

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

**STATEMENT BY COUNCIL MEMBERS
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024**

NLA DFK ASSURANCE PAC
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
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**STATEMENT BY COUNCIL MEMBERS
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
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ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Statement of Council Members
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

The Council Members are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of St. John Singapore (the "Organisation") for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

In the opinion of the Council Members:

- (a) the accompanying financial statements of the Organisation set out on pages 5 to 28 are properly drawn up in accordance with the Constitution of the Organisation, the Societies Act, 1966, the Charities Act, 1994 and the regulations enacted there under, and the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore so as to give true and fair view of the financial position of the Organisation as at 31 December 2024 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Organisation for the financial year then ended on that date; and
- (b) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Constitution of the Organisation, Societies Act, 1966, the Charities Act, 1994 and the regulations enacted thereunder, have been properly kept in accordance with those provisions;
- (c) at the end of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Organisation will be able to pay its debts and when they fall due;
- (d) the use of donation moneys is in accordance with the objectives of the Society as required under regulations 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (e) the Organisation has complied with regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulation.

On behalf of the Council Members .

.....
Sean Patrick Rozario
Chairman

.....
Neo Lay Cheng
Honorary Treasurer

25 APR 2025

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
ST. JOHN SINGAPORE**
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St. John Singapore (the "Organisation"), as set out on pages 5 to 28, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provision of the Societies Act, 1966, the Charities Act, 1994 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 Organisation as at 31 December 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Organisation 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 Organisation 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 page 1.

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

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

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
ST. JOHN SINGAPORE (continued)**
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Council Members 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 Society Act, Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organisation'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 Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organisation'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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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 Organisation's internal control.
- (c) 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 members of
ST. JOHN SINGAPORE (continued)**
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

- (d) 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 Organisation'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 Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (e) 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 management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- (i) the Organisation 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 Organisation has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations.



Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

25 APR 2025

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 S\$	2023 S\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,984,786	3,647,793
Trade and other receivables	5	594,450	1,920,243
Inventories	6	2,085	2,183
		<u>4,581,321</u>	<u>5,570,219</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	3,702,301	3,810,876
Right-of-use asset	8	19,197	27,425
		<u>3,721,498</u>	<u>3,838,301</u>
Total assets		<u>8,302,819</u>	<u>9,408,520</u>
LIABILITIES, FUNDS AND RESERVES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	510,701	304,940
Lease liabilities	10	7,428	7,068
Income received in advance	11	540	1,890
		<u>518,669</u>	<u>313,898</u>
Non-current liability			
Lease liabilities	10	<u>16,368</u>	<u>23,750</u>
Total liabilities		<u>535,037</u>	<u>337,648</u>
Funds and reserve			
Restricted funds			
Bursary fund	12	432,000	423,530
Designated funds	13	723,687	723,687
		1,155,687	1,147,217
Unrestricted funds			
Accumulated funds		5,895,694	7,207,254
Capital reserve	14	716,401	716,401
		<u>6,612,095</u>	<u>7,923,655</u>
Total funds and reserves		<u>7,767,782</u>	<u>9,070,872</u>
Total liabilities, funds and reserve		<u>8,302,819</u>	<u>9,408,520</u>

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

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Statement of comprehensive income
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024				2023			
		Bursary Fund	Designated Fund	General Fund	Total	Bursary Fund	Designated Fund	General Fund	Total
		S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Revenue	15	-	-	1,325,776	1,325,776	-	-	1,818,358	1,818,358
Other income	16	8,470	-	1,314,895	1,323,365	12,336	-	3,057,343	3,069,679
Administration expenses	17	-	-	(3,950,886)	(3,950,886)	(4,797)	-	(3,737,599)	(3,742,396)
Finance cost	18	-	-	(1,345)	(1,345)	-	-	(1,809)	(1,809)
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		8,470	-	(1,311,560)	(1,303,090)	7,539	-	1,136,293	1,143,832

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

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Statement of changes in funds
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Bursary fund S\$	Designated funds S\$	Accumulated Funds (general) S\$	Capital reserve S\$	Total S\$
At 1 January 2024	423,530	723,687	7,207,254	716,401	9,070,872
Loss for the financial year	8,470	-	(1,311,560)	-	(1,303,090)
At 31 December 2024	432,000	723,687	5,895,694	716,401	7,767,782
At 1 January 2023	415,991	723,687	6,070,961	716,401	7,927,040
Profit for the financial year	7,539	-	1,136,293	-	1,143,832
At 31 December 2023	423,530	723,687	7,207,254	716,401	9,070,872

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

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Statement of cash flows
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		(1,303,090)	1,143,832
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	529,760	562,514
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	8	8,228	20,775
Government grants	16	(625,110)	(745,538)
Interest income	16	(110,584)	(74,045)
Interest expense	10	1,345	1,809
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(1,499,451)	909,347
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		1,325,793	(961,639)
Inventories		98	28,084
Income (received)/ refund in advance		(1,350)	1,485
Trade and other payables		205,761	13,286
Cash generated from/(used in)operations, representing net cash generated from/(used in)/from operating activities		30,851	(9,437)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		110,584	74,045
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(421,185)	(382,403)
Net cash used in investing activities		(310,601)	(308,358)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Government grants received		625,110	745,538
Repayment of lease liabilities	10	(8,367)	(19,802)
Net cash from financing activities		616,743	725,736
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		336,993	407,941
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		3,647,793	3,239,852
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	4	3,984,786	3,647,793

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

ST. JOHN SINGAPORE
Unique Entity No. S70SS0009L

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

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

1. General

St. John Singapore (the “Organisation”) domiciled and registered in the Republic of Singapore as a Society under the Societies Act, 1966. The Organisation is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, 1994 and is also an approved institution of a Public Character (IPC) with its principal place of business and registered office at 420 Beach Road, Singapore 199582.

The principal activities of the Organisation 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 Organisation is also involved in the provision of public duty with ambulance support on a non-emergency basis. The Organisation 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. Material accounting policies information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Organisation comprise the compilation of the individual financial statements of the Organisation, Brigade, Association, Fellowship, 5 Districts, Jurong Centre and Dementia Day-care Centre.

The financial statements of the Organisation have been drawn up in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”) and the applicable requirements of the Societies Act, 1966 and Charities Act and Regulations. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar (“S\$”), which is the Organisation’s functional currency.

The financial statements of the Organisation have been prepared on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Organisation has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Organisation and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Organisation.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standard that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

The Council Members expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, and fixed deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.5 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Organisation measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit and loss ("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.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Organisation'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 Organisation 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, mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables (excludes prepayments and GST receivables), are subsequently 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 amortisation process.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities mainly comprise trade and other payables. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

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.

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity:

- (i) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- (ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Organisation recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Organisation 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 Organisation applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Organisation does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Organisation 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 Organisation may also consider a financial asset to be in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Organisation may also consider a financial assets to be in default when the internal or external information indicates that the Organisation is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Organisation. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.7 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 Organisation. 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, cost 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 realizable value.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, 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 plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the plant and equipment.

Construction in progress includes all cost of construction and other direct costs. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Organisation's accounting policy. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when complete and ready to use.

Construction in progress is not depreciated. All other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets 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 and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Organisation 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 Organisation makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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 of 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 that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Organisation 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 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.12 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Organisation 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 Organisation 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.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.12 Revenue (continued)

Dementia day-care service fees

Dementia day-care service fee are recognised which 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

Cash donations are recognised on a receipt basis or collection basis.

Course fee

Course fee is recognised when the services are rendered.

Sales of goods

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

Interest income

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

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Government grants received from the government in relation to the Special Employment Credit Scheme, Wage Credit Scheme and other grants are recognised as 'other income' when the grants become receivable.

2.14 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Organisation 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.

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 if the Organisation 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.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.15 Leases

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

As lessee

The Organisation applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Organisation recognised lease liabilities representing the obligation to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

2.16 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

As the Organisation 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:

- (i) 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 assets or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- (ii) 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.

2.17 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 utilised in accordance with the purposes 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 2024

2. Material accounting policies information (continued)

2.18 Foreign currency translations and balances

Translations in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Organisation 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 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.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Organisation's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the 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 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

The management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgements made in applying the accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3.2 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 Organisation 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 Organisation. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Provision for expected credit losses ("ECL") of trade receivables

The Organisation uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL 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 Organisation's historical observed default rates. The Organisation will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At the end of every reporting period, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty(continued)

(a) Provision for expected credit losses (“ECL”) of trade receivables (continued)

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Organisation’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 ECL on the Organisation’s trade receivables is disclosed in Note 20 (a).

The carrying amount of the trade receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 5.

(b) Useful lives of property, 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 Organisation’s property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 was S\$3,702,301 (2023: S\$3,810,876).

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 S\$	2023 S\$
Cash on hand	3,000	3,000
Cash at bank	1,419,610	529,719
Fixed deposits	<u>2,562,176</u>	<u>3,115,074</u>
	<u>3,984,786</u>	<u>3,647,793</u>

Included in the fixed deposit account are designated deposits in support of bursary fund (Note 12) amounting to S\$432,000 (2023:S\$423,530).

Fixed deposits yield interest income at interest rate ranging from 2.00% to 3.27% per annum (2023: from 2.05% to 3.30%) per annum and have on maturity period ranging from 6 to 12 months (2023: 1 to 3 years).

Fixed deposits with maturity dates more than 3 months can be withdrawn anytime before the maturity dates without penalty. However, any interest receivable will be forfeited upon pre-mature withdrawal. As the principal value of the deposits is readily convertible to cash, they form part of the cash and cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows.

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5. Trade and other receivables

	2024 S\$	2023 S\$
Trade receivables	54,718	52,958
Grant and subsidies receivables	143,498	1,303,867
Interest receivable from fixed deposits	33,124	21,991
Other receivables	713	1,156
Deposits	8,127	9,847
Prepayments	330,397	528,834
GST receivables	23,873	1,590
	<u>594,450</u>	<u>1,920,243</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on 30-90 days' (2023: 30-90 days) terms.

Grant and subsidies receivables include training grant and long term care services approved by Skills Future Singapore and Ministry of Health respectively.

6. Inventories

	2024 S\$	2023 S\$
Goods held for resale	<u>2,085</u>	<u>2,183</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in 'Administration expenses' amounted to S\$ 98 (2023: S\$3,401).

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7. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Property S\$	Building extension S\$	Furniture fittings and equipment S\$	Motor vehicles S\$	Renovation S\$	Construction in progress S\$	Total S\$
<u>Cost</u>							
At 1 January 2023	172,471	2,995,884	861,058	1,438,322	1,493,897	141,295	7,102,927
Additions	-	-	36,548	-	345,855	-	382,403
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	141,295	(141,295)	-
Written off	-	-	(72,806)	-	-	-	(72,806)
At 31 December 2023	172,471	2,995,884	824,800	1,438,322	1,981,047	-	7,412,524
At 1 January 2024	172,471	2,995,884	824,800	1,438,322	1,981,047	-	7,412,524
Additions	-	-	46,065	-	2,631	372,489	421,185
Written off	-	-	(5,700)	-	-	-	(5,700)
At 31 December 2024	172,471	2,995,884	865,165	1,438,322	1,983,678	372,489	7,828,009
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
At 1 January 2023	172,471	837,760	715,212	443,498	942,999	-	3,111,940
Depreciation charge	-	154,152	95,075	130,825	182,462	-	562,514
Written off	-	-	(72,806)	-	-	-	(72,806)
At December 2023	172,471	991,912	737,481	574,323	1,125,461	-	3,601,648
At 1 January 2024	172,471	991,912	737,481	574,323	1,125,461	-	3,601,648
Depreciation charge	-	154,152	72,054	130,825	172,729	-	529,760
Written off	-	-	(5,700)	-	-	-	(5,700)
At December 2024	172,471	1,146,064	803,835	705,148	1,298,190	-	4,125,708
<u>Carrying amount</u>							
At 31 December 2023	-	2,003,972	87,319	863,999	855,586	-	3,810,876
At 31 December 2024	-	1,849,820	61,330	733,174	685,488	372,489	3,702,301

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8. Right-of-use asset

	Office equipment S\$
At 1 January 2023	48,200
Depreciation charges	(20,775)
At 31 December 2023	<u>27,425</u>
At 1 January 2024	27,425
Depreciation charges	(8,228)
At 31 December 2024	<u>19,197</u>

The Company leased assets such as office equipment used in its operations. Leases of office equipment generally have lease term of 1 to 5 years (2023: 1 to 5 years). There is no restriction or covenants imposed by these contracts.

The corresponding lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 10.

9. Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Trade payables	280,078	107,965
Other payables	54,449	-
Accrued operating expenses	161,693	180,625
Refundable deposits	14,481	16,350
	<u>510,701</u>	<u>304,940</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 30 (2023:30) days' term.

Other payables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

10. Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of the lease liabilities and the movement during the financial year are as below:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
As at 1 January	30,818	48,811
Accretion of interest	1,345	1,809
Cash flows payment in financing activities	(8,367)	(19,802)
At 31 December	<u>23,796</u>	<u>30,818</u>
Presented as:		
Current	7,428	7,068
Non-current	16,368	23,750
	<u>23,796</u>	<u>30,818</u>

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11. Income received in advance

	2024 S\$	2023 S\$
Income received in advance	<u>540</u>	<u>1,890</u>

Income received in advance includes season parking fees received in advance as at the reporting date.

12. Bursary fund

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

13. Designated funds

	Dementia Centre Operations Sustainability S\$	Dementia Centre Resource Fund S\$	Total S\$
Balance as 31 December 2023 and 2024	<u>310,246</u>	<u>413,441</u>	<u>723,687</u>

Funds from the Dementia Centre Operations Sustainability (previously known as 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.

14. Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents compensation previously received by the Organisation for relinquishing its rights over a part of the land which has a 99-years lease tenure and where the Organisation's building (Note 7) stands.

15. Revenue

	2024 S\$	2023 S\$
General Fund		
Course fee	862,980	869,053
Sales of goods	195	3,993
Dementia Day-Care Centre service fees	142,660	139,307
Donation – non tax deductible	45,494	27,250
Donation – tax deductible	<u>274,447</u>	<u>778,755</u>
	<u>1,325,776</u>	<u>1,818,358</u>

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16. Other income

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
General fund		
Government grant	625,110	745,538
Interest income	110,584	74,045
MOH subvention fee	536,815	2,205,141
Parking fee income	8,709	13,159
Sundry income	33,677	19,460
	<u>1,314,895</u>	<u>3,057,343</u>
Bursary fund		
Interest income	<u>8,470</u>	<u>12,336</u>

17. Administrative expenses

This is determined after charging the followings:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Employee benefit expenses		
- Staff salaries and bonuses	1,599,476	1,524,775
- CPF contributions	190,772	193,539
	1,790,248	1,718,314
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	529,760	562,514
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	<u>8,228</u>	<u>20,775</u>

The employee benefits expense includes the key management compensation as disclosed in Note 19.

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18. Finance cost

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,809</u>

19. Significant related party transactions

For the purposes of these audited financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Organisation if the Organisation, 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 Organisation, 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 Organisation and its related parties at terms agreed between parties:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
<i>Key management personnel compensation</i>		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>248,294</u>	<u>303,008</u>

There are two key management personnel (2023: four management personnel), who are not members of the Council. The Organisation 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.

20. Financial risk management

The Organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate 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 Organisation's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Organisation's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

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

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20. Financial risk management (continued)

(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 Organisation, as and when they fall due. The Organisation's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Organisation minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparty,

The Organisation had 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 Organisation does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

The Organisation 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.

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

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

A summary of the Company's exposures to credit risk for trade receivables and other receivables is as follows:

	12-month/ Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount S\$	Loss allowance S\$	Net carrying amount S\$
At 31 December 2024				
Trade and other receivables	Lifetime ECL	240,180	-	240,180
At 31 December 2023				
Trade and other receivables	Lifetime ECL	1,389,819	-	1,389,819

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Notes to the financial statements
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20. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables

Loss allowance for trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. At the reporting date, no loss allowance for trade receivables was required.

Other receivables

Loss allowance for other receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, which is consistent with the approach adopted for trade receivables. The ECL on other receivables are estimated by reference to track record of the counterparties, their business and financial conditions where information is available, and knowledge of any events or circumstances impeding recovery of the amounts. At the reporting date, no loss allowance for other receivables was required.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Organisation'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 Organisation's reputation.

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

The Organisation monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Organisation'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 Organisation's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

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20. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Carrying amount S\$	Contractual cash flows S\$	One year or less S\$	Within 2 to 5 years S\$
2024				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,984,786	3,984,786	3,984,786	-
Trade and other receivables	240,180	240,180	240,180	-
	<u>4,224,966</u>	<u>4,224,966</u>	<u>4,224,966</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	510,701	510,701	510,701	-
Lease liabilities	23,796	25,472	8,412	17,060
	<u>534,497</u>	<u>536,173</u>	<u>519,113</u>	<u>17,060</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	<u>3,690,469</u>	<u>3,688,793</u>	<u>3,705,853</u>	<u>(17,060)</u>
2023				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,647,793	3,647,793	3,647,793	-
Trade and other receivables	1,389,819	1,389,819	1,389,819	-
	<u>5,037,612</u>	<u>5,037,612</u>	<u>5,037,612</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	304,940	304,940	304,940	-
Lease liabilities	30,818	33,840	8,413	25,427
	<u>335,758</u>	<u>338,780</u>	<u>313,353</u>	<u>25,427</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	<u>4,701,854</u>	<u>4,698,832</u>	<u>4,724,259</u>	<u>(25,427)</u>

(c) Interest rate risk

The Organisation's exposure to interest rates relates primarily to interest-earning financial assets. Interest rate risk is managed by the Organisation 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 (Note 4) is 2.00%-3.27% per annum (2023: 2.05%-3.30% per annum). The Organisation believes that it has no significant exposure to interest rate risk and interest income does not have a significant impact on the Organisation's earnings.

(d) Capital risk

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

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Notes to the financial statements
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20. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Capital risk (continued)

The Organisation 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 Organisation.

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

21 Fair values of assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivable and other payables

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

Trade receivables and trade payables

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

22. Financial instrument by category

At the end of the reporting period, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities were as follows:

	2024 S\$	2023 S\$
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,984,786	3,647,793
Trade and other receivables	240,180	1,389,819
	<u>4,224,966</u>	<u>5,037,612</u>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Trade and other payables	510,701	304,940
	<u>510,701</u>	<u>304,940</u>

23. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue by the Council Members on 25 April 2025.

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