

**ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**  
**(Public Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**Registration No. 201312095N**  
**(Incorporated in Singapore)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**  
**31 DECEMBER 2020**  
**TOGETHER WITH DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**  
**AND AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Singapore)

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of EtonHouse Community Fund Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company as set out on pages 6 to 21 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and of the financial activities, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

**Directors**

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

Oh Chin Hai  
Oh Choo Ai @ Oh Gim Choo Mrs Ng Gim Choo  
Lee Teck Leng Robson  
Tan Cher Liang  
Ng Chong Khim  
Jagdeesh Kaur Sekhon  
Navin Amarasuriya  
Ng Zee Howe, Alex

Under Article 9 of its Memorandum of Association, the member of the Company guarantees to contribute a sum not exceeding \$100 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is being wound up. The Company has a sole member, EtonHouse International Holdings Pte. Ltd.

**Directors' interests in shares or debentures**

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. Therefore, no director had interests in any shares or debentures of the Company or related corporations at the end of the financial year.

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

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

**Share options**

As the Company is limited by guarantee and it has no share capital, the statutory information required to be disclosed under Section 201(12) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 does not apply.

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (Continued)**

**Independent auditors**

The independent auditors, Crowe Horwath First Trust LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors of the Company.

**On behalf of the Board of Directors**



**OH CHIN HAI**  
Director



**TAN CHER LIANG**  
Director

26 March 2021



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF  
ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of EtonHouse Community Fund Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 21 which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows of the Company 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 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 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in funds 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***

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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 MEMBER OF ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED (Continued)**

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

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 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED (Continued)

### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)*

- 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 to cause us to believe that during the year:

- 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
- The Company has not complied the requirements of Regulations 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Adeline Ng Cheah Chen.

*Crowe Horwath First Trust LLP*

**Crowe Horwath First Trust LLP**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore

26 March 2021

**ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Singapore)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**  
(Amounts in Singapore dollars)

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Member's Guarantee</b>			
Member of \$100	3	100	100
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current asset</b>			
Equipment	4	916	1,833
<b>Current assets</b>			
Donation receivable	5	-	7,513
Prepayments		-	11,014
Cash and bank balances	6	1,855,517	1,523,224
		1,855,517	1,541,751
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		1,856,433	1,543,584
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payable and accruals		25,964	15,640
Due to related companies (trade)	7	30,110	-
Due to a related company (non-trade)	7	31,425	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		87,499	15,640
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		1,768,934	1,527,944
<b>FUNDS</b>			
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Restricted funds		84,613	84,613
Unrestricted funds		1,684,321	1,443,331
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		1,768,934	1,527,944

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

**ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Singapore)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**  
(Amounts in Singapore dollars)

	2020			2019		
	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$	Total funds \$	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$	Total funds \$
<b>Incoming resources</b>						
Donation income (Note 9)	-	977,632	977,632	-	1,078,501	1,078,501
Interest income	-	6,975	6,975	-	7,722	7,722
Government grant income (Note 10)	-	42,993	42,993	-	-	-
<b>Total incoming resources</b>	-	1,027,600	1,027,600	-	1,086,223	1,086,223
<b>Resources expended</b>						
Donations	-	(565,243)	(565,243)	(15,387)	(289,796)	(305,183)
Fund raising expenses	-	-	-	-	(38,168)	(38,168)
Other expenses	-	(37,867)	(37,867)	-	(7,177)	(7,177)
Staff costs	-	(183,500)	(183,500)	-	(108,283)	(108,283)
<b>Total resources expended</b>	-	(786,610)	(786,610)	(15,387)	(443,424)	(458,811)
<b>Net surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>	-	240,990	240,990	(15,387)	642,799	627,412

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



**ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Singapore)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**  
(Amounts in Singapore dollars)

	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total funds
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	100,000	800,532	900,532
Total (deficit) / surplus for the year	(15,387)	642,799	627,412
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	84,613	1,443,331	1,527,944
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	84,613	1,443,331	1,527,944
Total surplus for the year	-	240,990	240,990
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	84,613	1,684,321	1,768,934

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

**ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Singapore)

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**  
(Amounts in Singapore dollars)

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus after tax	240,990	627,412
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	917	802
Interest income	(6,975)	(7,722)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	234,932	620,492
Donation receivables	7,513	230,487
Prepayments	11,014	(11,014)
Amount due from related parties	30,210	-
Other payable and accruals	10,324	11,637
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	293,993	851,602
Interest received	6,975	7,722
Net cash from operating activities	300,968	859,324
<b>Cash flows from investing activity</b>		
Purchase of equipment, representing the net cash used in investing activity	-	(1,370)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Payment on behalf by a related company	227,008	-
Repayment to a related company	(195,683)	(4,098)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	31,325	(4,098)
<b>Net increase in cash and bank balances</b>	332,293	853,856
<b>Cash and bank balances at beginning of year</b>	1,523,224	669,368
<b>Cash and bank balances at end of year</b>	1,855,517	1,523,224

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

**ETONHOUSE COMMUNITY FUND LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Singapore)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**  
(Amounts in Singapore dollars)

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

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

EtonHouse Community Fund Limited (the "Company"), incorporated in Singapore, is a public company limited by guarantee and registered as a charity under the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37. The address of the Company's registered office is at 178 Clemenceau Avenue, #06-00 Haw Par Glass Tower, Singapore 239926.

The principal activities of the Company are philanthropy in childhood education and related charitable and humanitarian work. On 29 December 2020, the Company's status as an Institution of Public Character ("IPC") under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the "Charities Act") was renewed until 12 January 2023.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 26 March 2021.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below and are drawn up in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars ("S\$").

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There were no significant critical accounting estimates and assumptions used, or critical judgment applied.

**Adoption of new and revised standards**

On 1 January 2020, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS. The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to FRS 109, FRS 39, FRS 107, FRS 104, FRS 116: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2	1 January 2021
Amendments to FRS 103: <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 16: <i>Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37: <i>Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
- Amendments to FRS 101 First-time Adoption of FRS	
- Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments	
- Amendments to Illustrative Examples accompanying FRS 116 Leases	
- Amendments to FRS 41 Agriculture	
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current</i>	1 January 2023
FRS 117: <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	To be determined

The directors of the Company expect that the adoption of the other standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

#### Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (“functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

#### Equipment

All items of equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The cost of an item of equipment including subsequent expenditure is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of equipment is required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Equipment (Continued)

After initial recognition, equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. All items of equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method to write-off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Useful life</u> <u>(Years)</u>
Computer	3

The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of equipment. Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss on retirement or disposal is determined as the difference between any sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in the profit or loss within "Other operating income / (expenses)".

#### Financial assets and liabilities

##### (i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets or financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets or liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

##### (ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, at the following categories:

- Amortised costs
- Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – Debt investments
- FVOCI – Equity investments
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case such reclassification will be applied prospectively from the reclassification date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

##### (ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

#### Financial assets (Continued)

##### *Financial assets at amortised costs*

Unless designated at FVPL, financial assets are measured at amortised costs if:

- It is held within a business model with an objective to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual cash flows comprise of solely principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

These assets, mainly donation receivables and bank balances, are subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method, which is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange differences, and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

As at the reporting date, the Company does not have other categories of financial assets except for financial assets at amortised costs.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised costs unless it is held for trading (including derivative liabilities), or designated as financial liabilities at FVPL on initial recognition to significantly reduce accounting mismatch or when a group of financial liabilities are managed whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

Financial liabilities at amortised costs are subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss. These financial liabilities mainly comprise other payables and accruals and amount due to related companies.

The Company does not have financial liabilities at FVPL.

##### (iii) Derecognition

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial assets. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the derecognition date and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of the assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

##### (iii) Derecognition (Continued)

###### Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The Company also derecognise a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case, a new financial liability on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities extinguished, or transferred and the consideration paid (including non-cash transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

##### (iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

###### Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies impairment model in FRS 109 to measure the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) of the following categories of assets:

- Financial assets at amortised costs (including donation receivables and bank balances)

###### *General approach*

The Company applies general approach on all financial instruments, and recognises a 12-month ECL on initial recognition. 12-month ECL results from possible default events within 12 months after the reporting date or up to the expected life of the instrument, if shorter.

Impairment loss allowance or reversals are recognised in profit or loss. Loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost and contract assets are deducted from the gross carrying amount of those asset.

###### Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)

For credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, impairment loss allowance is measured at life-time ECL. When a financial asset is determined to have a low credit risk at reporting date, the Company assumes that there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For other cases, the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information available without undue cost or effort to determine, at each reporting date, whether there is significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In assessing whether there has been significant increase in credit risks, the Company takes into account factors such as:

- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations
- actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment that are expected to cause a significant change in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations
- an actual or expected significant change in the operating results of the debtors

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

##### *General approach (Continued)*

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at 12-month ECL.

##### Definition of default

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation in full, without recourse by the Company; or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

##### Credit-impaired (Stage 3)

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. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

##### Write-off policy

The Company writes off the gross carrying amount of a financial asset to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example when the debtor does not have sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the Company.

#### Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event and 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 each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks 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.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Restricted funds**

The restricted funds are funds which are available to be used for specific purpose and programs.

#### **Unrestricted funds**

The unrestricted funds are funds which are available to be used at the discretion of the governing board members in furtherance of the Company's objects.

#### **Donations**

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

#### **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised on time-proportioned basis using the effective interest method.

#### **Jobs credit scheme**

Cash grants received from the government in relation to the Jobs Credit Scheme are recognised as income upon receipt.

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
  
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (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 Company or an entity related to the Company.
  - (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).
  - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

### 3. MEMBER'S GUARANTEE

The Company is limited by guarantee whereby each member of the Company undertakes to meet the debts and liabilities of the Company in the event of its liquidation, to an amount not exceeding \$100 (2019: \$100) per member.

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has 1 member (2019: 1 member). The member is an entity controlled by certain directors of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. EQUIPMENT

	<u>Computer</u>
	\$
<b>Cost</b>	
As at 1.1.2019	1,380
Additions	<u>1,370</u>
As at 31.12.2019 / 31.12.2020	<u>2,750</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
As at 1.1.2019	115
Depreciation	<u>802</u>
As at 31.12.2019	<u>917</u>
As at 1.1.2020	917
Depreciation	<u>917</u>
As at 31.12.2020	<u>1,834</u>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	
As at 31.12.2020	<u>916</u>
As at 31.12.2019	<u>1,833</u>

5. DONATION RECEIVABLE

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Receivable from donor, a third party	<u>-</u>	<u>7,513</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 6. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Bank balances	936,910	611,467
Fixed deposits (Note A)	918,607	911,757
	<u>1,855,517</u>	<u>1,523,224</u>

#### Note A

Fixed deposits have an average maturity period of 30 - 90 days (2019: 90 - 150 days) and yield interest income at interest rate of 0.25% - 0.50% (2019: 1.02% - 1.22%) per annum.

### 7. DUE TO RELATED COMPANIES (TRADE) / DUE TO A RELATED COMPANY (NON-TRADE)

These balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

### 8. TAX EXEMPT DONATIONS

The Company received tax exempt donations amounting to \$937,412 (2019: \$735,335) during the financial year.

### 9. DONATION INCOME

In accordance with Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations, the Company is required to disclose fund-raising appeals with gross receipts of more than \$1,000,000.

There are no fund-raising appeals with gross receipts of more than \$1,000,000 during the reporting year ended 31 December 2020.

### 10. GOVERNMENT GRANT INCOME

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Jobs Support Scheme <sup>(1)</sup>	29,807	-
Other credit scheme	13,186	-
	<u>42,993</u>	<u>-</u>

#### Notes

<sup>(1)</sup> Job Support Scheme (JSS) introduced in Singapore Budget 2020 for the retention of local employees represents cash grants for gross monthly wages of eligible employees.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 11. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

Some of the arrangements with related parties (as defined in Note 2 above) and the effects of these bases determined between the parties are reflected elsewhere in this report. Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Donation income from a related company	894,223	518,966
Students' sponsorship to related companies	(148,288)	-
Expenses paid on behalf by a related company	(227,008)	(17,277)

These related companies comprise mainly companies which are controlled or jointly controlled by the Company's key management personnel and their close family members.

### 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below.

It is the Company's policy not to trade in derivative contracts.

#### (i) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to fixed deposits placed with financial institution as disclosed in Note 6.

#### (ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from bank balances at the reporting date. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

There had been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Bank balances are placed with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings.

#### Expected Credit Losses

The management assess that there are no material ECL on cash and bank balances and donation receivable from third party.

The management considers the bank balances that are deposited with the financial institutions with high credit rating to be low credit risk financial assets. There had been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

For donation receivable, the management had concluded that the probability of default is low for donation receivable from a related company (Note 5) based on strong financial results and liquidity position of the related company in the previous financial year. Accordingly, the 12-month ECL is insignificant. There is no donation receivable outstanding as at 31 December 2020.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

##### (iii) Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's activities.

The financial liabilities of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and 2020 are repayable on demand or settled within 1 year from the reporting date.

#### Funds management

The funds of the Company comprise solely of the charity funds. Disbursement and usage of charity funds are restricted to the purpose of meeting the Company's charitable objectives. Where a donor has specified the purpose of the donation, the disbursement and usage of these charity funds shall be used for that purpose. The Company aims to safeguard these funds through appropriate operating policies.

The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2019.

### 13. FAIR VALUES DISCLOSURES

The Company has no financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value in 2020.

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, donation receivable, other payables, and amounts due to related companies are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their relatively short-term nature.