

## **ST JOHN SINGAPORE**

**Unique Identity. No.: S70SS0009L**

### **STATEMENT BY COUNCIL MEMBERS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**



**Joe Tan & Associates PAC**  
Chartered Accountants

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STATEMENT BY COUNCIL MEMBERS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**ST. JOHN SINGAPORE**  
(Unique Identity No.: S70SS0009L)

**STATEMENT OF COUNCIL MEMBERS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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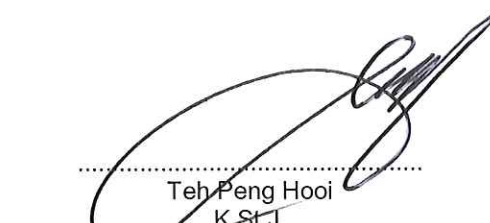
On behalf of the Council Members, we, Seah Boon Chun and Teh Peng Hooi do hereby state that in our opinion:-

- (a) the accompanying financial statements of St. John Singapore ("the Council") are drawn up in accordance with the Constitution of the Council, the Societies Act, Cap. 311, the Charities Act, Cap. 37 and the regulations enacted thereunder, and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 December 2019 and of the financial activities, the changes in funds and cash flow of the Council for the year ended on that date;
- (b) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Constitution of the Council, Societies Act, Cap. 311, the Charities Act, Cap. 37 and the regulations enacted thereunder, have been properly kept in accordance with those provisions;
- (c) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due;
- (d) the use of donation moneys is in accordance with the objectives of the Society as required under regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (e) the Council has complied with regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulation.

The Council Members approved and authorized the financial statements for issue on the date of this statement.

On behalf of the Council Members,

  
.....  
Seah Boon Chun  
K.St.J  
Honorary Treasurer

  
.....  
Teh Peng Hooi  
K.St.J.  
Chairman

Singapore,

**03 JUN 2020**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF****ST. JOHN SINGAPORE****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of St. John Singapore (the "Council"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds 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 Societies Act, Cap. 311, Charities Act, Cap. 37, other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 December 2019 and of the financial position, changes in funds and reserves and cash flows of the Council 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 Council 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 Council Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by Council Members as set out on pages 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.



*Responsibilities of Management 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 Societies Act, the 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, management is responsible for assessing the Council'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 Council or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council'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 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 Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council'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 Council 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:

- (i) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Acts, the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- (ii) the fund-raising appeals held during the year have been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeals.

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

- (i) the Council has not used the donation monies in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (ii) the Council has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations.

*Joe Tan & Associates Pac*

**JOE TAN & ASSOCIATES PAC**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants

Singapore

**03 JUN 2020**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019 S\$</u>	<u>2018 S\$</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,671,163	3,858,177
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>3,671,163</u>	<u>3,858,177</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	5	43,860	51,379
Trade and other receivables	6	393,655	215,345
Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,024,955	3,452,010
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>3,462,470</u>	<u>3,718,734</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>7,133,633</u></u>	<u><u>7,576,911</u></u>
<b>FUNDS, RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Funds</b>			
<b>Restricted</b>			
Zone bursary fund	8	300,363	297,357
Designated funds	9	1,215,941	1,293,441
<b>Unrestricted</b>			
Accumulated funds		4,723,846	5,030,961
Capital reserve	10	716,401	716,401
<b>Total funds</b>		<u>6,956,551</u>	<u>7,338,160</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Income received in advance	11	4,490	6,475
Other payables	12	172,592	232,276
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>177,082</u>	<u>238,751</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>177,082</u></u>	<u><u>238,751</u></u>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>7,133,633</u></u>	<u><u>7,576,911</u></u>

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

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE  
(Unique Identity No.:S70SS0009L)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019 S\$</u>	<u>2018 S\$</u>
<b>Revenue</b>	13	2,076,393	1,823,649
Other income	14	69,624	82,681
Administrative expenses		(2,670,632)	(2,786,519)
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<u>(524,615)</u>	<u>(880,189)</u>
Other comprehensive income:-			
Specific donations received	9	140,000	265,000
Interest income from bank for Zone Bursary Fund		3,006	3,460
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u><u>(381,609)</u></u>	<u><u>(611,729)</u></u>

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



**ST. JOHN SINGAPORE**  
**(Unique Identity No.:S70SS0009L)**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Zone bursary fund S\$</b>	<b>Designated funds S\$</b>	<b>Accumulated funds (general) S\$</b>	<b>Capital reserve S\$</b>	<b>Total S\$</b>
At 1 January 2019	297,357	1,293,441	5,030,961	716,401	7,338,160
Deficit for the year	-	-	(524,615)	-	(524,615)
Specific donations received	-	140,000	-	-	140,000
Transfer of Designated Funds - General	-	(165,000)	165,000	-	-
Transfer to Accumulated Funds for Dementia Centre operating expenses	-	(52,500)	52,500	-	-
Interest income from bank	3,006	-	-	-	3,006
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>300,363</b>	<b>1,215,941</b>	<b>4,723,846</b>	<b>716,401</b>	<b>6,956,551</b>
At 1 January 2018	293,897	1,140,000	5,836,150	716,401	7,986,448
Deficit for the year	-	-	(880,189)	-	(880,189)
Specific donations received	-	265,000	-	-	265,000
Donation utilised for Dementia Day-care Centre capital expenditures	-	(36,559)	-	-	(36,559)
Transfer to Accumulated funds for Dementia Day-care Centre operating expenses	-	(75,000)	75,000	-	-
Interest income from bank	3,460	-	-	-	3,460
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>297,357</b>	<b>1,293,441</b>	<b>5,030,961</b>	<b>716,401</b>	<b>7,338,160</b>

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

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2019 S\$</b>	<b>2018 S\$</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Deficit for the year		(524,615)	(880,189)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	344,995	324,241
Government grants		(135,572)	(139,576)
Interest income		(41,223)	(38,865)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		<b>(356,415)</b>	<b>(734,389)</b>
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
Trade and other receivables		(178,310)	321,374
Inventories		7,519	(16,438)
Income received in advance		(1,985)	5,217
Trade and other payables		(59,684)	(95,272)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(588,875)</b>	<b>(519,508)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received		41,223	38,865
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(157,981)	(640,970)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(116,758)</b>	<b>(602,105)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Interest income from Zone Bursary Fund		3,006	3,460
Government grants received		135,572	139,576
Donations for Board of Benefactors & Dementia Centre Resource Fund		140,000	265,000
Capital expenditure for Dementia Centre		-	(36,559)
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b>278,578</b>	<b>371,477</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(427,055)</b>	<b>(750,136)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,452,010	4,202,146
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	7	<b>3,024,955</b>	<b>3,452,010</b>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**1. GENERAL**

St. John Singapore ("the Council") domiciled and registered in the Republic of Singapore as a Society under the Societies Act, Cap. 311. The Council is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Cap. 37 (Unique entity number: S70SS0009L) and is also an approved institution of a Public Character (IPC).

The Council's registered office and its principal place of operation is at 420 Beach Road, Singapore 199582.

The principal activities of the Council are those relating to the provision of first-aid courses to members, students and the general public in order to promote and encourage all works of humanity. The Council is also involved in the provision of public duty with ambulance support on a non-emergency basis. The Council has obtained approval from Ministry of Health for the operation of a Dementia Day-care Centre of St. John Singapore. There are no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION**

The financial statements of the Council comprise the compilation of the individual financial statements of the Council, Brigade, Association, Fellowship, 10 Zones, Jurong Centre and Dementia Day-care Centre.

The financial statements of the Council are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and comply with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") issued by the Accounting Standards Council and the applicable requirements of the Societies Act, Cap. 311 and the regulations enacted thereunder, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

**2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Council has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Council and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Except for the adoption of FRS 116 Leases described below, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 supersedes FRS 17 *Leases*, INT FRS 104 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, INT FRS 15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and INT FRS 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position.

There is no effect of adoption of FRS 116 for the Council on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.3 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Council has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Council that have been issued but not yet effective:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 <i>Definition of Material</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

The council members expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost item can be measured reliably.

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs 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. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Leasehold property	20 years
Building extension	20 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	1-10 years
Motor vehicle	10 years
Renovation	5-10 years

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED**

**2.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – CONTINUED**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

**2.5 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS**

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**(a) Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

At initial recognition, the Council measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – CONTINUED

(a) Financial assets – CONTINUED

**Subsequent measurement**

*Investments in debt instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Council's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Council only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

**Derecognition**

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

(b) Financial liabilities

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

**Subsequent measurement**

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED**

**2.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – CONTINUED**

**(b) Financial liabilities**

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.7 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS**

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

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

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

The Council considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Council may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Council is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Council. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED**

**2.9 INVENTORIES**

Inventories comprise of uniform accessories, cadet proficiency badges and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation charts that are held for sale in the ordinary course of activities of the Council. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**2.10 PROVISIONS**

**General**

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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. If 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.

**2.11 GOVERNMENT GRANTS**

Funds and grants received for specific purposes are accounted directly to the specific funds.

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant or funding relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the costs which it is intended to compensate.

**2.12 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

**a) Defined contribution plans**

The Council makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED**

**2.12 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS – CONTINUED**

**b) Short-term employee benefits**

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

**2.13 LEASES**

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2019:

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

There is no effect of adoption of FRS 116 for the Council on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2019.

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2019:

**(a) As lessee**

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the leases.

**2.14 REVENUE**

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

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

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before income is recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED**

**2.14 REVENUE - CONTINUED**

Income from course Dementia day-care service fees are recognised when the services are rendered which generally coincides with the issuance of the invoices or the acknowledgement of satisfactory receipt of the services and/or services being rendered.

Cash donations are recognised on a receipt or collection basis.

Income from sales of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Interest income is recognised on an actual basis using the effective interest method.

All other income is recognised on a receipt basis.

Finance income comprises interest income on bank deposits. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

**2.15 TAXES**

**a) Current income tax**

As the Council is registered as a Charity under the Charities Act, it is exempted from income tax, in accordance with the provisions of the Income tax Act.

**b) Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position

**2.16 FUNDS**

Funds balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilized in accordance with the purpose established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expenses resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund. Common expenses, if any, are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED**

**2.17 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATIONS AND BALANCES**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Council and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.18 CONTRACT ASSETS, CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND TRADE RECEIVABLES**

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Council.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

The preparation of the Council's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

**3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Council based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Council. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**(a) Useful lives of plant and equipment**

The useful life of an item of plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly. The carrying amount of the Council's plant and equipment as at 31 December 2019 was S\$3,671,163 (2018: 3,858,177).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES – CONTINUED

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty – CONTINUED

(b) Inventory valuation method

Inventory write-down is made based on the current market conditions, historical experience and selling goods of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions. A review is made periodically on inventories for excess inventories, obsolescence and declines in net realisable value and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such declines. The realisable value represents the best estimate of the recoverable amount and is based on the most reliable evidence available and inherently involves estimates regarding the future expected realisable value. The carrying amount of the Council's inventories as at 31 December 2019 was S\$43,860 (2018: S\$51,379).

(c) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Council uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Council's historical observed default rates. The Council will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Council's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 22(a).

The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables as at 31 December 2019 was \$125,965 (2018: \$51,415).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold property S\$	Building extension S\$	Furniture, fittings & equipment S\$	Motor vehicles S\$	Renovation S\$	Total S\$
<b>Cost</b>						
At 01.01.2018	172,471	3,075,137	471,479	583,357	654,794	4,957,238
Additions	-	-	28,026	73,388	539,556	640,970
As at 31.12.2018	172,471	3,075,137	499,505	656,745	1,194,350	5,598,208
Additions	-	-	71,725	89,036	76,473	237,234
Adjustment	-	(79,253)	-	-	-	(79,253)
As at 31.12.2019	172,471	2,995,884	571,230	745,781	1,270,823	5,756,189
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
At 01.01.2018	172,471	64,207	414,865	357,582	406,665	1,415,790
Depreciation	-	156,945	30,537	36,517	100,242	324,241
As at 31.12.2018	172,471	221,152	445,402	394,099	506,907	1,740,031
Depreciation	-	154,152	37,878	45,422	107,543	344,995
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.12.2019	172,471	375,304	483,280	439,521	614,450	2,085,026
<b>Net carrying amount</b>						
At 31.12.2019	-	2,620,580	87,950	306,260	656,373	3,671,163
At 31.12.2018	-	2,853,985	54,103	262,646	687,443	3,858,177

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. INVENTORIES

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Goods held for resale	43,860	51,379

The cost of inventories included in "cost of sales" amounting to S\$31,943 (2018: S\$31,910).

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Trade receivables	125,965	51,415
Grant and subsidies receivables	214,570	101,033
Interest receivable from fixed deposits (Note 7)	3,081	4,295
Other receivables	3,288	5,502
Deposits	13,014	11,010
Prepayments	33,737	42,090
	393,655	215,345

The Council Members have assessed based on the historical bad debts, the Council is not expected to have any significant ECL and accordingly no ECL provision were made.

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days (2018: 30 days). They are recognised at their invoice amounts which represents their fair values on initial recognition.

Other receivables are non-trade in nature, unsecured interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayments.

The non-trade amount due from related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Company had trade receivables amounting to S\$45,631 (2018: S\$9,308) that were past due at the reporting date but not impaired. These receivables were unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the reporting date was as follows:

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Trade receivables past due but not impaired:		
- Past due 31 to 60 days	8,909	7,593
- Past due 61 to 90 days	13,548	1,305
- Past due more than 90 days	23,174	410
	45,631	9,308

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Fixed deposits placed with financial institutions	2,188,000	3,010,625
Cash at bank	832,309	435,230
Cash on hand	4,646	6,155
	<u>3,024,955</u>	<u>3,452,010</u>

Included in the fixed deposit account are designated deposits in support of zone bursary fund (note 8) amounting to S\$300,363 (2018: S\$297,357).

Fixed deposits at the end of the reporting period bear effective interest rate of 1.10% - 1.40% p.a. (2018: 1.10% - 1.40% p.a.) and were placed on a 1-year duration.

8. ZONE BURSARY FUND

Zone bursary fund is a restricted fund set-up by Zone 9 to provide bursary and scholarship awards to deserving members of Zone 9. Interest earned from and disbursements made out of this fund is credited to and deducted respectively from this fund.

9. DESIGNATED FUNDS

	Board of Benefactors S\$	Dementia Centre Resource Fund S\$	Total S\$
Balance as at 1 January 2019	754,000	539,441	1,293,441
Donation received during the year	105,000	35,000	140,000
Less:			
Transfer of prior years' specific donations others to Accumulated Funds b/f	(4,000)	(161,000)	(165,000)
Transfer to Accumulated Funds for Dementia Day-care Centre operating expenses	(52,500)	-	(52,500)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	<u>802,500</u>	<u>413,441</u>	<u>1,215,941</u>

Funds from the Board of Benefactors, plus the Dementia Centre Resource Fund are specially set aside for works related to the operations of the Dementia Day-care Centre of St. John Singapore as well as works related to the St. John Priory of Singapore.

During the year, Council has approved a transfer of S\$52,500 (2018: S\$75,000) from the Board of Benefactors fund to Accumulated Funds to defray the operational expenses of St. John Singapore Dementia Centre.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. CAPITAL RESERVE

The capital reserve represents compensation previously received by the Council for relinquishing its rights over a part of the land which has a 99-year lease tenure and where the Council's building (note 4) stands.

11. INCOME RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Income received in advance	4,490	6,475

Income received in advance includes course fees and season parking fees for year 2020.

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Accruals	77,314	204,363
Refundable deposits	9,068	3,425
Other payables	71,747	17,503
GST payable	14,463	6,985
	172,592	232,276

Other payables are non-trade in nature, unsecured and interest-free. Other payables are normally settled on 30-day terms while accruals have an average term of 1 month.

13. REVENUE

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Fund-generating activities	196,642	232,974
Course fee	995,542	1,038,386
Sales of goods	39,605	39,654
Dementia Day-care Centre service fees	85,235	63,104
Donation - non tax deductible	23,085	49,099
Donation - tax deductible	335,308	221,991
Government grant	135,572	139,576
Interest income from banks	41,223	38,865
MOH subvention fee	224,181	-
	2,076,393	1,823,649



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14. OTHER INCOME

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Parking fee income	3,750	36,287
Ambulance service fee	40,600	8,707
Special employment credit	18,002	15,507
Wage credit scheme	545	3,217
Sundry income	6,727	18,963
	<u>69,624</u>	<u>82,681</u>

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Staffs salaries and bonuses	812,471	834,066
CPF contributions	90,310	96,897
	<u>902,781</u>	<u>930,963</u>

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the purposes of these audited financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Council if the Council, its members and/or its key management personnel has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Council, its members and its key management personnel and the party are subject to common control or common significant influences. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Council and its related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
<b>Key management personnel compensation</b>		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>277,253</u>	<u>332,096</u>

There are five key management personnel, who are not members of the Council. The Council is the final authority and is overall responsible for policy-making and determination of all activities. The members of the Council are volunteers and receive no monetary remuneration for their contribution.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

17. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the date of the statement of financial position, the Council has entered into a commercial lease for its office equipment. These leases have an average tenure of five years with no renewal option or contingent rent provision included in the contract.

Future minimum lease payable under non-cancelable operating leases contracted for at the date of the statement of financial position but not recognised as liabilities, are as follow:

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Not later than one year	32,407	26,500
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	81,018	88,513
	<u>113,425</u>	<u>115,013</u>

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk.

The Council Members review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Council's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Council's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

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

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or a counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Council, as and when they fall due. The Council's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Council minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Council has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an on-going basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The Council does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

(a) Credit risk - CONTINUED

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

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for trade receivables (see note 6 for information on trade receivables)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Council's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Council's reputation.

The Council monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Council's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities:

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Council's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Carrying amount S\$	Contractual cash flows S\$	One year or less S\$
<b>2019</b>			
<b><u>Financial Assets</u></b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,024,955	3,024,955	3,024,955
Trade other receivables <sup>(a)</sup>	359,918	359,918	359,918
	<u>3,384,873</u>	<u>3,384,873</u>	<u>3,384,873</u>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>			
Other payables <sup>(b)</sup>	<u>158,129</u>	<u>158,129</u>	<u>158,129</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>3,226,744</u>	<u>3,226,744</u>	<u>3,226,744</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT – CONTINUED

(b) Liquidity risk – CONTINUED

	Carrying amount S\$	Contractual cash flows S\$	One year or less S\$
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,452,010	3,452,010	3,452,010
Trade other receivables <sup>(a)</sup>	173,255	173,255	173,255
	<u>3,625,265</u>	<u>3,625,265</u>	<u>3,625,265</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Other payables <sup>(b)</sup>	<u>225,291</u>	<u>225,291</u>	<u>225,291</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>3,399,974</u>	<u>3,399,974</u>	<u>3,399,974</u>

<sup>(a)</sup> This amount excludes prepayments.

<sup>(b)</sup> This amount excludes GST payables.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates and equity prices will affect the Council's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Council is not exposure to any significant foreign currency risk as its transactions are primary denominated in Singapore Dollar.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Council's exposure to interest rates relates primarily to interest-earning financial assets. Interest rate risk is managed by the Council on an on-going basis with the primary objective of limiting the extent to which net interest income could be affected by an adverse movement in interest rates.

The interest rates of interest earned on fixed deposits (see note7) is 1.10% - 1.40% p.a. (2018: 1.10% - 1.40% p.a.). The Council believes that it has no significant exposure to interest rate risk and interest income does not have a significant impact on the Council's earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT – CONTINUED

(d) Capital risk

The Council's capital is represented by its various funds. The Council's objective when managing its funds is to safeguard the Council's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Council is a charity and thus, it is dependent on donations and grants to fund its activities for charitable purposes. The funds are mainly comprised of the general "Accumulated Funds", which are primarily in the form of cash and cash equivalents to ensure adequate liquidity to meet the expenditure needs of the Council.

The Council is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements, except for the limitations imposed on the use of its restricted funds.

19. FAIR VALUES

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

*Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables*

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of their balances.

*Trade receivables and trade payables*

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	3,024,955	3,452,010
Trade and other receivables (Note 6) <sup>(a)</sup>	359,918	173,255
Total loans and receivables	<u>3,384,873</u>	<u>3,625,265</u>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Other payables (Note 12) <sup>(b)</sup>	158,129	225,291
	<u>158,129</u>	<u>225,291</u>

(a) This amount excludes prepayments.

(b) This amount excludes GST payables.

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE  
(Unique Identity No.: S70SS0009L)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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21. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue by the Council Members on 03 JUN 2020

**ST. JOHN SINGAPORE**  
**(Unique Identity No.: S70SS0009L)**

**THE ACCOMPANYING SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF DETAILED PROFIT OR  
LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY  
AND DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**



ST. JOHN SINGAPORE  
(Unique Identity No.:S70SS0009L)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

SCHEDULE A

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
<b>Revenue</b>		
Fund-generating activities	196,642	232,974
Course fee	995,542	1,038,386
Sales of goods	39,605	39,654
Dementia Day-care Centre service fees	85,235	63,104
Donation - non tax deductible	23,085	49,099
Donation - tax deductible	335,308	221,991
Government grant	135,572	139,576
Interest income from banks	41,223	38,865
MOH subvention fee	224,181	-
	2,076,393	1,823,649
<b>Add:</b>		
<b>Other income</b>		
Ambulance service fee	3,750	8,707
Parking fee income	40,600	36,287
Special employment credit	18,002	15,507
Wage credit scheme	545	3,217
Sundry income	6,727	18,963
	69,624	82,681
<b>Less:</b>		
Administrative expenses (Schedule B)	2,670,632	2,786,519
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<u>(524,615)</u>	<u>(880,189)</u>

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE  
(Unique Identity No.:S70SS0009L)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

SCHEDULE B

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
<b><u>Administrative expenses</u></b>		
Cost of goods sold	31,943	31,910
Advertisement and subscription	1,666	8,013
Professional fees	13,970	9,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	344,995	324,241
Fund-raising expenses	15,889	19,680
GST input tax disallowable	-	50,281
Insurance	21,112	19,505
Parade and ceremonial accessories	9,168	8,903
Printing, stationery and postages	27,987	33,528
Public duty with ambulance support	94,776	95,444
Rental of premises	15,830	15,780
Repairs and maintenance	221,333	226,795
Special programme and other events	185,804	170,899
Staff costs	902,781	930,963
Teaching materials	29,556	30,179
Telecommunication	15,179	17,262
Training, courses and competitions	161,463	226,673
Honorarium, travelling and transport reimbursements	331,076	323,864
Inventories written-off	5,928	-
Uniform, badges and accessories	28,586	26,122
Zones and corps expenses	113,857	121,736
Property tax	1,054	3,350
Other expenses	77,043	63,569
Outsource service	19,636	28,822
	2,670,632	2,786,519