

SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE
(Co. Reg. No. 201419196W)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2018**

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SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

The Committee of Management all of whom are directors of Singapore Chinese Dance Theatre (the "Company") are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

In the opinion of the Committee of Management:

- (i) the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 20 are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50, Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Committee of Management

The committee members in office at the date of this statement are:

Tan Choo Hoon @ Tan Cheng Gay
Kuah Geok Lin
Tan Thiam Soon
Neo Peng Fu
Teo Han Wue
Leong Weng Kam

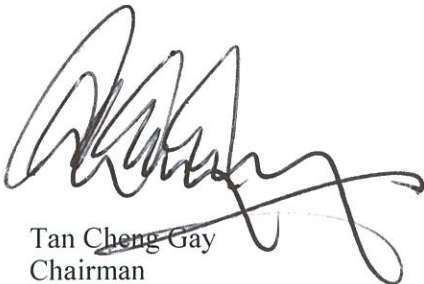
Other matters

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

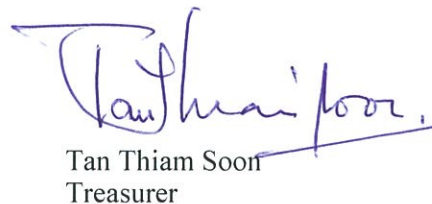
Independent auditor

The independent auditor, Baker Tilly TFW LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Committee of Management



Tan Cheng Gay
Chairman



Tan Thiam Soon
Treasurer

22 MAY 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Singapore Chinese Dance Theatre (the "Company") as set out on pages 5 to 20, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Companies Act"), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial 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 Company 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

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Committee of Management's Statement as set out on page 1.

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
SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE (cont'd)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

***Responsibilities of the Committee of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the
Financial Statements***

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE (cont'd)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

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

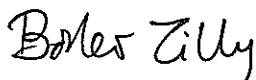
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- (i) the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (ii) the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



Baker Tilly TFW LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

22 May 2019

SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Income			
Registration and tuition fees		265,426	249,015
Membership fees		7,120	5,400
Government grants		393,645	356,952
Core programmes income		143,605	74,274
Community and educational programmes income		125,243	143,414
Donation income		162,255	324,820
Sundry income		36,455	56,371
Total income		1,133,749	1,210,246
Less expenses			
Lecturers' fees		56,892	59,331
Core programmes expenses		128,982	115,071
Community and educational programmes expenses		74,638	177,958
Depreciation of plant and equipment	5	3,750	1,868
Management fees		54,000	54,000
Staff costs	3	550,142	408,260
Services fees		148,793	139,658
Other expenses		79,990	63,761
Total expenses		1,097,187	1,019,907
Profit before tax		36,562	190,339
Tax expense	4	–	–
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		36,562	190,339

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

SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE

BALANCE SHEET At 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	5	26,952	2,957
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current assets			
Trade receivables		5,642	–
Other receivables	6	100,776	43,832
Fixed deposits	7	508,250	761,991
Bank balances		428,558	305,942
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,043,226	1,111,765
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets		1,070,178	1,114,722
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current liability			
Other payables	8	231,647	312,753
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		838,531	801,969
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated fund		838,531	801,969
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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

SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	\$
Balance at 1 January 2017	611,630
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	190,339
Balance at 31 December 2017	<u>801,969</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	36,562
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>838,531</u>

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

SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****For the financial year ended 31 December 2018**

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	36,562	190,339
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3,750	1,868
Bad debts written off	–	1,391
Interest income	(5,651)	(1,503)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	34,661	192,095
Trade and other receivables	(62,586)	128,120
Other payables	(81,106)	127,071
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	(109,031)	447,286
Interest received	5,651	1,503
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(103,380)	448,789
Cash flows from investing activity		
Purchases of plant and equipment, representing net cash used in investing activity	(27,745)	–
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(131,125)	448,789
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	1,067,933	619,144
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	936,808	1,067,933
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Fixed deposits	508,250	761,991
Bank balances	428,558	305,942
	936,808	1,067,933

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

SINGAPORE CHINESE DANCE THEATRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Co. Reg. No. 201419196W) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. Its registered office is located at 5 Sennett Road, Singapore 466781.

The principal activities of the Company are principally engaged in the business of production of live cultural dance drama and other stage performance, and charitable and other supporting activities aimed at advancing arts and heritage.

On 15 February 2017, the Company's name is changed from Singapore Hokkien Huay Kuan Dance Theatre Limited to Singapore Chinese Dance Theatre.

The Company has been approved as an Institution of a Public Character under the Charities Act since 17 February 2016. On 27 February 2018, this status is extended for another 2 years with effect from 17 February 2018 to 16 February 2020.

In accordance with the Memorandum of Association, each member of the Company has undertaken to contribute such amount not exceeding \$1 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of the liabilities of the Company.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements, expressed in Singapore dollar ("S\$"), which is the Company's functional currency, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50, Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires the use of 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 the Committee of Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Use of estimates and judgements

The 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There were no significant judgements made in applying accounting policies and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

The carrying amounts of bank balances, current receivables and payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

New and revised standards

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs ("INT FRSs") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs did not have any material effect on the financial results or position of the Company, except as disclosed below:

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 replaces FRS 18 'Revenue', FRS 11 'Construction contracts' and other revenue-related interpretations. It applies to all contracts with customers, except for leases, financial instruments, insurance contracts and certain guarantee contracts and non-monetary exchange contracts. FRS 115 provides a single, principle-based model to be applied to all contracts with customers. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with the core principle in FRS 115 by applying a 5-step approach.

Under FRS 115, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. The entity is required to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model; to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

The Company adopted FRS 115 using the modified retrospective approach without restating prior periods' information.

At the date of initial application and 31 December 2018, the Company has assessed that the adoption of FRS 115 does not have any material impact to the financial position and results of the Company.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 replaces FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. It includes guidance on (i) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; (ii) impairment requirements for financial assets; and (iii) general hedge accounting. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements in FRS 109 are based on expected credit loss model and replace FRS 39 incurred loss model.

The Company applied FRS 109 using a modified retrospective approach, with date of initial application on 1 January 2018. The Company has not restated the comparative information, which continues to be reported under FRS 39.

The nature of these adjustments are described below:

Classification and measurement

Under FRS 109, the Company classify its financial assets based on entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The assessment of the Company's business model was made as of the date of initial application on 1 January 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

New and revised standards (cont'd)

FRS 109 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Classification and measurement (cont'd)

Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents) as at 31 December 2017 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These are classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 January 2018.

At the date of initial application and 31 December 2018, the Company has assessed that the adoption of FRS 109 does not have any material impact to the financial position and results of the Company.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued at the balance sheet date but are not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except as disclosed below:

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 replaces the existing FRS 17: *Leases*. It reforms lessee accounting by introducing a single lessee accounting model. Lessees are required to recognise all leases on their balance sheets to reflect their rights to use leased assets (a "right-of-use" asset) and the associated obligations for lease payments (a lease liability), with limited exemptions for short term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of low value items. In addition, the nature of expenses related to those leases will change as FRS 116 replaces the straight-line operating lease expense with depreciation charge of right-of-use asset and interest expense on lease liability. The accounting for lessors will not change significantly.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Company will perform a detailed assessment of the impact of FRS 116 and plans to adopt the standard on the required effective date.

(b) Revenue recognition

School fee, registration and tuition fees and course fee are recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time. Revenue from course fees are recognised over the duration of the programmes and in the period in which the service is provided, having regard to the stage of completion of the service. Unearned income relating to the service to be rendered in future periods are included in fees received in advance.

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

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

(c) Government grants

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

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the expense that it is intended to compensate.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Operating leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period expires, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

(e) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore ("CPF"), a defined contribution plan. Contributions to CPF are charged to profit or loss in the period in which the related service is performed.

(f) Income taxes

The Company is a registered charity and exempted from income tax under the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

(g) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method as follows:

	Years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5
Computers	3
Renovations	5

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

On disposal of a plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to profit or loss.

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

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The reversal is recorded in income. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for that asset in prior years.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets

The accounting policy for financial assets before 1 January 2018 are as follows:

The Company's only financial assets are "loans and receivables" which comprise other receivables (excluding prepayments), fixed deposits and bank balances on the balance sheet.

Loans and receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. When such evidence exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in profit or loss.

The accounting policy for financial assets from 1 January 2018 onwards are as follows:

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Trade receivables without a significant financing component is initially measured at transaction prices.

Classification and measurement

All financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

The classification is based on the entity's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

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

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments). These are subsequently measured at amortised cost based on the Company's business model for managing the asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

The accounting policy for financial assets from 1 January 2018 onwards are as follows (cont'd):

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the EIR method.

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for financial assets carried at amortised cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. 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 required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets that do not have a significant financing component, the Company applies a simplified approach to recognise a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

(j) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include other payables (excluding fees received in advance and deferred income) which are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle that obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably. Provisions are measured at the Committee of Management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision shall be discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligation.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3 Staff costs

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Salaries and related costs	500,802	369,469
CPF	49,340	38,791
	<u>550,142</u>	<u>408,260</u>

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company included in staff costs are as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Salaries and related costs	130,196	123,994
CPF	16,487	16,456
	<u>146,683</u>	<u>140,450</u>

4 Tax expense

The income tax expense on the results of the financial year differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore statutory tax rate of income tax to profit before tax due to the following factors:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Profit before tax	36,562	190,339
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2017: 17%)	6,216	32,358
Others - tax exempt status	(6,216)	(32,358)
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

5 Plant and equipment

	Furniture, fittings and equipment \$	Computers \$	Renovation \$	Total \$
2018				
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	8,701	6,766	–	15,467
Additions	–	–	27,745	27,745
At 31 December 2018	8,701	6,766	27,745	43,212
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	5,750	6,760	–	12,510
Depreciation	1,740	–	2,010	3,750
At 31 December 2018	7,490	6,760	2,010	16,260
Net carrying value				
At 31 December 2018	1,211	6	25,735	26,952
2017				
Cost				
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	8,701	6,766	–	15,467
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	4,010	6,632	–	10,642
Depreciation	1,740	128	–	1,868
At 31 December 2017	5,750	6,760	–	12,510
Net carrying value				
At 31 December 2017	2,951	6	–	2,957

6 Other receivables

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Other receivables	100,576	39,952
Prepayments	–	3,680
Deposits	200	200
	100,776	43,832

7 Fixed deposits

All fixed deposits mature within 8 (2017: 3) months from the balance sheet date and earn interest rates ranging from 0.05% to 1.80% (2017: 0.05% to 0.70%) per annum.

8 Other payables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Other payables	2,116	3,056
Accrued operating expenses	62,630	49,420
Fees received in advance	60,713	63,075
Deferred income	106,188	197,202
	<u>231,647</u>	<u>312,753</u>

9 Related party transactions

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

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
With related parties		
Donation income	150,000	306,500
Management fees	54,000	54,000
Services fees	148,793	139,658
	<u>352,793</u>	<u>500,158</u>

Related parties refer to companies in which certain committee members of the Company are also the director of such companies.

10 Financial instruments**(a) Categories of financial instruments**

Financial instruments at their carrying amounts at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Trade receivables	5,642	–
Other receivables	100,776	40,152
Fixed deposits	508,250	761,991
Bank balances	428,558	305,942
Financial assets at amortised costs/loans and receivables	<u>1,043,226</u>	<u>1,108,085</u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - other payables	<u>64,746</u>	<u>52,476</u>

10 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose to minimal financial risks and overall risk management is determined and carried out by the Committee of Management.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company transacts mainly in Singapore dollar and as such it has no significant foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. At the balance sheet date, the Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk except for fixed deposits and bank balances which are placed with reputable financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet.

The following sets out the Company's internal credit evaluation practices and basis for recognition and measurement of expected credit losses (ECL):

Description of evaluation of financial assets	Basis for recognition and measurement of ECL
Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past due amounts	12-month ECL
Contractual payments are more than 30 days past due or where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
Contractual payments are more than 90 days past due or there is evidence of credit impairment	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
There is evidence indicating that the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery of payments such as when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings	Write-off

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information, such as future economic and industry outlook, that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the Company considers the following information when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; and
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results / key financial performance ratios of the debtor.

10 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Regardless of the evaluation of the above factors, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Company also assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if it has an internal or external credit rating of "investment grade" as per globally understood definition, or the financial asset has a low risk of default; the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred such as evidence that the borrower is in significant financial difficulty, there is a breach of contract such as default or past due event; there is information that it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Estimation techniques and significant assumptions

As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of each class of the financial instruments presented on the balance sheet.

Credit risk exposure in relation to trade and other receivables under IFRS 9 as at 31 December 2018 is not material, and accordingly no provision for credit loss is recognised as at 31 December 2018.

10 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Previous accounting policy for impairment of financial assets

The Company does not have any significant concentration of credit risk except for fixed deposits and bank balances placed with a reputable financial institution. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with a reputable financial institution which is regulated and has good credit standing. At the balance sheet date, there are no financial assets that are either past due and/or impaired.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from its fixed deposits held with reputable financial institutions. The Company monitors interest rates to ensure that these financial assets are maintained at favourable rates.

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk for those financial assets at variable interest rates is not disclosed as the effect on profit or loss is not considered significant.

Liquidity risk

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

The financial liabilities of the Company as presented in the balance sheet are due within twelve months from the balance sheet date and approximate the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

(c) Fair values

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Company approximate their respective fair values due to relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

11 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing its capital are to safeguard and maintain adequate working capital to continue as a going concern. The Company's capital comprises its accumulated fund on the balance sheet.

No changes were made to the Company's capital management objectives or policies during the financial years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

12 Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management dated 22 May 2019