

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

THE FOOD BANK SINGAPORE LTD.

Unique Entity Number: 201200654E

## **DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

The directors of The Food Bank Singapore Ltd. (the "Company") present their report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors, financial statements of the charity and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Charity as at 31 December 2019, and the financial performance and cash flows of the Charity for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Charity will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

### Directors

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

Nichol Ng Wee Teng (Huang Weiting)  
Ng Hon Han, Nicholas  
Goh Chong Meng  
Jean Tan Si Se (Chen Sixi)  
Wong H'sien Loong (Wang Qunlong)  
Legrand Olivier Xavier (appointed on 23 January 2019)  
Koh Chaik Ming (appointed on 1 April 2019)  
Megel Christophe (appointed on 26 November 2019)  
Carter Phillip Anthony (appointed on 20 February 2020)

### Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

The company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

### Share options

The company is a company limited by guarantee. As such, there is no share options or unissued shares under option.

## **DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

### Independent auditor

The independent auditor, P G Wee Partnership LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,



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Nichol Ng Wee Teng (Huang Weiting)  
Director



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Ng Hon Han, Nicholas  
Director

17 March 2020

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of The Food Bank Singapore Ltd.

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Food Bank Singapore Ltd. (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of financial activities and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Companies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Charity Accounting Standards in Singapore (CASS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and of the financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement.

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 The Food Bank Singapore Ltd.

### Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 procedure 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 disclosure made by management.

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of The Food Bank Singapore Ltd.

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

We communicate with the directors 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 Act to be kept by the company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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

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



**P G Wee Partnership LLP**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore

17 March 2020



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
<b>Income</b>			
<b>Revenue, Gains and Other Support</b>			
Donation in Kind	4	429,848	281,922
Donation (Non-Tax Exempt)		246,981	134,531
Donation (Tax Exempt)		747,539	537,592
		<u>1,424,368</u>	<u>954,045</u>
<b>Other Income</b>			
Expired Food Sales		465	1,191
Rental Income		24,000	24,000
Government Grant		13,833	13,968
Total Income		<u>1,462,666</u>	<u>993,204</u>
Less:			
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Donation in Kind		429,848	281,922
Purchased Food Distributed		447,213	347,289
		<u>877,061</u>	<u>629,211</u>
<b>General and Administrative Expenses</b>			
Advertising fees		-	94
Bank charges		3,093	2,005
Depreciation expense	7	47,508	46,077
Donation		13,600	-
Entertainment		99	1,068
Employee benefit expense	5	247,197	199,424
Event expense		17,850	1,490
Food analysis		4,237	-
General expense		3,022	1,566
Insurance expenses		4,315	3,397
Finance lease interest		5,828	5,828
Medical expenses		1,048	1,864
Printing and stationery		1,120	1,794
Packaging expense		17,388	9,338

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
Repairs and maintenance		1,150	843
Rental for food pantry		22,470	44,940
Rental of food vending machine		4,626	-
Rental of vehicle		16,692	4,173
Rental for warehouse/office		67,390	67,390
Research project		111,200	-
Professional fees		3,453	1,049
Small asset expenses		-	1,605
Staff welfare		17,312	13,743
Telecommunications		3,223	2,434
Transport		8,508	4,535
Utilities		2,090	4,368
Upkeep of motor vehicles		38,461	23,643
Waste disposal expenses		-	2,600
		<u>662,880</u>	<u>445,268</u>
<b>Governance Expenses</b>			
Auditor's remuneration	15	1,284	1,284
Secretarial fees		1,000	1,000
Subscription fees		2,687	2,084
		<u>4,971</u>	<u>4,368</u>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<u>1,544,912</u>	<u>1,078,847</u>
Surplus (Deficit) for the Year		<u>(82,246)</u>	<u>(85,643)</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Fund</b>			
Total Fund Brought Forward		401,259	486,902
<b>Total Fund Carried Forward</b>		<u>319,013</u>	<u>401,259</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Plant and Equipment	7	89,737	127,941
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<u>89,737</u>	<u>127,941</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Other Assets	8	82,060	17,042
Other Receivable		-	4,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	326,707	449,029
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u>408,767</u>	<u>470,071</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>498,504</u>	<u>598,012</u>
<b>Fund and Liabilities</b>			
Unrestricted Fund		319,013	401,259
<b>Total Fund</b>		<u>319,013</u>	<u>401,259</u>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Finance Lease Payables	10	74,585	102,433
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<u>74,585</u>	<u>102,433</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	11	77,058	66,472
Finance Lease Payables	10	27,848	27,848
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<u>104,906</u>	<u>94,320</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u>179,491</u>	<u>196,753</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u>498,504</u>	<u>598,012</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>			
(Deficit) Surplus for the year		(82,246)	(85,643)
Adjustments for:			
Interest Expense		5,828	5,828
Depreciation of Plant and Equipment		47,508	46,077
<b>Operating Cash Flows Before Changes in Working Capital</b>		(28,910)	(33,738)
Changes in Working Capital			
Other Receivables		4,000	(2,000)
Other Assets		(65,018)	(928)
Trade and Other Payables		10,586	12,917
<b>Cash Flows From (Used In) Operations</b>		(79,342)	(23,749)
Interest Paid		(5,828)	(5,828)
<b>Net Cash Flows From (Used In) Operating Activities</b>		(85,170)	(29,577)
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase of Plant and Equipment		(9,304)	(2,032)
<b>Net Cash Flows From (Used In) Investing Activities</b>		(9,304)	(2,032)
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>			
Payment of Finance Lease Payables		(27,848)	(27,848)
<b>Net Cash Flows From (Used In) Financing Activities</b>		(27,848)	(27,848)
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		(122,322)	(59,457)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Statement of Cash Flows, Beginning Balance		449,029	508,486
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, Statement of Cash Flows, Ending Balance</b>	9	326,707	449,029

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

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

### 1 General Information

The Food Bank Singapore Ltd. is incorporated in Singapore. The company's registered office is located at 218 Pandan Loop #01-01 Singapore 128408. This company is registered as a Charity on 10 August 2012 and has been accorded the status of an Institute of Public Character ("IPC") for the period from 31 July 2018 to 31 January 2021.

The principal activities of the company are providing charitable and other supporting activities by collecting the surplus foods in the market and providing them to organisations and people in need for food. The company is limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. Members of the company are either Full Members or Associate Members. Every member shall undertake to contribute a sum not exceeding SGD 100 to the assets of the company in the event of the company being wound up.

The Board of Directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

### 2 Significant Accounting Policies

#### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Charity have been prepared in accordance with the Act and Charities Accounting Standards ("CAS").

The financial statements expressed in Singapore Dollar ("SGD") are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except as disclosed, where appropriate, in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with CAS 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 end of the reporting year 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 ultimately differ from those estimates.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

#### Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("SGD"), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

All financial information presented are denominated in Singapore Dollar unless otherwise stated.



### Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivables for sales of goods. Revenue are recognised as follows:

#### (a) Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when products have been delivered to the customers, the customers have accepted the products and collectability of related receivables is reasonably assured.

#### (b) Donation Income

Donations are recognised on receipt basis.

#### (c) Donations in Kind

A donation in kind is included in the statement of comprehensive income based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the donation of the non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to the monetary asset. The donation is recognised if the amount of the donation can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received.

### Employee Benefit Expenses

#### (a) Employee Leave Entitlement

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

#### (b) Retirement Benefit Costs

Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recorded as an expense as they fall due. Contributions made to government managed retirement benefit plan such as Central Provident Fund ("CPF") which specifies the employer's obligations are dealt with as defined contribution retirement benefit plans.

### Income Taxes

As a charity, the company is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

### Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives have been taken as follows:

Motor vehicles	-	5 years
Furniture and fittings	-	5 years
Office equipment	-	5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting year.

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

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

### Cash And Cash Equivalents

This includes deposits with financial institutions.

### Financial Assets

Trade and other receivable excluding prepayments shall be initially recognised at their transaction price, excluding transaction costs, if any. Transaction costs shall be recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred. Prepayments shall be initially recognised at the amount paid in advance for the economic resources expected to be received in the future.

After initial recognition, trade and other receivables excluding prepayments shall be measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Prepayments shall be measured at the amount paid less the economic resources received or consumed during the financial period.

### Impairment of Financial Assets

The company assesses at end of each reporting year whether there is any objective evidence that financial asset is impaired. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment loss (i.e. expenditure) is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired includes observable data that come to the attention of the company about the following loss events:

- a. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor.
- b. A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- c. The creditor, for economic or legal reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, granting to the debtor a concession that the creditor would not otherwise consider.
- d. It has become probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.
- e. Observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, even though the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, such as adverse national or local economic conditions or adverse changes in industry conditions.



### *Measurement*

For all other financial assets, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the undiscounted future cash flows (excluding unearned interest in the case of an interest-bearing financial asset) that the company expects to receive from the financial asset.

### *Reversal of an impairment loss*

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, previously recognised impairment loss are reversed. The reversal will not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset (net of any allowance account) that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The amount of the reversal are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

### Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received, plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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

### Finance Leases

Leases of assets in which the company assumes substantially the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in finance lease payables. The interest element of the finance cost is recognised in profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

### Operating Leases

#### (a) When a company is the lessee

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of 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.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, 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.



(b) When a company is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in investment property and are at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessee) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when there is a present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Critical Judgements, Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Useful Lives of Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be within 5 years. The carrying amount of the company's plant and equipment at 31 December 2019 are disclosed in Note 7 of the financial statements. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

### **3 Related Party Relationships and Transactions**

FRS 24 defines a related party as a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity and it includes (a) A person or a close member of that person's family if that person: (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity; (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity. (b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply: (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group. (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity. (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party. (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity. (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a). (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

### 3.1 Related parties:

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and members of the group and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The current intercompany balances are unsecured, without fixed repayment terms and interest unless stated otherwise.

#### Significant related party transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following:

	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
<i>Company in which directors have interest</i>		
Purchases	380,812	294,678
Rental of warehouse/office	67,390	67,390
Rental income	24,000	24,000

### 3.2 Key management compensation:

	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	27,950	27,950

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense. Included in the above amounts are following items:

	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
Director's remuneration and bonus	26,000	26,000
Contributions to defined contribution plan ("CPF")	1,950	1,950

Key management personnel are directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly. The above amounts for key management compensation are for all the directors and other key management personnel.

## 4 Donation in Kind

This represents food items donated and the donated food included in the statement of comprehensive income is based on an estimate of fair value at the date of the receipt of the food items.

## 5 Employee Benefit Expense

	2019	2018
	SGD	SGD
Director's remuneration and bonus	26,000	26,000
Staff salaries and bonus	187,715	139,541
CPF contribution	32,361	23,719
Helpers allowance	1,121	10,164
	<u>247,197</u>	<u>199,424</u>

## 6 Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

The company qualifies as a charitable institution under Section 13(1) (zm) of the Income Tax Act.

## 7 Plant and Equipment

	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1.1.2018	208,247	21,458	-	229,705
Additions	-	-	2,032	2,032
At 31.12.2018 and 1.1.2019	208,247	21,458	2,032	231,737
Additions	-	-	9,304	9,304
At 31.12.2019	208,247	21,458	11,336	241,041
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
At 1.1.2018	51,997	5,722	-	57,719
Depreciation for year	41,650	4,292	135	46,077
At 31.12.2018 and 1.1.2019	93,647	10,014	135	103,796
Depreciation for year	41,649	4,292	1,567	47,508
At 31.12.2019	135,296	14,306	1,702	151,304
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>				
At 31.12.2019	72,951	7,152	9,634	89,737
At 31.12.2018	114,600	11,444	1,897	127,941

Motor vehicles are under finance leases (note 10).

## 8 Other Assets

	2019	2018
	SGD	SGD
Deposits	7,675	8,940
Prepayments	10,185	8,102
Advance payment	64,200	-
	<u>82,060</u>	<u>17,042</u>



## 9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

This represents deposits with financial institutions.

## 10 Finance Lease Payables

	Minimum Lease Payments	Present Value of Payments	Minimum Lease Payments	Present Value of Payments
	2019	2019	2018	2018
	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD
Not later than one year	33,676	27,848	33,676	27,848
Later than one year but not later than five years	90,198	74,585	122,598	101,381
More than five years	-	-	1,275	1,052
Total minimum lease payments	123,874	102,433	157,549	130,281
Finance charges	(21,441)	-	(27,268)	-
Total present value of minimum lease payments	102,433	102,433	130,281	130,281

The rates of interest for finance leases are 2.99% (2018: 2.99%) per annum. Interest rates are fixed at contract date.

## 11 Trade and Other Payables

	2019	2018
	SGD	SGD
Trade payables		
- Related parties (Note 3)	33,150	27,304
- Others	2,320	3,144
Deposit received	12,100	11,800
Accrual	29,488	24,224
	77,058	66,472

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 days' terms.

## 12 Commitments

### (a) Operating Lease Commitment

At the end of the reporting year, the company has outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of rental of premise which fall due as follows:

	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
<i>Rental payable</i>		
Not later than one year	22,952	112,330
Later than one year but not later than five years	12,519	-
	<u>35,471</u>	<u>112,330</u>

### (b) Commitment

The company has entered into contracts for research project which will give rise to research expenses of approximately SGD 108,000 for the next financial year.

## 13 Fund Management

The company maintains only unrestricted funds. Funds set up for specific purposes are classified as restricted funds. All income and expenses other than those attributable to restricted funds and common overheads are recorded in the unrestricted fund's statement of financial activities. In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the company, the financial statements of the company are maintained substantially in accordance with the principles of "fund accounting" whereby the resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into specific funds that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

## 14 Reserves Policy

	2019 SGD	2018 SGD
Unrestricted fund	319,013	401,259
Ratio of Reserves to Annual Operating Expenditure	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.37</u>

The company will maintain its reserve policy at a level which is at least equivalent to a minimum of half a year of the current operating expenses. The management regularly reviews the amount of reserves that are required to ensure that they are adequate to fulfil the company's continuing obligations and provide financial stability to the company's beneficiaries, donors and supporters.

## 15 Auditor's Remuneration

Auditor's remuneration for the year amounted to SGD 1,284 (2018: SGD 1,284). There were no other services rendered during the year.