373,023,853
Surplus before contribution to consolidated fund		1,728,320	54,755,550	1,724,805	54,746,915
Contribution to consolidated fund		(293,217)	(9,306,976)	(293,217)	(9,306,976)
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		1,435,103	45,448,574	1,431,588	45,439,939

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	SHARE CAPITAL $	CAPITAL ACCOUNT $	OTHER RESERVE $	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS[1] $	TOTAL EQUITY $
THE GROUP					
At 1 April 2020	22,030,064	4,528,275	18,050,018	227,108,083	271,716,440
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	45,448,574	45,448,574
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity					
Equity injection (Note 9)	5,916,172	-	-	-	5,916,172
Transfer from other reserve (Note 11)	-	-	(81)	81	-
Funding for government projects (Note 22)	-	-	-	(5,044,029)	(5,044,029)
Total transactions with owners,in their capacity as owners	5,916,172	-	(81)	(5,043,948)	872,143
At 31 March 2021	27,946,236	4,528,275	18,049,937	267,512,709	318,037,157
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,435,103	1,435,103
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity					
Equity injection (Note 9)	6,966,498	-	-	-	6,966,498
Transfer from other reserve (Note 11)	-	-	(10,378)	10,378	-
Funding for government projects (Note 22)	-	-	-	(1,887,526)	(1,887,526)
Dividend (Note 28)	-	-	-	(832,000)	(832,000)
Total transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners	6,966,498	-	(10,378)	(2,709,148)	4,246,972
At 31 March 2022	34,912,734	4,528,275	18,039,559	266,238,664	323,719,232

(1) Included in accumulated surplus is an amount of $66,955,140 (2020/2021 – $68,563,892) which has been earmarked by the Group to fund future replacement and capital improvement of property, plant and equipment.

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	SHARE CAPITAL $	CAPITAL ACCOUNT $	OTHER RESERVE $	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS[1] $	TOTAL EQUITY $
NPARKS					
At 1 April 2020	22,030,064	4,528,275	18,050,018	226,781,330	271,389,687
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	45,439,939	45,439,939
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity					
Equity injection (Note 9)	5,916,172	-	-	-	5,916,172
Transfer from other reserve (Note 11)	-	-	(81)	81	-
Funding for government projects (Note 22)	-	-	-	(5,044,029)	(5,044,029)
Total transactions with owners,in their capacity as owners	5,916,172	-	(81)	(5,043,948)	872,143
At 31 March 2021	27,946,236	4,528,275	18,049,937	267,177,321	317,701,769
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,431,588	1,431,588
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity					
Equity injection (Note 9)	6,966,498	-	-	-	6,966,498
Transfer from other reserve (Note 11)	-	-	(10,378)	10,378	-
Funding for government projects (Note 22)	-	-	-	(1,887,526)	(1,887,526)
Dividend (Note 28)	-	-	-	(832,000)	(832,000)
Total transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners	6,966,498	-	(10,378)	(2,709,148)	4,246,972
At 31 March 2022	34,912,734	4,528,275	18,039,559	265,899,761	323,380,329

(1) Included in accumulated surplus is an amount of $66,955,140 (2020/2021 – $68,563,892) which has been earmarked by NParks to fund future replacement and capital improvement of property, plant and equipment.

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	NOTE	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Deficit from operations		(354,873,913)	(318,268,303)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	3, 5(b)	19,028,584	17,776,474
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	21	58,201	37,259
Gain on lease modifications on lease receivables	5(b), 19	(2,740)	(2,430,221)
Provision for pension costs	14	228,312	140,165
Amortisation of lease premium received in advance	13	(83,333)	(83,333)
Impairment loss recognised on trade receivables	6	324,334	1,200,000
Interest expense	5(d)	550,839	841,591
Interest income		(1,624,473)	(3,757,456)
Operating deficit before working capital changes		(336,394,189)	(304,543,824)
Changes in trade and other receivables		(332,180)	324,503
Changes in trade and other payables		(7,784,131)	3,550,841
Changes in prepayments		1,438,064	(51,966)
Changes in deferred revenue		1,872,835	(1,481,058)
Changes in payment for pension costs	14	(240,000)	(641,324)
Changes in amounts due from MND		288,488	3,990,798
Changes in amounts due from Garden City Fund		(3,748)	1,637,492
Cash flows used in operations		(341,154,861)	(297,214,538)
Contribution to Consolidated Fund paid		(9,306,976)	(7,689,430)
Net cash used in operating activities		(350,461,837)	(304,903,968)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,659	50,096
Proceeds from lease receivables		1,505,652	1,505,557
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(22,466,960)	(15,969,511)
Interest received		1,662,412	5,917,678
Net cash used in investing activities		(19,297,237)	(8,496,180)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Grants received (less payment on behalf)	16	351,442,433	377,154,646
Unutilised grants returned	16	(1,033,470)	(88,779)
Principal payments of lease liabilities	5(e)	(3,904,640)	(3,965,679)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	5(e)	(550,839)	(841,591)
Funding from Garden City Fund	12	1,700,975	62,116
Dividend paid	28	(832,000)	-
Equity injection	9	6,966,498	5,916,172
Funding for government projects	22	(1,887,526)	(5,044,029)
Net cash generated from financing activities		351,901,431	373,192,856
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(17,857,643)	59,792,708
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		386,094,921	326,302,213
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	8	368,237,278	386,094,921

Refer to the respective notes for the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities, excluding equity items.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

National Parks Board ("NParks") is a statutory board under the Ministry of National Development ("MND") established under the National Parks Board Act (Chapter 198A).

The Board has its registered office at Singapore Botanic Gardens, 1 Cluny Road, Singapore 259569.

The primary activities of NParks are to develop, manage and promote the National Parks and Nature Reserves as valuable reserves for recreation, conservation, research and education and to develop, upgrade, manage and maintain the public parks, open spaces on behalf of the Government. With the transfer of the non-food functions from AVA, NParks activities also include working with the community, such as pet owners and businesses, animal welfare groups and the general public, to protect and promote the welfare of animals through regulation and education, such as encouraging responsible pet ownership.

The principal activities of the subsidiary are described in Note 4 to the financial statements.

The financial statements of the Group and of the NParks for the year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for the issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board on the date of the Statement by Board.

2(a). Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Public Sector (Governance) Act and SB-FRS, including Interpretation of SB-FRS ("INT SB-FRS") and SB-FRS Guidance Notes.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (SGD or $), which is the Group's functional currency, and rounded to the nearest dollar. All financial information is presented in Singapore dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with SB-FRS requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Management is of the opinion that there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

a) Significant judgement made in applying accounting policies

Determination of the lease term of right-of-use assets (Note 5(a))

The Group leases land and buildings, office premises and equipment from government agencies and third parties for its operations. In determining the lease term of right-of-use assets, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or period after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects the assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

For leases of land and buildings, office premises and equipment, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Group is typically reasonably to certain to extend (or not terminate);
- If the leasehold land and buildings and office premises are expected to have significant remaining values, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not to terminate);
- Otherwise, the Group considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased assets.

2(b). Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised SB-FRSs, INT SB-FRS and SB-FRS Guidance Notes that are relevant to its operations and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and NParks.

2(c). Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not adopted the new and revised SB-FRS, INT SB-FRS and amendments to SB-FRS that have been issued but are not yet effective to them. Management anticipates that the adoption of these new and revised SB-FRS pronouncements in future periods will not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements in the period of their initial application, as discussed below.

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECTIVE DATE (ANNUAL PERIODS BEGINNING ON OR AFTER)
Amendments to SB-FRS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to SB-FRS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Amendments to SB-FRS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to SB-FRS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to SB-FRS 1 and SB-FRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023

Amendments to SB-FRS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use*

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. An entity shall recognise such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss and measure the cost of those items in accordance with SB-FRS 2 *Inventories*.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly' and specify this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022, with early application permitted. The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

There is no material impact expected to the Group's financial statements on initial application.

Amendments to SB-FRS 37 *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (e.g. direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (e.g. depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022, with early application permitted. The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application.

There is no material impact expected to the Group's financial statements on initial application.

Amendments to SB-FRS 1 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on the rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise the right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services to the counterparty.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023, with early application permitted.

There is no material impact expected to the Group's financial statements on initial application.

Amendments to SB-FRS 8 *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Accordingly, an entity develops accounting estimates if the accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not a correction of an error, and that the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. Illustrative examples are also added to help entities understand and apply the amendments.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and are applied prospectively to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to SB-FRS 1 and SB-FRS Practice Statement 2 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

The amendments will help to:

- improve accounting policy disclosures so that they provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements; and
- distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

The amendments to SB-FRS 1 require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The amendments also clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. However, accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. In addition, if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

In support of the amendments to SB-FRS 1, amendments are also made to SB-FRS Practice Statement 2 to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures, and illustrate how an entity could judge whether information about an accounting policy is material to its financial statements.

The amendments to SB-FRS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and are applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies these amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact. The amendments to SB-FRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

2(d). Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of NParks and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by NParks (its subsidiary). Control is achieved when NParks:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

In NParks's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiary is carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NParks reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when NParks obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when NParks loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expense of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date NParks gains control until the date when NParks ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary to bring its accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. The financial statements of the subsidiary used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as NParks.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Group 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 asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

De-recognition

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

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are de-recognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On de-recognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Leases

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

As *lessee*

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

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Group 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. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group 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 payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group 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.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Subleases

In classifying a sublease, the Group as an intermediate lessor classifies the sublease as a finance or an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset.

When the sublease is assessed as a finance lease, the Group derecognises the right-of-use asset relating to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee and recognises the net investment in the sublease within "Lease Receivables". Any differences between the right-of-use asset derecognised and the net investment in sublease is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Lease liability relating to the head lease is retained in the balance sheet, which represents the lease payments owed to the head lessor.

When the sublease is assessed as an operating lease, the Group recognises lease income from the sublease in the statement of comprehensive income within "other income". The right-of-use asset relating to the head lease is not derecognised.

As lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold land	— Over the lease periods of 87 to 99 years
Buildings, structures, capital and other improvements	— 20 years
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	— 5 to 10 years
Laboratory and gardening equipment	— 7 years
Motor vehicles	— 8 to 10 years

Construction-in-progress included in property, plant and equipment is not depreciated as these assets are not available for use. These are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss.

The carrying amount of property, plants and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material provisions and discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability when discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred capital grant in the statement of financial position and transferred to income or expenditure on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets. This treatment also applies to assets transferred from other government organisations and other donated assets.

Other government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they become receivable.

The value of land at the Singapore Botanic Gardens and the Fort Canning Park that were vested in NParks when it was established in June 1990 was taken to the deferred capital grants account. The value of all other assets net of liabilities transferred from the former Parks and Recreation Department of Ministry of National Development (PRD) to NParks in June 1990 and July 1996 amounting to $4,528,275 was taken to the capital account.

Trust and agency funds

Trust and agency funds are set up to account for funds held in trust where NParks is not the owner and beneficiary of the funds received from the Government and other organisations. The receipts and expenditure in respect of agency funds are taken directly to the funds accounts and the net assets relating to the funds are shown as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. Trust and agency funds are accounted for on the accrual basis.

NParks administers the funds on behalf of the holders of these funds. Upon dissolution of these funds, the remaining moneys in these funds shall be returned to the owners of the funds.

Revenue recognition

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

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

Rental income

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

Admission charges

Admission charges in relation to the National Orchid Garden are recognised at a point in time upon the sale of admission tickets. For event admission tickets which are sold in advance, revenue is recognised on the date of event.

Plan fees

Plan fees are recognised at a point in time when the services have been performed and rendered.

Course fees

Course fees are recognised over the duration of the course.

Agency fees

Agency fees are recognised over the period in which the services are completed.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Carpark income

Carpark income is recognised at a point in time when transacted.

Licence, certificate and permit fees

Licence, certificates and permit fees are recognised at a point in time when licences, certificates or permits are issued.

Laboratory, inspection and quarantine fees

These fees are recognised a point of time when the services have been performed and rendered.

Miscellaneous income

Miscellaneous income comprising income derived from consultancy fees, sale of publications, souvenirs and orchid plantlets, and park usage and barbeque permit fees are recognised at a point in time in which they are earned. Liquidated damages are recognised as income when the right to claim such liquidated damages from contractors are established. Compensation collected from contractors whose work resulted in damage to trees and plants are recognised upon issuance of the notice of offence.

Retirement benefits costs

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense when employees have rendered the services entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Defined benefit obligations due to pensionable officers are recognised in the statement of financial position in accordance with the Pensions Act (Cap. 225, 2004 Revised Edition). Provision for pension costs for eligible retired employees is estimated by management.

For pension costs, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in accumulated surplus and will not be reclassified to income or expenditure. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- Service cost (including current and past service cost);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement.

For all active members of the scheme, the "projected accrual benefit" is based on the scheme's accrual formula and upon service as of the valuation date, but using the employee's scheme salary, projected to the age at which the employee is assumed to leave active service. For inactive members, it is the total benefit.

The defined benefit obligation/project benefit obligation/plan liability is the discounted present value of the "projected accrued benefits". The service cost is the corresponding value of benefits earned by active members over the year as a result of one more year of service.

Employee leave entitlement

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

Contribution to consolidated fund

Under Section 13(1)(e) and the First Schedule of the Singapore Income Tax Act, Chapter 134, the income of the Group is exempt from income tax.

In lieu of income tax, NParks is required to make contribution to the Government Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Statutory Corporations (Contributions to Consolidated Fund) Act, Chapter 319A. The provision is based on the guidelines specified by the Ministry of Finance and is computed based on the net surplus of the Group for each of the financial year at the prevailing corporate tax rate for the Year of Assessment. Contribution to consolidated fund is provided for on an accrual basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and deposits placed with the Accountant-General's Department ("AGD") that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Deferred revenue

Income from rental and lease premium received in advance are stated at initial amount less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis to reduce the initial amount over the lease term and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Income from plan fees received in advance is stated at initial amount collected and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when services are performed and rendered.

Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

   (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

   (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the Group.

Funding for government projects

Government projects funded using NParks's accumulated surplus are considered distribution to owners. Accordingly, the amounts are recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity.

Other reserve

Other reserve represents the accumulated surplus transferred from the former Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore ("AVA") NParks on 1 April 2019 when AVA transferred its non-food functions to NParks. The accumulated surplus comprised surpluses arising from unutilised grants that were previously received by AVA for future acquisitions of and capital improvements on property, plant and equipment.

The Group has earmarked this reserve to fund future acquisition of property, plant and equipment for the Animal and Veterinary Service ("AVS"). Depreciation charge on such property, plant and equipment will be transferred from other reserves to accumulated surplus. The transfer will cease when this reserve is fully utilised.

3. Property, plant and equipment

GROUP AND NPARKS	LEASEHOLD LAND	BUILDING, STRUCTURES, CAPITAL AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE AND FITTINGS	MOTOR VEHICLES	LABORATORY AND GARDENING EQUIPMENT	CONSTRUCTION-IN-PROGRESS	TOTAL
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cost							
At 1 April 2020	70,086,377	178,439,603	60,287,216	1,507,342	3,256,973	50,039,135	363,616,646
Additions	-	923,427	744,163	200,330	79,532	14,022,059	15,969,511
Transfer	-	27,348,809	6,004,093	-	77,296	(33,430,198)	-
Disposals	-	(6,824,016)	(209,494)	(246,696)	(245,726)	-	(7,525,932)
At 31 March 2021	70,086,377	199,887,823	66,825,978	1,460,976	3,168,075	30,630,996	372,060,225
Additions	-	1,226,587	731,014	117,450	524,475	19,867,434	22,466,960
Transfer	-	14,087,138	1,863,660	-	1,135,606	(17,086,404)	-
Disposals	-	(636,352)	(879,927)	(39,110)	(116,965)	-	(1,672,354)
At 31 March 2022	70,086,377	214,565,196	68,540,725	1,539,316	4,711,191	33,412,026	392,854,831
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 April 2020	16,981,907	119,362,825	36,177,773	1,079,286	1,514,177	-	175,115,968
Depreciation for the year	1,126,158	6,838,578	6,297,478	147,288	374,575	-	14,784,077
Disposals	-	(6,813,487)	(172,889)	(215,155)	(237,046)	-	(7,438,577)
At 31 March 2021	18,108,065	119,387,916	42,302,362	1,011,419	1,651,706	-	182,461,468
Depreciation for the year	1,126,158	8,176,017	6,314,973	134,545	469,761	-	16,221,454
Disposals	-	(608,044)	(848,831)	(39,110)	(116,509)	-	(1,612,494)
At 31 March 2022	19,234,223	126,955,889	47,768,504	1,106,854	2,004,958	-	197,070,428
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2022	50,852,154	87,609,307	20,772,221	432,462	2,706,233	33,412,026	195,784,403
At 31 March 2021	51,978,312	80,499,907	24,523,616	449,557	1,516,369	30,630,996	189,598,757

4. Investment in a subsidiary

NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Unquoted equity investment, at cost	2	2

Details of the subsidiary at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

NAME OF SUBSIDIARY	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION/ PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	PROPORTION OF OWNERSHIP INTEREST AND VOTING POWER HELD 2021/2022	2020/2021	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
Singapore Garden City Pte. Ltd. [a]	Singapore	100%	100%	Landscape planning, advisory services and business consulting services

(a) Audited by JPL WONG & CO.

5. Leases

As lessee

The Group has lease contracts for leasehold land, buildings, office premises and equipment. There are lease contracts that include extension options which are further discussed below.

The Group has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets and movement during the years are disclosed as follow:

GROUP AND NPARKS	LEASEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS	OFFICE PREMISES	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
	$	$	$	$
At 1 April 2020	9,431,956	6,142,942	27,029	15,601,927
New leases	3,087,197	383,827	-	3,471,024
Lease modification	(3,765,828)	-	-	(3,765,828)
Depreciation expense	(2,039,526)	(933,792)	(19,079)	(2,992,397)
At 31 March 2021	6,713,799	5,592,977	7,950	12,314,726
New leases	432,893	-	-	432,893
Lease modification	-	11,702	-	11,702
Depreciation expense	(1,985,771)	(813,409)	(7,950)	(2,807,130)
At 31 March 2022	5,160,921	4,791,270	-	9,952,191

b) Lease receivables

As intermediate lessor

The Group's has entered into subleases on one of its premises. The lease terms of these subleases constitute a major part of tenure of the head lease and accordingly, these subleases are classified as finance leases. The net investment in the sub-lease is recognised under "lease receivables".

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments to be received:

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
At 1 April	9,180,955	12,900,835
Lease modifications	2,740	(2,214,323)
Accretion of interest	267,136	375,132
Receipts	(1,772,788)	(1,880,689)
At 31 March	7,678,043	9,180,955
Within one year	1,768,672	1,772,260
After one year but not more than five years	6,485,132	7,072,577
More than five years	-	1,178,763
Total undiscounted lease receivables	8,253,804	10,023,600
Unearned interest income	(575,761)	(842,645)
Total receivables at 31 March	7,678,043	9,180,955
Represented as:		
Current	1,550,298	1,505,204
Non-current	6,127,745	7,675,751
	7,678,043	9,180,955

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Interest income on lease receivables	267,136	375,132

c) Lease liabilities

As lessee

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed as follow:

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
At 1 April	19,874,689	28,779,717
Additions	432,893	383,828
Lease modification	11,702	(5,323,177)
Accretion of interest	550,839	841,591
Payments	(4,455,479)	(4,807,270)
At 31 March	16,414,644	19,874,689
Within one year	4,316,891	4,299,176
After one year but not more than five years	11,499,560	15,513,815
More than five years	1,910,240	1,910,240
Total undiscounted lease payments	17,726,691	21,723,231
Unearned interest costs	(1,312,047)	(1,848,542)
Total liabilities at 31 March	16,414,644	19,874,689
Represented as:		
Current	3,878,900	3,756,851
Non-current	12,535,744	16,117,838
	16,414,644	19,874,689

d) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,807,130	2,992,397
Gain on lease modifications	(2,740)	(2,430,221)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	550,839	841,591
Lease expenses not capitalised in lease liabilities:		
- Expense relating to short-term leases	1,657,767	1,801,624
- Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	1,272,652	1,368,397
Total lease expense	2,930,419	3,170,021
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	6,285,648	4,573,788

e) Total cash outflow

During the current financial year, the Group's total cash outflows for leases are summarised as follows:

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Principal payments of lease liabilities	3,904,640	3,965,679
Interest paid on lease liabilities	550,839	841,591
	4,455,479	4,807,270
Lease expenses not capitalised in lease liabilities	2,930,419	3,170,021
	7,385,898	7,977,291

f) Extension options

The group has lease contracts that include extension options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs.

6. Trade receivables

	GROUP		NPARKS	
	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Not past due and not impaired	2,881,200	2,626,631	2,881,200	2,626,631
Past due but not impaired:				
< 1 months	104,205	304,455	104,205	304,455
1 months to 4 months	119,643	395,531	119,643	376,031
> 4 months	2,428,412	1,244,647	2,428,412	1,244,647
	2,652,260	1,944,633	2,652,260	1,925,133
Impaired receivables	2,461,734	2,137,400	2,461,734	2,137,400
	7,995,194	6,708,664	7,995,194	6,689,164
Allowance for impairment loss	(2,461,734)	(2,137,400)	(2,461,734)	(2,137,400)
Total	5,533,460	4,571,264	5,533,460	4,551,764
Represented by:				
Current portion	3,181,460	3,899,264	3,181,460	3,879,764
Non-current portion	2,352,000	672,000	2,352,000	672,000
Total	5,533,460	4,571,264	5,533,460	4,551,764

The credit period on rendering of services is 30 days (2020/2021 – 30 days). Other than non-current receivables which interest is charged at 2% per annum, no interest is charged on the trade receivables and no collateral is held by the Group over the trade receivables.

Expected credit losses

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL are as follows:

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
At 1 April	2,137,400	937,400
Impairment loss recognised (Note 21)	324,334	1,200,000
At 31 March	2,461,734	2,137,400

7. Other receivables

	GROUP		NPARKS	
	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Other receivables				
- MND [(i)]	4,363,078	5,835,304	4,363,078	5,835,304
- Garden City Fund [(ii)]	2,947,627	2,047,455	2,947,627	2,047,455
- Gardens by the Bay [(ii)]	29,838	15,489	29,838	15,489
- Other receivables	899,341	1,439,157	908,478	1,444,377
Interest receivables	689,328	727,267	689,328	727,267
Deposits	628,610	485,439	628,360	485,189
	9,557,822	10,550,111	9,566,709	10,555,081

(i) Receivables from MND comprise direct development grants receivable by NParks. These amounts are unsecured and interest-free, and are repayable on demand.

(ii) Non-trade amounts due from Garden City Fund and Gardens by the Bay are unsecured and interest-free, and are repayable on demand.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	GROUP		NPARKS	
	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021
	$	$	$	$
Cash at bank	354,928	347,159	-	-
Deposits with AGD [(i)]	367,882,350	385,747,762	367,882,350	385,747,762
	368,237,278	386,094,921	367,882,350	385,747,762

(i) With effect from financial year 2009/2010, Statutory Boards participate in the Centralised Liquidity Management by the Accountant General's Department ("AGD") under AGD Circular 4/2009. Deposits are centrally managed by AGD, available to the statutory board upon request and earns interest at the average rate of 0.30% (2020/2021 – 0.79%) per annum.

9. Share capital

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Issued and fully paid up:		
At 1 April	27,946,236	22,030,064
Equity injection [(1)]	6,966,498	5,916,172
At 31 March	34,912,734	27,946,236

(1) Injection of capital is part of the Capital Management Framework for Statutory Boards under Finance Circular Minute M26/2008. The shares have been fully paid and are held by the Minister for Finance, a body corporate incorporated by the Minister for Finance (Incorporation) Act (Chapter 183). The holder of these shares, which has no par value, is entitled to receive dividends.

10. Capital account

Capital account represents the value of assets net of liabilities (excluding the leasehold land acquired via Government capital grants) transferred from the former Parks and Recreation Department ("PRD") of MND when NParks was established in June 1990 and when PRD merged with NParks in July 1996.

11. Other reserve

Other reserve represents the accumulated surplus transferred from the former Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore ("AVA") NParks on 1 April 2019 when AVA transferred its non-food functions to NParks. The accumulated surplus comprised surpluses arising from unutilised grants that were previously received by AVA for future acquisitions of and capital improvements on property, plant and equipment.

The Group has earmarked this reserve to fund future acquisition of property, plant and equipment for the Animal and Veterinary Service ("AVS"). Depreciation charge on such property, plant and equipment will be transferred from other reserves to accumulated surplus. The transfer will cease when this reserve is fully utilised.

The amount utilised in the current financial year represents the depreciation charged on replacement assets of $141,574 (2020/2021 – $7,693) that have been purchased as at the end of the reporting period.

12. Deferred capital grants

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
At 1 April	144,964,226	150,009,241
Amounts transferred from Government grants (Note 16)	8,376,926	7,011,115
Amounts transferred from Garden City Fund	1,700,975	62,116
	155,042,127	157,082,472
Less: Amortisation of deferred capital grants	(13,045,006)	(12,118,246)
At 31 March	141,997,121	144,964,226
Total capital grants received (excluding donations-in-kind transferred from Garden City Fund) and utilised since establishment	327,301,443	318,924,517

13. Deferred revenue

	GROUP		NPARKS	
	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021
	$	$	$	$
Lease premium received in advance	881,945	965,278	881,945	965,278
Deferred rental income	672,000	672,000	672,000	672,000
Plan fees received in advance	1,175,594	1,024,725	1,175,594	1,024,725
Rental received in advance	1,680,000	-	1,680,000	-
Others	204,280	162,314	204,280	142,814
	4,613,819	2,824,317	4,613,819	2,804,817
Represented by:				
Current portion	2,784,558	939,082	2,784,558	919,582
Non-current portion	1,829,261	1,885,235	1,829,261	1,885,235
	4,613,819	2,824,317	4,613,819	2,804,817

The lease premium received in advance represents the unamortised balances of lease premium received in advance from a tenant.

14. Provision for pension costs

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
At 1 April	1,794,978	2,296,137
Provision for the year (Note 20)	228,312	140,165
Payments during the year	(240,000)	(641,324)
At 31 March	1,783,290	1,794,978
Represented by:		
Current portion	120,000	120,000
Non-current portion	1,663,290	1,674,978
	1,783,290	1,794,978

As at the beginning and the end of the financial year, no existing employees of NParks were eligible for the pension scheme.

15. Trade and other payables

	GROUP		NPARKS	
	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Trade payables	11,911,670	18,136,104	11,911,670	18,136,104
Other payables				
- MND (i)	4,162,394	3,873,906	4,162,394	3,873,906
- Garden City Fund (ii)	22,391	26,139	22,391	26,139
- Others	26,468,881	23,315,485	26,466,895	23,315,485
Rental and other deposits	7,292,115	8,578,420	7,292,115	8,578,420
Accrual expenses	26,628,427	34,977,962	26,621,927	34,969,813
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	76,485,878	88,908,016	76,477,392	88,899,867
GST payable	684,924	2,426,624	684,924	2,426,624
	77,170,802	91,334,640	77,162,316	91,326,491

(i) Payables to MND comprise primarily state revenue collections received on behalf of the Ministry. The amounts are unsecured and interest-free and are repayable in cash on demand.

(ii) Non-trade amounts due to Garden City Fund are unsecured and interest-free.

16. Government grants received in advance

GROUP AND NPARKS	OPERATING GRANTS (i) $	CAPITAL GRANTS $	DEVELOPMENT GRANTS (ii) $	OTHER GRANTS (iii) $	TOTAL $
At 1 April 2020	27,625,863	-	(7,658,314)	(813,818)	19,153,731
Grants received during the year	364,028,740	73,403	100,226,035	2,668,732	466,996,910
Interest income earned	-	-	27,828	-	27,828
Transfer to deferred capital grants (Note 12)	(6,538,003)	(73,403)	(399,709)	-	(7,011,115)
Unutilised grants returned	-	-	-	(88,779)	(88,779)
Payment on behalf	-	-	(89,842,264)	-	(89,842,264)
Transfer to statement of comprehensive income	(358,618,910)	-	-	(2,286,697)	(360,905,607)
At 31 March 2021	26,497,690	-	2,353,576	(520,562)	28,330,704
Grants received during the year	348,840,650	3,980	103,347,221	4,470,357	456,662,208
Transfer from accruals (iv)	6,574,534	-	-	-	6,574,534
Grants receivable	-	-	-	80,944	80,944
Interest income earned	-	-	8,969	-	8,969
Transfer to deferred capital grants (Note 12)	(6,377,243)	(3,980)	(1,995,703)	-	(8,376,926)
Unutilised grants returned	(1,007,500)	-	-	(25,970)	(1,033,470)
Payment on behalf	-	-	(105,219,775)	-	(105,219,775)
Transfer to statement of comprehensive income	(339,056,632)	-	-	(4,500,595)	(343,557,227)
At 31 March 2022	35,471,499	-	(1,505,712)	(495,826)	33,469,961

Notes:

(i) Total operating grants received/receivable less transferred to deferred capital grants since establishment are $4,329,151,459 (2020/2021 – $3,986,688,053).

(ii) Development grants received from MND for State projects running by NParks on behalf of MND.

(iii) Other grants comprise grants received from other government agencies.

(iv) Transfer from accruals related to grants previously received from MND to settle certain expenses, no longer deemed necessary.

17. Net assets of Garden City Fund

National Parks Board ("NParks") is the trustee of Garden City Fund ("GCF"). GCF is managed and administered by the Garden City Fund Management Committee, comprising staff from NParks and members of the public appointed by NParks, in accordance with the provisions of the Third Amended a nd Restated Garden City Fund Trust Deed dated 18 May 2021 (the "Deed").

The GCF comprises the Garden City Endowment Fund ("GCEF") and the Garden City Non-Endowment Fund ("GCNEF"). The GCNEF comprises all moneys transferred from the specific funds of NParks upon the formation of the Garden City Fund on 1 July 2002 and all other contributions to the GCNEF. There has been no contribution to the GCEF since establishment.

The GCNEF and the income from the GCEF will be used to further the objectives of the Garden City Fund.

The objectives of GCF are exclusively to enhance the enjoyment of the Garden City, for amenities and special features at the national parks, nature reserves and green areas in Singapore and also for community activities and programmes that promote awareness of nature, art and culture, conservation, research and education and, through involving the citizens to enhance ownership of the Garden City, facilitating a sense of rootedness to the nation.

Upon dissolution of the Garden City Fund, the remaining moneys in the fund shall be donated to charitable organisations which have been designated as Institutions of a Public Character under the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134) and registered under the Charities Act (Chapter 37).

GCF's accounts are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS").

	2021/2022	2020/2021
	$	$
Income:		
Donations	17,125,890	5,827,441
Sales of publications/souvenirs/merchandise	45,493	59,585
Course/tour fees	3,327	6,742
Interest income	71,956	58,889
Other income	1,997	8,989
	17,248,663	5,961,646
Amounts disbursed for:		
Costs of charitable activities:		
Conservation projects	275,150	50,453
Enhancements of parks, gardens and facilities	7,597,361	2,552,448
Outreach, education and research programmes	1,752,645	1,850,125
Publication	8,511	76,677
Administrative costs	37,564	97,630
	9,671,231	4,627,333
Surplus for the year	7,577,432	1,334,313
Accumulated fund at 1 April	11,454,760	10,120,447
Accumulated fund at 31 March	19,032,192	11,454,760
Represented by:		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	28,050,934	18,746,892
Other receivables and prepayments	963,620	1,390,479
	29,014,554	20,137,371
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	68,729	47,093
Other payables	3,342,643	2,211,501
Deferred donations	6,570,990	6,424,017
	9,982,362	8,682,611
Net assets	19,032,192	11,454,760

18. Net assets of National Productivity Fund

NParks also administers the following fund on behalf of the Productivity Fund Administration Board.

	2021/2022	2020/2021
	$	$
Grants received	3,587,233	188,054
Less: Expenditure		
Staff related cost	(288,857)	(259,310)
Grant disbursement	(3,295,900)	(88,855)
	(3,584,757)	(348,165)
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	2,476	(160,111)
Accumulated fund at 1 April	1,531	161,642
Accumulated fund at 31 March	4,007	1,531
Represented by:		
Cash and bank balances	72,673	160,590
Accruals	(68,666)	(159,059)
Net assets	4,007	1,531

19. Income

	GROUP		NPARKS	
	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021
	$	$	$	$
Operating income	18,585,744	19,054,542	18,585,619	19,051,090
Barbeque permit fees	56,284	113,552	56,284	113,552
Consultancy fees	19,500	18,000	-	-
Events income	1,215	-	1,215	-
Express services	383,926	220,638	383,926	220,638
Gain on lease modifications	2,740	2,430,221	2,740	2,430,221
Liquidated damages	600,333	498,275	600,333	498,275
Merchandise	35,596	31,378	35,596	31,378
Park usage fees	14,569	3,521	14,569	3,521
Publication and plant sales	604,612	168,271	604,612	168,271
Tour fees	11,037	1,895	11,037	1,895
Others	472,557	104,017	479,684	108,896
Miscellaneous income	2,202,369	3,589,768	2,189,996	3,576,647
	20,788,113	22,644,310	20,775,615	22,627,737
Timing of transfer of goods or services (excluding interest income):				
At a point in time	13,518,716	12,047,430	13,506,343	12,034,309
Overtime	5,644,924	6,839,424	5,644,924	6,839,424
	19,163,640	18,886,854	19,151,267	18,873,733

20. Staff costs

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Wages and salaries	119,426,386	109,478,798
Contributions to defined contribution plans	18,475,563	15,620,298
Pension costs (Note 14)	228,312	140,165
Other staff benefits	1,339,424	1,394,721
	139,469,685	126,633,982

21. Deficit from operations

The following item has been included in arriving at deficit from operations:

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	58,201	37,259
Impairment loss on trade receivables recognised (Note 6)	324,334	1,200,000

22. Funding for government projects

During the financial year ended 31 March 2022, $1,887,526 (2020/2021 – $5,044,029) was incurred to fund the capital expenditure for government projects, namely, Redevelopment of Park Connector Network, SBG Gallop Road Extension and Jacob Ballas Children Gardens Extension.

As these projects were funded using NParks' accumulated surplus, they are considered distribution to owners. Accordingly, the amounts are recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity.

23. Commitments

Capital commitments

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Contracted but not provided for	274,864,253	230,394,332
Less: Development expenditure on behalf of government	(271,984,619)	(227,547,041)
	2,879,634	2,847,291
Authorised but not contracted for	525,134,631	596,382,647
Less: Development expenditure on behalf of government	(500,536,455)	(561,708,400)
	24,598,176	34,674,247
	27,477,810	37,521,538

NParks is the agent to develop, upgrade, manage and maintain the public parks on behalf of the government. Amounts contracted but not provided for comprise mainly work relating to Jurong Lake Gardens, parks developments and park connector network. Amounts authorised but not contracted for comprise mainly work relating to new parks developments, park connector network and redevelopment programmes.

24. Related party transactions

Some of the Group's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

The Group and NParks entered into the following significant transactions with its parent Ministry, MND, and other related parties during the year, which are reimbursable in full:

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
MND		
Revenue collected on behalf	29,774,342	23,126,905
Development expenditure paid on behalf		
- Other state projects	105,219,775	89,842,264
Other Ministries and Statutory Boards		
Expenses paid on behalf	10,614,962	11,830,407
Garden City Fund		
Expenses paid on behalf	4,038,345	2,632,390
Gardens by the Bay		
Expenses paid on behalf	104,540	68,505

Compensation of key management personnel

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

GROUP AND NPARKS	2021/2022 $	2020/2021 $
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	3,125,440	2,266,869
Post-employment benefits	96,101	77,001

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to financial risk arising from its operations which include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group has written policies and guidelines, which set out its general risk management framework as discussed below.

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

Credit risk

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

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and other receivables. For cash at bank, the Group minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Group's objective is to minimise losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

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

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The Group considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information which includes the actual or expected adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligation.

The Group determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant financial difficulty of the debtors
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation

Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery. Where receivables have been written off, the Group continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The following are credit risk management practices and quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses for each class of financial assets.

Trade receivables

As at 31 March 2022, the Group has recorded an impairment loss allowance of $2,120,000 (2021 – $2,120,000) on its trade receivables due from one of its debtors. The debtor has requested for an extended credit term and the amount is more than 150 days past due based on its agreed contractual repayment due date. Management has assessed the amount to be credit impaired after considering the debtor's financial position and the impact of COVID-19 to debtor's business operations.

For the remaining trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in SB-FRS 109 to measure the allowance of lifetime ECL. The Group determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted and apportioned to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Based on the Group's assessment, other than disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements, there is no additional loss allowance made as at 31 March 2022.

Other receivables

The Group has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure. The Group assessed the latest performance and financial position of the other counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Group measured the impairment allowance using 12-month ECL and determine that the ECL is insignificant.

Excessive risk concentration

Except for receivables due from MND and other government agencies, there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to fixed deposits and non-current trade receivables. Surplus funds in NParks are placed with Accountant-General's Department ("AGD") as disclosed in Note 8. Other than funds placed with AGD and non-current trade receivable with fixed interest rate as disclosed in Note 6, there are no other significant interest-bearing assets or interest-bearing liabilities as at the end of the reporting period.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

Interest rate sensitivity analysis has not been presented as management does not expect any reasonable possible changes in interest rates to have a significant impact on the Group's operations and cash flows.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Group and the Board receive its funds from its Parent Ministry which are drawn down on a regular basis to meet its funding requirements. All excess cash from the Group's bank accounts are aggregated and centrally managed by the AGD on a daily basis.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and NParks' financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

GROUP	LESS THAN 1 YEAR $	BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $	OVER 5 YEARS $	TOTAL $
2021/2022				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities (Note 5(c))	4,316,891	11,499,560	1,910,240	17,726,691
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	76,485,878	-	-	76,485,878
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	80,802,769	11,499,560	1,910,240	94,212,569
2021/2020				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities (Note 5(c))	4,299,176	15,513,815	1,910,240	21,723,231
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	88,908,016	-	-	88,908,016
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	93,207,192	15,513,815	1,910,240	110,631,247

NPARKS	LESS THAN 1 YEAR $	BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $	OVER 5 YEARS $	TOTAL $
2021/2022				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities (Note 5(c))	4,316,891	11,499,560	1,910,240	17,726,691
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	76,477,392	-	-	76,477,392
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	80,794,283	11,499,560	1,910,240	94,204,083
2021/2020				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities (Note 5(c))	4,299,176	15,513,815	1,910,240	21,723,231
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	88,899,867	-	-	88,899,867
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	93,199,043	15,513,815	1,910,240	110,623,098

26. Financial instruments

Fair values

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values.

However, the Group does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at end of the reporting period would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Accounting classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date by categories are as follows:

	GROUP		NPARKS	
	2021/2022	2020/2021	2021/2022	2020/2021
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Lease receivables (Note 5(b))	7,678,043	9,180,955	7,678,043	9,180,955
Trade receivables (Note 6)	5,533,460	4,571,264	5,533,460	4,551,764
Other receivables (Note 7)	9,557,822	10,550,111	9,566,709	10,555,081
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	368,237,278	386,094,921	367,882,350	385,747,762
	391,006,603	410,397,251	390,660,562	410,035,562
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Lease liabilities (Note 5(c))	16,414,644	19,874,689	16,414,644	19,874,689
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	76,485,878	88,908,016	76,477,392	88,899,867
	92,900,522	108,782,705	92,892,036	108,774,556

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables (current), other receivables and trade and other payables, approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The carrying amount of long-term trade receivables approximates fair value as the interest rate approximates the market level at the end of the reporting period.

27. Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while fulfilling its objective as a statutory board.

The capital structure of the Group consists of accumulated surplus, capital account and share capital. The overall strategy of the Group remains unchanged from the previous financial year.

28. Dividend

During the financial year ended 31 March 2022, NParks paid dividend of $832,000 on the ordinary shares issued to the Minister for Finance in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2021.