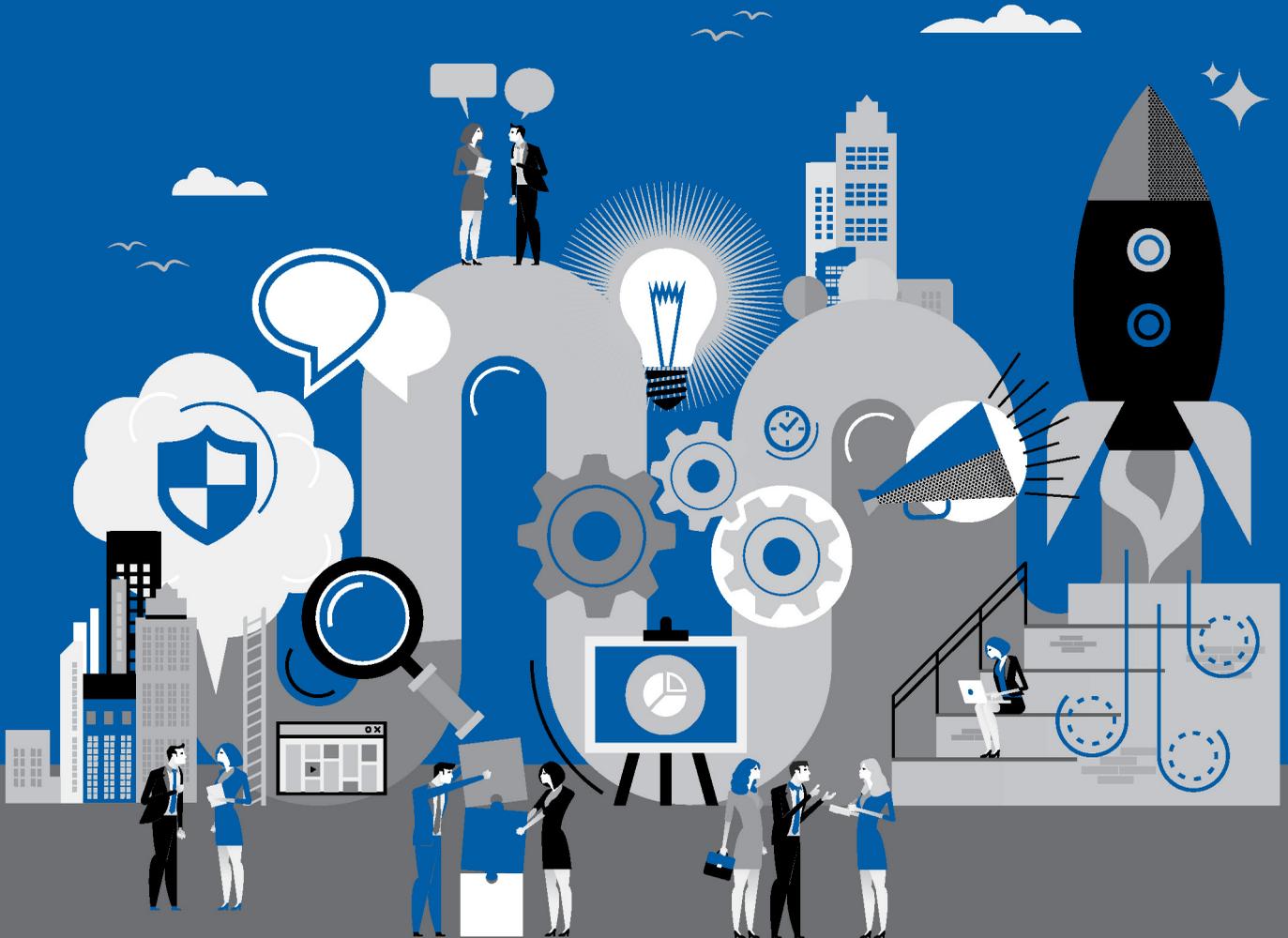
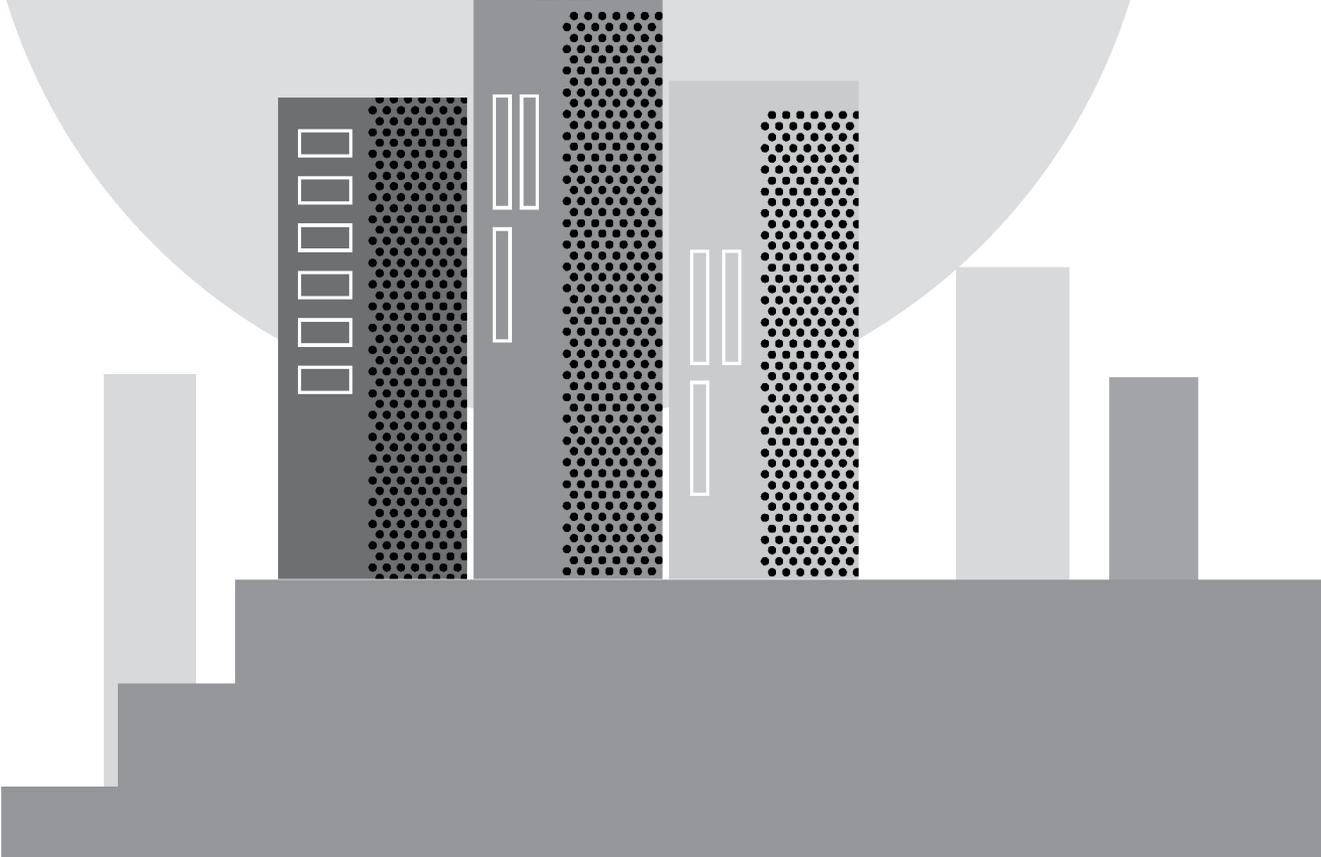
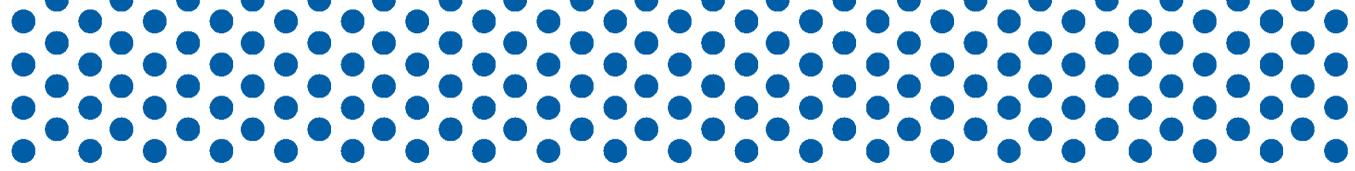


# EMPOWERING BUSINESSES FOR TOMORROW

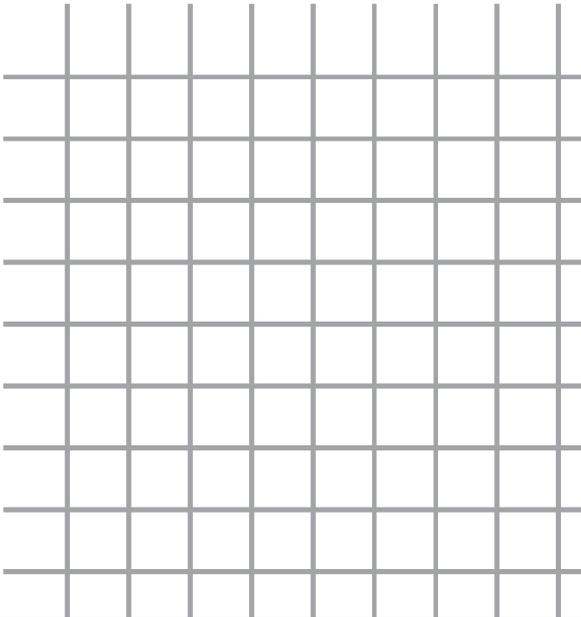






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## STATEMENT BY COUNCIL

In the opinion of the Council, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of changes in members' funds of the Federation as set out on pages 6 to 51 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Federation as at December 31, 2019, and the financial performance, changes in members' funds and cash flows of the Group and the financial performance and changes in members' funds of the Federation for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Federation will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.

ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

**Teo Siong Seng**  
Chairman

**Gan Seow Kee**  
Honorary Treasurer

29 May 2020



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SINGAPORE BUSINESS FEDERATION

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Singapore Business Federation (the "Federation") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Federation as at December 31, 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in members' funds and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of changes in members' funds of the Federation for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 6 to 51.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of changes in members' funds of the Federation are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Federation as at December 31, 2019, and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in members' funds and consolidated cash flows of the Group and the financial performance and changes in members' funds of the Federation for the year ended on that date.

### Basis of 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 Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *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.

### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by Council and the Chairman's message.

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

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



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SINGAPORE BUSINESS FEDERATION

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act 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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Council's responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibility 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 Group'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 SINGAPORE BUSINESS FEDERATION

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

- (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 Group'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 Group 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.
- (f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the regulations enacted under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 to be kept by the Federation and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors, have been properly kept in accordance with those regulations.

**Deloitte & Touche LLP**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore

29 May 2020



# STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## December 31, 2019

	Note	The Federation		The Group	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and bank balances	6	14,552,279	11,699,333	18,537,144	15,648,110
Trade receivables	7	1,015,425	1,434,714	1,015,425	1,434,714
Other receivables	8	3,390,356	2,006,053	3,417,015	2,022,278
Total current assets		18,958,060	15,140,100	22,969,584	19,105,102
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	9	14,699,380	13,033,932	14,699,380	13,033,932
Right-of-use assets	10	562,986	–	562,986	–
Investment property	11	18,556,958	21,387,956	18,556,958	21,387,956
Intangible assets	12	67,330	22,838	67,330	22,838
Investments in subsidiaries	13	1,980,000	1,980,000	–	–
Deferred tax assets	14	–	58,900	–	59,287
Total non-current assets		35,866,654	36,483,626	33,886,654	34,504,013
<b>Total assets</b>		54,824,714	51,623,726	56,856,238	53,609,115
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	15	442,526	463,640	442,526	463,640
Other payables	16	4,651,822	4,720,812	4,678,968	4,741,162
Bank loan	17	887,256	894,596	887,256	894,596
Lease liabilities	18	185,040	–	185,040	–
Income tax payable		527,800	169,605	527,800	169,605
Total current liabilities		6,694,444	6,248,653	6,721,590	6,269,003
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Bank loan	17	21,098,984	21,961,019	21,098,984	21,961,019
Lease liabilities	18	289,248	–	289,248	–
Provision for reinstatement costs	19	205,760	205,760	205,760	205,760
Deferred tax liabilities	14	26,220	–	25,833	–
Total non-current liabilities		21,620,212	22,166,779	21,619,825	22,166,779
<b>Reserves</b>					
Accumulated funds		26,510,058	23,208,294	28,514,823	25,173,333
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		54,824,714	51,623,726	56,856,238	53,609,115

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



## STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

### Year ended December 31, 2019

	Note	The Federation		The Group	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Income</b>	20	20,968,037	20,314,034	20,968,037	20,314,034
<b>Direct costs</b>	21	(5,653,517)	(6,087,816)	(5,653,517)	(6,087,816)
<b>Gross surplus</b>		15,314,520	14,226,218	15,314,520	14,226,218
Other income	23	1,260,907	925,614	1,323,778	969,027
Administrative expenses		(12,036,610)	(12,750,232)	(12,057,692)	(12,760,809)
Finance costs	24	(525,660)	(482,357)	(525,660)	(482,357)
<b>Surplus before tax</b>	25	4,013,157	1,919,243	4,054,946	1,952,079
Income tax expense	26	(711,393)	(163,210)	(713,456)	(164,238)
<b>Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year</b>		3,301,764	1,756,033	3,341,490	1,787,841

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' FUNDS

### Year ended December 31, 2019

	<b>Accumulated funds</b>
	\$
<b>The Group</b>	
Balance at January 1, 2018	23,385,492
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,787,841</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	25,173,333
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	<u>3,341,490</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u><u>28,514,823</u></u>
<b>The Federation</b>	
Balance at January 1, 2018	21,452,261
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,756,033</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	23,208,294
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	<u>3,301,764</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u><u>26,510,058</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### Year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Surplus before tax	4,054,946	1,952,079
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	655,230	648,350
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	56,839	–
Depreciation on investment property	436,608	466,148
Loss allowance on doubtful trade receivables	23,022	419,182
Amortisation of intangible assets	14,578	47,483
Property, plant and equipment written off	1,570	1,661
Interest expense	525,660	482,357
Interest income	(285,544)	(177,200)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	5,482,909	3,840,060
Trade receivables	396,267	(877,435)
Other receivables	(1,394,737)	733,813
Trade payables	(21,114)	(753,689)
Other payables	(62,194)	1,043,024
Cash generated from operations	4,401,131	3,985,773
Income tax paid	(270,141)	(1,028)
Net cash from operating activities	4,130,990	3,984,745
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Interest received	285,544	177,200
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(58,173)	(66,903)
Additions to investment property	–	(1,440)
Purchase of intangible assets	(59,070)	(16,110)
Placement in fixed deposits	(9,988)	(28,949)
Net cash generated from investing activities	158,313	63,798
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(16,193)	–
Repayment of bank loan	(869,375)	(844,133)
Interest paid	(524,689)	(482,357)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,410,257)	(1,326,490)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,879,046	2,722,053
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	13,270,902	10,548,849
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Note 6)</b>	<b>16,149,948</b>	<b>13,270,902</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 1 GENERAL

The financial statements of the Federation and of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Council on 12 May 2020. The financial statements are expressed in Singapore dollars.

The Federation was registered under the Societies Act on April 1, 2002 and is a not-for-profit organisation. The Federation is domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The principal place of business and registered office of the Federation is located at 160 Robinson Road, #06-01 SBF Center, Singapore 068914.

The objectives of the Federation are:

1. To enhance the organisation of the business community in Singapore; and
2. to represent, advance, promote and protect, in Singapore and abroad, the major business concerns (such as investment and trade opportunities and labour management issues) of business entities carrying on commerce and industry in Singapore and, in particular, of larger local and foreign companies.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are as stated in Note 13 to the financial statements.

Under The Singapore Business Federation Act 2001 (the "Act"), every local company which has a paid-up share capital of \$500,000 and above and foreign company which has a share capital of \$500,000 and above and registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority, shall become by virtue of the Act and without election, admission or appointment, a member of the Federation.

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- 2.1 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of FRS 116 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS – On January 1, 2019, the Group has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS (“INT FRS”) that are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revise FRSs does not result in changes to the Group’s accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years except as disclosed below.

#### **FRS 116 Leases**

FRS 116 introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduces significant changes to lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance lease and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets when such recognition exemptions are adopted. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged. The impact of the adoption of FRS 116 on the Group’s financial statements is described below.

The date of initial application of FRS 116 for the Group is January 1, 2019.

The Group has applied FRS 116 using the cumulative catch-up approach which:

- requires the Group to recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying FRS 116 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application; and
- does not permit restatement of comparatives, which continue to be presented under FRS 17 and INT FRS 104.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

#### (a) Impact of the new definition of a lease

The Group has made use of the practical expedient available on transition to FRS 116 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or changed before January 1, 2019.

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. FRS 116 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is in contrast to the focus on 'risks and rewards' in FRS 17 and INT FRS 104.

The Group applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in FRS 116 to all lease contracts entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2019 (whether it is a lessor or a lessee in the lease contract). The new definition in FRS 116 does not significantly change the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Group.

#### (b) Impact on lessee accounting

##### *Former operating leases*

FRS 116 changes how the Group accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under FRS 17, which were off-balance-sheet.

Applying FRS 116, for all leases, the Group:

- (a) Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statements of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, with the right-of-use asset adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments in accordance with FRS 116.C8(b)(ii);
- (b) Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and
- (c) Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Lease incentives (e.g. free rent period) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under FRS 17 they resulted in the recognition of a lease incentive liability, amortised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Under FRS 116, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets, the Group has opted to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by FRS 116.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

The Group has used the following practical expedients when applying the cumulative catch-up approach to leases previously classified as operating leases applying FRS 17.

- The Group has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.
- The Group has excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- The Group has used hindsight when determining the lease term when the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

#### (c) Financial impact of initial application of FRS 116

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position on January 1, 2019 is 2.38%. The following table shows the operating lease commitments disclosed applying FRS 17 at December 31, 2018, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application.

	<b>The Federation and the Group</b>
	2019
	\$
Operating lease commitments at December 31, 2018	254,573
Less: Short-term leases and leases of low value assets	(148,200)
Less: Effect of discounting the above amounts	(28,334)
Add: Present value of the lease payments not previously included in operating lease commitments	40,318
<b>Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>118,357</b>

The Group has assessed that there is no tax impact arising from the application of FRS 116.

Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application.

As at January 1, 2019, provision of reinstatement costs held under property, plant and equipment with carrying amount of \$130,315, have been reclassified to 'right-of-use assets' under FRS 116 at date of initial application as disclosed in Notes 9 and 10 respectively.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not yet effective:

- Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and FRS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Material*.

Consequential amendments were also made to various standards as a result of this new/revised standard.

The management anticipates that the adoption of the FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRSs in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

2.3 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION – The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Federation and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Federation and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Federation:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Federation reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Federation has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Federation considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Federation's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Federation's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Federation, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Federation has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Federation obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Federation loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Federation gains control until the date when the Federation ceases to control the subsidiary.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Federation and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Federation and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

##### Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Federation.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable FRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under FRS 109, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

In the Federation's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in profit or loss.

- 2.4 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS – Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments (see below). The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, with change in fair value recognised in profit or loss.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under the FRS are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with FRS 12 *Income Taxes* and FRS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment transactions of the acquiree or the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment awards transactions with share-based payment awards transactions of the acquirer in accordance with the method in FRS 102 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with FRS 105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

2.5 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Group's statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.5.1 Financial assets

##### Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost, except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

##### Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on trade and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the end of the reporting period, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

#### *Significant increase in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the end of the reporting period with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers historical loss rates for each category of customers and adjusts to reflect current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Forward looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries or countries in which the Group's debtors operate in, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information available that relate to the Group's operations, and the Group accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the end of the reporting period. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

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

#### *Definition of default*

The Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

#### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

#### *Write-off policy*

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over three years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

#### *Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses*

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

#### 2.5.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

##### Classification as debt or equity

Debt instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

##### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

##### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. Interest-bearing bank loans are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

#### Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statements of financial position when the Federation and the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

2.6.1 LEASES (before January 1, 2019) – Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

#### The Group as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

#### The Group as lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

##### 2.6.2 LEASES (from January 1, 2019)

###### *The Group as lessee*

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee.

The rate is defined as the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statements of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under FRS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statements of financial position.

The Group applies FRS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in 2.10.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Administrative expenses' in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### *The Group as lessor*

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

- 2.7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION – Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Leasehold property	50 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Information technology assets	3 years
Renovation	2 to 5 years

No depreciation is provided on capital work-in-progress.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use are retained in the financial statements.

- 2.8 INVESTMENT PROPERTY – Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes, is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts over the estimated useful life of 50 years. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

- 2.9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS – Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation (where they have finite useful lives) and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 years. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised. Each period, the useful lives of such assets are reviewed to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset. Such assets are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy below.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

2.10 IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLES & INTANGIBLES ASSETS EXCLUDING GOODWILL – At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

2.11 PROVISIONS – Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the financial year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

#### Provision for reinstatement costs

The Group and the Federation recognise a liability and capitalise an expense in property, plant and equipment if the Group and the Federation has a present legal or constructive obligation to reinstate the leased premises to their original state upon expiry of the lease. The provision is made based on management's best estimate of the expected costs to be incurred to reinstate the leased premises to their original state. The capitalised provision for reinstatement costs in right-of-used assets is amortised over the period of the lease.

- 2.12 GOVERNMENT GRANTS – Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss and set off against the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the group with no future related costs are recognised in the statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income in the period in which they become receivable.

- 2.13 REVENUE RECOGNITION – Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

#### Members' subscription

Established on April 1, 2002 by the Singapore Business Federation Act, all Singapore-registered companies with paid-up capital or authorised share capital of \$0.5 million and above are members of the Federation. Revenue from members' subscriptions is recognised at a point in time when annual subscription fee are billed to the existing members according to its type of membership and size of paid-up capital/authorised share capital. For company that becomes a new member during any part of an official year, they shall pay pro-rated subscription fees.

#### Events and services

The Federation is committed to helping businesses grow by providing valuable opportunities for networking. Overseas trade missions are organised regularly and members can participate in these overseas trade exhibitions and fairs. The Federation members will also have the opportunity to attend meetings with visiting overseas trade representatives, delegates and diplomats to help them identify and seek business and investment opportunities. In addition, feedback sessions and networking events are held regularly as a platform for members to identify new business opportunities.

The Federation regularly organises a wide range of training events on international trade, labour relations and other business topics. A mentorship programme has also been established for members to seek advice on business practices such as business continuity management, branding and finance.

Revenue from events, services and business missions above is recognised over time over the period of the events, services and business missions.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

#### Sale of publications

The Federation provides timely and relevant information to its members through various media platforms. All members receive the Federation's quarterly business magazine, BiZQ which features articles on business trends, global trade and manpower related issues. As a member of International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) National Committees in Singapore, members are able to purchase copies of the ICC Publication from the Federation. Revenue from sale of publications is recognised at the point of purchase of these publications.

#### Sponsorship income

Sponsorship income is recognised at the point in time of receipt from sponsors.

#### Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportionate basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

#### Rental income

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.14 RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS – Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

2.15 BORROWING COSTS – Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is reduced from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.16 EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENT – Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they are accrued to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

2.17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash on hand and fixed deposits which are not subject to any significant risk of changes in value.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

2.18 INCOME TAX – Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequence that would follow from manner in which Group expects, at the end of the financial year, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively), or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd)*

2.19 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATIONS – The individual financial statements of each Group entity are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in members' funds of the Federation are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Federation and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each financial year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of each financial year. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

### 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### ***Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies***

Apart from those involving estimates (see below), management is of the opinion that any instance of application of judgement is not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY *(cont'd)*

##### ***Key sources of estimation uncertainty***

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

##### Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL, the Group segregates its members into different categories by members' paid up share capital. The Group considers the historical credit loss rate for each category.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

The carrying amount of the Group's trade and other receivables as at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Notes 7 and 8 to the financial statements respectively.

##### Useful lives of investment property and leasehold property

Depreciation is charged to write off the cost of investment property (Note 11) and leasehold property (Note 9) over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Management exercises judgement in estimating the useful lives of the investment property and leasehold property which take into consideration the physical condition of the assets, their lease term and the Group's intent for maintenance and upgrade when necessary to maintain the physical and economic viability of the property. In particular, management has determined that the useful life of the Group's 99-year investment property and leasehold property is 50 years.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

#### (a) *Categories of financial instruments*

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	The Federation		The Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets at amortised cost	18,869,144	15,063,021	22,880,668	19,028,023
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	26,043,840	27,886,513	26,070,986	27,906,863
Lease liabilities	474,288	–	474,288	–
	26,518,128	27,886,513	26,545,274	27,906,863

#### (b) *Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements*

The Federation and the Group do not have any financial assets, financial liabilities and financial instruments which are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar netting agreements.

#### (c) *Financial risk policies and objectives*

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Group. The Group has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the costs of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. Management continually monitors the Group's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis indicated below:

##### (i) Foreign exchange risk management

The Federation and the Group's foreign currency exposures arise mainly from the exchange rate movements of United States dollar against the Singapore dollar.

No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Group does not expect any material effect on the Federation and the Group's profit or loss and equity arising from the effects of possible changes to the foreign currency exchange rate.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT *(cont'd)*

##### (ii) Interest rate risk management

The Group is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as there are no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities except for the Group's fixed deposits and bank loan. Further details are disclosed in Notes 6 and 17 to the financial statements respectively.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates on the Group's bank loan at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2019 would decrease/increase by \$109,931 (2018 : decrease/increase by \$114,278). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

##### (iii) Credit risk management

The Group develops and maintains its credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Group uses its own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses (ECL)
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is > 30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is > 90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT *(cont'd)*

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Federation's and Group's financial assets as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

The Federation		Note	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
					\$	\$	\$
<b>2019</b>							
Trade receivables from third parties	7	(i)		Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,457,629	(442,204)	1,015,425
Other receivables	8	Performing		12-month ECL	3,301,440	–	3,301,440
						<u>(442,204)</u>	
<b>2018</b>							
Trade receivables from third parties	7	(i)		Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,853,896	(419,182)	1,434,714
Other receivables	8	Performing		12-month ECL	1,928,974	–	1,928,974
						<u>(419,182)</u>	
The Group		Note	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2019</b>							
Trade receivables from third parties	7	(i)		Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,457,629	(442,204)	1,015,425
Other receivables	8	Performing		12-month ECL	3,328,099	–	3,328,099
						<u>(442,204)</u>	
<b>2018</b>							
Trade receivables from third parties	7	(i)		Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	1,853,896	(419,182)	1,434,714
Other receivables	8	Performing		12-month ECL	1,945,199	–	1,945,199
						<u>(419,182)</u>	

- (i) The Group has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the expected credit losses on these items based on historical credit loss experience and the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT *(cont'd)*

The Group has adopted procedures in extending credit terms to customers and in monitoring its credit risk. The Group only grants credit to creditworthy counterparties. Cash is held with creditworthy institutions and is subject to immaterial credit loss.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single customer or group of customers.

##### (iv) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Federation and the Group may not be able to meet their obligations.

The Federation and the Group maintain sufficient cash and bank balances and internally generated cash flows to finance their working capital requirements.

All financial assets are due within 1 year from the end of the reporting period and/or are non-interest bearing.

##### **Liquidity and interest risk analyses**

##### Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Federation and the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The adjustment column represents the possible future cash flows attributable to the instrument included in the maturity analysis which is not included in the carrying amount of the financial liabilities on the statements of financial position.

The Federation	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	After 5 years	Adjustment	Total
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2019</b>						
Non-interest bearing	–	4,057,600	–	–	–	4,057,600
Lease liabilities	2.38	194,318	295,366	–	(15,396)	474,288
Bank borrowing	2.38	1,400,892	5,603,568	20,549,260	(5,567,480)	21,986,240
		<u>5,652,810</u>	<u>5,898,934</u>	<u>20,549,260</u>	<u>(5,582,876)</u>	<u>26,518,128</u>
<b>2018</b>						
Non-interest bearing	–	5,030,898	–	–	–	5,030,898
Bank borrowing	2.08	1,361,496	5,445,984	21,331,146	(5,283,011)	22,855,615
		<u>6,392,394</u>	<u>5,445,984</u>	<u>21,331,146</u>	<u>(5,283,011)</u>	<u>27,886,513</u>



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT *(cont'd)*

The Group	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	After 5 years	Adjustment	Total
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2019</b>						
Non-interest bearing	–	4,084,746	–	–	–	4,084,746
Lease liabilities	2.38	194,318	295,366	–	(15,396)	474,288
Bank borrowing	2.38	1,400,892	5,603,568	20,549,260	(5,567,480)	21,986,240
		<u>5,679,956</u>	<u>5,898,934</u>	<u>20,549,260</u>	<u>(5,582,876)</u>	<u>26,545,274</u>
<b>2018</b>						
Non-interest bearing	–	5,051,248	–	–	–	5,051,248
Bank borrowing	2.08	1,361,496	5,445,984	21,331,146	(5,283,011)	22,855,615
		<u>6,412,744</u>	<u>5,445,984</u>	<u>21,331,146</u>	<u>(5,283,011)</u>	<u>27,906,863</u>

(v) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Other than the bank loan and lease liabilities, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair value of the bank loan and lease liabilities are disclosed in Notes 17 and 18 to the financial statements.

**(d) Capital management policies and objectives**

The Group's objectives when managing its capital/funds are:

- (i) To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- (ii) To support the Group's stability and growth; and
- (iii) To strengthen the Group's risk management capability.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital and funds structure to ensure optimal structure taking into consideration the future requirements of the Group and capital/fund efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Group consists of accumulated funds and bank loan.

The Group has complied with the externally imposed capital requirements in 2019 and 2018.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 5 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Federation has transactions and arrangements with its subsidiaries and other related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between parties are reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest free, repayable on demand and expected to be settled in cash unless otherwise stated.

Related companies in these financial statements refer to the entities of the Group. Some of the Federation's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and expected to be settled in cash unless otherwise stated.

During the year, the Group entered into the following transactions with its related party, Singapore Business Federation Foundation Limited:

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Rendering of services	171,354	–
Rental expense	298,350	377,566
Donation	1,000,000	–

#### **Compensation of key management personnel**

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year is as follows:

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	2,447,661	2,382,411
Post-employment benefits	98,942	106,937
	2,546,603	2,489,348



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 6 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	The Federation		The Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash at bank	4,337,954	2,051,298	4,583,639	2,313,564
Fixed deposits	10,214,325	9,648,035	13,953,505	13,334,546
	14,552,279	11,699,333	18,537,144	15,648,110
Fixed deposits held for investment	(524,901)	(516,635)	(2,387,196)	(2,377,208)
Cash and cash equivalents	14,027,378	11,182,698	16,149,948	13,270,902

Fixed deposits have a maturity ranging from 3 to 12 months (2018 : 3 to 12 months) from the end of the reporting period and bears an effective interest rate ranging from 1.30% to 2.00% (2018 : 0.40% to 1.60%) per annum.

#### 7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Subscription fee due from members	443,829	753,672
Loss allowance	(442,204)	(419,182)
	1,625	334,490
Non-subscription fee due from members	1,013,800	1,100,224
	1,015,425	1,434,714

The amounts due from members which consist of both subscription fee and non-subscription fees, are due immediately upon billing.

Loss allowance for trade receivables has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The trade receivables are segregated into the respective category in accordance with the members' paid up/authorised share capital. The ECL is estimated by reference to past default experience of each member category, adjusted for factors that are specific to the member.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 7 TRADE RECEIVABLES *(cont'd)*

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables from contracts with customers based on the Group's provision matrix.

	Trade receivables – member's paid up share capital				
	S\$0.5 mil to S\$1 mil	S\$1mil to S\$5mil	S\$5 mil to S\$10 mil	More than S\$10 mil	Total
	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>December 31, 2019</b>					
Expected credit loss rate	81%	85%	83%	89%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	175,401	237,326	41,088	73,901	
Lifetime ECL	141,696	200,573	34,300	65,635	442,204
<b>December 31, 2018</b>					
Expected credit loss rate	71%	73%	76%	70%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	202,252	224,400	58,933	94,266	
Lifetime ECL	144,190	164,076	44,576	66,340	419,182

#### 8 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	The Federation		The Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Outside parties	433,047	278,956	459,706	295,181
Prepayments	88,916	77,079	88,916	77,079
Sundry deposits	6,406	4,310	6,406	4,310
Monies receivable from government agencies	2,861,987	1,645,708	2,861,987	1,645,708
	3,390,356	2,006,053	3,417,015	2,022,278

For purpose of impairment assessment, other receivables are considered to have low credit risk as they are not due for payment at the end of the reporting period and there has been no significant increase in the risk of default on the receivables since initial recognition. Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment assessment for these receivables, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (ECL).

In determining the ECL, management has taken into account the historical default experience and the financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as well as the loss upon default in each case.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 8 OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for deferred consideration and other receivables.

#### 9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Federation and the Group	Leasehold property	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Office equipment	Information technology assets	Renovation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cost</b>						
At January 1, 2018	12,432,030	449,398	419,862	288,350	911,128	14,500,768
Additions	–	–	5,880	17,596	43,427	66,903
Disposals/write off	–	(2,578)	–	(40,883)	(98,766)	(142,227)
At December 31, 2018	12,432,030	446,820	425,742	265,063	855,789	14,425,444
Additions	–	–	6,600	12,073	39,500	58,173
Reclassification to right-of-use assets (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	(205,760)	(205,760)
Reclassification from investment property (Note 11)	2,538,223	–	–	–	–	2,538,223
Write off	–	–	(990)	(87,536)	–	(88,526)
At December 31, 2019	14,970,253	446,820	431,352	189,600	689,529	16,727,554
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
At January 1, 2018	352,241	70,237	66,751	158,032	137,701	784,962
Depreciation for the year	248,641	89,642	83,857	68,066	158,144	648,350
Disposals	–	(917)	–	(40,883)	–	(41,800)
At December 31, 2018	600,882	158,962	150,608	185,215	295,845	1,391,512
Depreciation for the year	278,253	90,903	87,528	63,388	135,158	655,230
Reclassification to right-of-use assets (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	(75,445)	(75,445)
Reclassification from investment property (Note 11)	143,833	–	–	–	–	143,833
Write off	–	–	(479)	(86,477)	–	(86,956)
At December 31, 2019	1,022,968	249,865	237,657	162,126	355,558	2,028,174
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At December 31, 2019	13,947,285	196,955	193,695	27,474	333,971	14,699,380
At December 31, 2018	11,831,148	287,858	275,134	79,848	559,944	13,033,932

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(cont'd)*

The Group's leasehold property was mortgaged as collateral for the bank loan (Note 17).

#### 10 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The Federation and the Group leases several assets including office premises, office equipment and information technology assets. The average lease term ranges from 3 to 5 years (2018: 3 to 5 years).

The Federation and the Group	Office premises	Office equipment	Information technology assets	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cost</b>				
At January 1, 2019 (Note 2.2)	–	62,364	55,993	118,357
Additions	353,125	–	18,028	371,153
Reclassification (Note 10) <sup>(1)</sup>	205,760	–	–	205,760
At December 31, 2019	558,885	62,364	74,021	695,270
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
At January 1, 2019	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	52,187	1,386	3,266	56,839
Reclassification (Note 10) <sup>(1)</sup>	75,445	–	–	75,445
At December 31, 2019	127,632	1,386	3,266	132,284
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At December 31, 2019	431,253	60,978	70,755	562,986
At January 1, 2019	–	62,364	55,993	118,357

(1) As at January 1, 2019, provision of reinstatement costs held under property, plant and equipment with carrying amount of \$130,315, have been reclassified to 'right-of-use assets' under FRS 116 at date of initial application.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 11 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

#### The Federation and the Group

#### Leasehold property

\$

#### Cost

At January 1, 2018	22,487,255
Additions	1,440
At December 31, 2018	22,488,695
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment (Note 9) <sup>(1)</sup>	(2,538,223)
At December 31, 2019	19,950,472

#### Accumulated depreciation

At January 1, 2018	634,591
Depreciation for the year	466,148
At December 31, 2018	1,100,739
Depreciation for the year	436,608
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment (Note 9) <sup>(1)</sup>	(143,833)
At December 31, 2019	1,393,514

#### Carrying amount

At December 31, 2019	18,556,958
At December 31, 2018	21,387,956

(1) During the year, there were revision in total floor area of the property which were determined by the independent valuer. Total carrying amount of \$2,394,390 has been reclassified to 'property, plant and equipment'.

Investment property is recorded at cost less depreciation and any fair value increase/decrease is not recognised.

The fair value of the Group's investment property is \$21.1 million (2018 : \$22.8 million) as at December 31, 2019. The fair value was determined under Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the Group's investment property as at December 31, 2019 has been determined on the basis of valuations carried out at the end of the reporting period by an independent valuer having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued, and not related to the Group. The fair value was determined based on direct comparison with recent transactions of comparable properties within the vicinity and elsewhere, and adjusted based on the valuer's knowledge of the factors specific to the respective property.

No direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) were incurred during the year.

The Group's leasehold property was mortgaged as collateral for the bank loan (Note 17).



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

##### The Federation and the Group

##### Software licence

\$

##### Cost

At January 1, 2018	530,850
Additions	16,110
Write off	(264,742)
At December 31, 2018	282,218
Additions	59,070
Write off	(1,120)
At December 31, 2019	340,168

##### Accumulated amortisation

At January 1, 2018	476,639
Amortisation	47,483
Write off	(264,742)
At December 31, 2018	259,380
Amortisation	14,578
Write off	(1,120)
At December 31, 2019	272,838

##### Carrying amount

At December 31, 2019	67,330
At December 31, 2018	22,838

#### 13 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

##### The Federation

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	1,980,000	1,980,000



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 13 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Details of the Group's subsidiaries as at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held		Principal activity
		2019 %	2018 %	
<b>Held by the Federation</b>				
SBF Holdings Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and events management
<b>Held by SBF Holdings Pte. Ltd.</b>				
SBF Connect Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	100	Events management

(1) The shares are held in trust by three directors of SBF Holdings Pte. Ltd.

### 14 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (ASSETS)

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Tax losses	Provision for unutilised leave	Others	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>The Federation</b>					
As at January 1, 2018	(62,500)	65,600	51,300	4,500	58,900
Credit (charge) to profit or loss (Note 26)	68,493	(65,600)	(3,788)	895	–
As at December 31, 2018	5,993	–	47,512	5,395	58,900
Credit (charge) to profit or loss (Note 26)	(81,279)	–	1,554	(5,395)	(85,120)
As at December 31, 2019	(75,286)	–	49,066	–	(26,220)
<b>The Group</b>					
As at January 1, 2018	(59,698)	65,600	48,885	4,500	59,287
Credit (charge) to profit or loss (Note 26)	68,493	(65,600)	(3,788)	895	–
As at December 31, 2018	8,795	–	45,097	5,395	59,287
Credit (charge) to profit or loss (Note 26)	(81,279)	–	1,554	(5,395)	(85,120)
As at December 31, 2019	(72,484)	–	46,651	–	(25,833)

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 15 TRADE PAYABLES

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Outside parties	442,526	463,640

The average credit period on purchases of goods and services is 30 days (2018 : 30 days).

#### 16 OTHER PAYABLES

	The Federation		The Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Outside parties	471,216	439,505	489,416	457,705
Related party	13,969	22,580	13,969	22,580
Accruals	3,129,889	4,105,173	3,138,835	4,107,323
Grants received in advance	1,036,748	153,554	1,036,748	153,554
	4,651,822	4,720,812	4,678,968	4,741,162



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 17 BANK LOAN

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Current	887,256	894,596
Non-current	21,098,984	21,961,019
	<u>21,986,240</u>	<u>22,855,615</u>

The bank loan facility was revised on February 21, 2019 and bears interest at 2.38% per annum for the first three years and, from the fourth year onwards from date of revision, the loan bears interest at 3% plus 3-month SIBOR rate per annum. The loan is repayable over monthly principal instalments ending on August 31, 2039.

Management estimates the fair value of the above loan approximates its carrying amount.

#### Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Federation and the Group's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	December 31, 2018	Adoption of FRS 116 as at January 1, 2019	January 1, 2019	Financing cash flows	New lease liabilities	Interest expense	December 31, 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank loan	22,855,615	–	22,855,615	(1,394,064)	–	524,689	21,986,240
Lease liabilities	–	118,357	118,357	(16,193)	371,153	971	474,288
	<u>22,855,615</u>	<u>118,357</u>	<u>22,973,972</u>	<u>(1,410,257)</u>	<u>371,153</u>	<u>525,660</u>	<u>22,460,528</u>

	January 1, 2018	Financing cash flows	New lease liabilities	Interest expense	December 31, 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank loan	23,699,748	(1,326,490)	–	482,357	22,855,615

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 18 LEASE LIABILITIES

	<b>The Federation and the Group</b>	
	2019	
	\$	
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1		194,318
Year 2		182,965
Year 3		100,801
Year 4		11,600
		<u>489,684</u>
Less: Unearned interest		<u>(15,396)</u>
		<u>474,288</u>
Analysed as:		
Current		185,040
Non-current		289,248
		<u>474,288</u>

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities.

#### 19 PROVISION FOR REINSTATEMENT COSTS

A provision for reinstatement costs is recognised when the Federation and the Group have a legal and constructive obligation to rectify wear and tear to leased premises under property lease agreements with external parties. The provision is based on the supplier's quotation obtained. These amounts have not been discounted for the purpose of measuring the provision for reinstatement costs, because the effect is not material.

#### 20 INCOME

	<b>The Federation and the Group</b>	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Members' subscription fees	13,300,045	13,042,239
Events and seminars	2,387,651	1,614,569
Business missions	1,521,504	1,568,759
Sponsorship	3,723,506	4,061,892
Publications	35,331	26,575
	<u>20,968,037</u>	<u>20,314,034</u>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 20 INCOME *(cont'd)*

A disaggregation of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>Over time</b>		
Events and seminars	2,387,651	1,614,569
Business missions	1,521,504	1,568,759
	3,909,155	3,183,328
<b>At a point in time</b>		
Members' subscription fees	13,300,045	13,042,239
Sponsorship	3,723,506	4,061,892
Publications	35,331	26,575
	17,058,882	17,130,706
	20,968,037	20,314,034

#### 21 DIRECT COSTS

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cost of fee collection	423,404	296,469
Events and seminars	2,491,883	3,126,460
Business missions	3,193,228	2,504,237
Other direct costs	527,733	624,389
	6,636,248	6,551,555
Less: Government grants received (Note 22)	(982,731)	(463,739)
	5,653,517	6,087,816



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 22 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

During the financial year, the total government grants received are as follows:

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Grants received for direct costs (Note 21)	982,731	463,739
Grants received for manpower costs (Note 25)	788,400	227,208
	<u>1,771,131</u>	<u>690,947</u>

#### 23 OTHER INCOME

	The Federation		The Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rental income	787,290	620,356	787,290	620,356
Interest income	222,673	133,787	285,544	177,200
Service income	42,000	15,250	42,000	15,250
Sundry income	208,944	156,221	208,944	156,221
	<u>1,260,907</u>	<u>925,614</u>	<u>1,323,778</u>	<u>969,027</u>

#### 24 FINANCE COSTS

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Interest expense on bank loan	524,689	482,357
Interest expense on lease liabilities	971	–
	<u>525,660</u>	<u>482,357</u>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 25 SURPLUS BEFORE TAX

Surplus before tax has been arrived at after charging:

	The Federation and the Group	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Manpower costs:		
Salaries, bonuses and other costs	7,742,848	8,662,776
Post-employment benefits	767,531	729,828
	8,510,379	9,392,604
Less: Government grants received (Note 22)	(788,400)	(227,208)
	<u>7,721,979</u>	<u>9,165,396</u>

#### 26 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	The Federation		The Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current tax:				
Current year	527,800	169,605	529,863	170,633
Under (Over) provision in prior years	98,473	(6,395)	98,473	(6,395)
Deferred tax (Note 14):				
Current year	(35,609)	–	(35,609)	–
Underprovision in prior years	120,729	–	120,729	–
	<u>711,393</u>	<u>163,210</u>	<u>713,456</u>	<u>164,238</u>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 26 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (cont'd)

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting surplus as follows:

	The Federation		The Group	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Surplus before tax	4,013,157	1,919,243	4,054,946	1,952,079
Tax at statutory rate of 17% (2018 : 17%)	682,237	326,271	689,340	331,852
Tax effect on non-taxable income	(544,000)	(234,978)	(544,000)	(234,978)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	371,766	161,999	371,766	162,098
Utilisation of deferred tax assets previously not recognised	–	(50,762)	(1,179)	(51,358)
Singapore statutory stepped income exemption	(17,425)	(25,925)	(21,080)	(28,815)
Tax rebate	–	(10,000)	(701)	(10,408)
Under (Over) provision of current tax in prior years	98,473	(6,395)	98,473	(6,395)
Underprovision of deferred tax in prior years	120,729	–	120,729	–
Others	(387)	3,000	108	2,242
	711,393	163,210	713,456	164,238

The Group has tax loss carry forwards available for offsetting against future taxable income as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Amount at beginning of year	946,503	954,449
Adjustments	(3,030)	(7,350)
Utilised during the year	(6,936)	(596)
Amount at end of year	936,537	946,503
Deferred tax benefit on above not recognised	159,211	160,906

No deferred tax benefit on the tax loss carry forwards was recognised in the financial statements due to the unpredictability of profit streams from the dormant subsidiary.

The realisation of future income tax benefits from tax loss carry forwards is available for an unlimited future period subject to the conditions imposed by law including the retention of majority shareholders as defined.



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## December 31, 2019

### 27 COMMITMENTS

#### Where the Group is the lessee

At December 31, 2019, the Federation and the Group does not committed to any for short term leases.

At December 31, 2018, the Federation and the Group have outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	<b>The Federation and the Group</b>
	2018
	\$
Within one year	163,354
In the second to fifth year inclusive	91,219
	<u>254,573</u>

#### Where the Group is the lessor

Operating leases, in which the Federation and the Group is the lessor, relate to investment property owned by the Federation and the Group with lease terms of between 2 to 3 years, with two years extension option. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises its option to renew. The lessee does not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

Maturity analysis of operating lease payments:

	<b>The Federation and the Group</b>
	2019
	\$
Year 1	709,716
Year 2	148,344
Total	<u>858,060</u>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2019

#### 27 COMMITMENTS *(cont'd)*

At December 31, 2018, the Federation and the Group have contracted with tenants of the investment property for the following future minimum lease payments:

	<b>The Federation and the Group</b>
	2018
	\$
Within one year	687,940
In the second to fifth year inclusive	839,012
	<u>1,526,952</u>





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