

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE

(Registration No. S81SS0082K)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

TAN WEE TIN & CO
Public Accountants
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
(Registration No. S81SS0082K)

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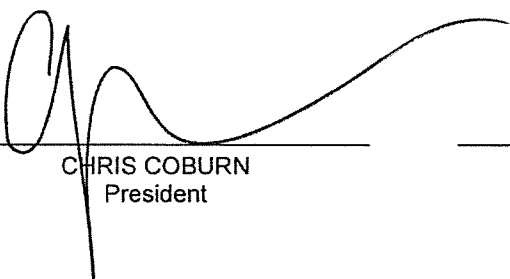

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD

The Executive Committee of Australian Chamber of Commerce, Singapore (the "Chamber") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Singapore Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In our opinion,

- a. the financial statements are drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the statement of financial position of the Chamber as at 31 March 2022 and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in accumulated funds and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon, of the Chamber for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and
- b. at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Chamber will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of The Board

 _____ CHRIS COBURN President	 _____ TRISTAN PERRY Honorary Treasurer
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Dated: 7 June 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO
THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE

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

We have audited the financial statements of the Australian Chamber of Commerce, Singapore (the "Chamber") set out on pages 5 to 28 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in accumulated funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Chamber as at 31 March 2022 and of the statement of income and expenditure, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Chamber for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Chamber in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Board set out on page 1.

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

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



AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
(Registration No. S81SS0082K)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO
THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE

Responsibilities 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 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 statement and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The Board's responsibilities include overseeing the Chamber's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Chamber's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO
THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE


Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'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 Chamber'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 Chamber to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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


TAN WEE TIN & CO
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
7 June 2022
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AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
(Registration No. S81SS0082K)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
<u>Income</u>			
Subscriptions		263,834	245,840
Functions	4	156,907	37,715
Other income	5	21,513	69,684
		<u>442,254</u>	<u>353,239</u>
<u>Less:</u>			
<u>Expenses</u>			
Accounting fees		28,300	11,500
Auditors' remuneration		2,600	4,000
Bank charges		926	304
Write off of trade receivables		-	182
Courier service		94	70
Courses and seminars		-	650
CPF expense		7,500	6,979
Credit card charges		138	120
Depreciation	8	4,284	5,508
Fines and penalties		96	80
Entertainment		3,045	2,650
Insurance		8,739	10,346
IT and internet services		16,922	27,764
Marketing expenses		-	1,000
Miscellaneous expenses		432	950
Membership expenses		-	5,924
Postages		40	-
Printing and stationery		7	113
Property, plant and equipment written off		128	-
Office expenses		-	3,240
Rental		-	(14,707)
Salary and bonus		352,199	273,095
Subscriptions		1,075	-
Telephone		1,762	1,230
Transport		29	429
		<u>428,316</u>	<u>341,427</u>
Surplus before income tax	6	13,938	11,812
Less: Income tax expense	7a	-	(3,308)
Surplus of income over expenditure, representing total comprehensive income transferred to accumulated funds		<u>13,938</u>	<u>15,120</u>

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

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
(Registration No. S81SS0082K)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Plant and equipment	8	7,055	11,468
<u>Current assets</u>			
Cash and bank balances	9	601,587	442,339
Cash held in trust	14	15,806	15,806
Trade receivables	10	63,160	6,650
Other receivables	11	38,811	51,771
Stocks	12	-	4,582
		719,364	521,148
TOTAL ASSETS		726,419	532,616
<u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Trade payables	13	251,939	127,422
Other payables	14	120,281	64,933
Income tax payable	7c	-	-
		372,220	192,355
TOTAL LIABILITIES		372,220	192,355
Net assets		354,199	340,261
<u>FUNDS</u>			
Accumulated funds	15	354,199	340,261
TOTAL FUNDS		354,199	340,261
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		726,419	532,616

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

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Accumulated funds S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2021	340,261
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>13,938</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2022	<u><u>354,199</u></u>
Balance as at 1 April 2020	325,141
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>15,120</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2021	<u><u>340,261</u></u>

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

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>		
Surplus for the year	13,938	11,812
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4,128	5,508
Property, plant and equipment written off	285	-
Write off of trade receivables	-	182
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	18,351	17,502
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade and other receivables	(43,550)	32,421
Stocks	4,582	324
Trade and other payables	179,865	(162,680)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	159,248	(112,433)
Income tax paid	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	159,248	(112,433)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>		
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	(10,026)
Interest received	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash outflows from investing activities	-	(10,026)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>		
Fixed deposits with maturity of more than 3 months	-	274,977
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash inflows from financing activities	-	274,977
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	159,248	152,518
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	442,339	289,821
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Note 9)	<u>601,587</u>	<u>442,339</u>

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

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SINGAPORE
(Registration No. S81SS0082K)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Australian Chamber of Commerce, Singapore (the "Chamber") is registered and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office at 25 Napier Road, Australian High Commission Building, Singapore 258507.

The Chamber is a non-profit organisation which fosters and provides a forum for business links between Australia and Singapore.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except otherwise disclosed below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars (S\$), the functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Chamber's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on Committee's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2021

On 1 April 2021, the Chamber adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Chamber's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Chamber's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Chamber has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i> , FRS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> , FRS 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> , FRS 104 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> , FRS 116 <i>Leases: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2021	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2: <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8: <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023

The Executive Committee expects that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

b) Income Recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of activities, net of discounts.

Subscriptions, entrance fees, website advertising and magazine advertising income are accounted for on an accrual basis. Income from functions is recognised on completion of the relevant functions.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised when the services have been rendered. Accordingly, revenue is deferred where billings are made prior to the rendering or completion of services.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

c) Plant and equipment

i) Measurement

All plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment include all direct attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location.

ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets concerned as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Software	5 years

The useful lives of plant and equipment and their respective residual values at the end of each reporting period are reviewed and, where appropriate, adjusted. The adjustments, if any, are taken to the statement of income and expenditure.

iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made, will flow to the Chamber and the cost can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

iv) Disposal

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of income and expenditure.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Chamber 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

d) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

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

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets' recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

e) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Chamber measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments mainly comprise cash and bank balances and trade and other receivables that meet the following conditions and are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) 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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

e) Financial assets (cont'd)

Amortised cost and effective interest method (cont'd)

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

The Chamber always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Chamber'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 reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Chamber 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 Chamber 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 THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

e) Financial assets (cont'd)

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Chamber compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition.

The Chamber 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 reporting date. 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 Chamber 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 Chamber considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Chamber 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 Chamber 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 two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Chamber's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in statement of income and expenditure.

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 Chamber in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Chamber expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

e) Financial assets (cont'd)

If the Chamber 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 Chamber measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks, on hand and short-term deposits and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) Stocks

Stocks are stated at cost. Cost is determined on the first-in first-out method and comprises the purchase price of the wine inventory.

h) Financial liabilities

Classification as debt

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

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 method except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Chamber derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Chamber's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

h) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Chamber 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.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Chamber has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Chamber 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 reporting period, 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.

j) Leases

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

As lessee

The Chamber applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Chamber recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Chamber recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

j) Leases (cont'd)

Right-of-use assets (cont')

The Chamber recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Whenever the Chamber 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 on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Chamber at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2(d).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Chamber recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Chamber and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Chamber exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Chamber uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

j) Leases (cont'd)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Chamber applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k) 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 Chamber's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

l) Employment Leave Entitlement

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

m) Grants

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all authority conditions will be complied with.

Grants received from the Commonwealth of Australia to meet the operating expenses are recognised as income.

Grants received from Commonwealth of Australia but not yet utilised are included in grants received in advance and are classified as current liabilities.

Grants and contributions for the purchase of depreciable assets are transferred from grants received in advance when the capital expenditure is incurred and all conditions attached to the grants are complied. Such grants are taken to the deferred capital grants upon utilisation of the grants if the assets are capitalised or to income or expenditure if the assets are expensed in the year of purchase. Deferred capital grants are recognised in income or expenditure over the periods necessary to match the depreciation of the assets financed by the related grants. On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the balance of the related grants is recognised in income or expenditure to match the net carrying amount of the plant and equipment disposed.

The Singapore Government has introduced Jobs Support Scheme which provides wage support to employers to help them to retain their local employees during this period of economic uncertainty. Employers who have made CPF contributions for their local employees will qualify for the payouts under the scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

n) Income Taxes

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 surplus as reported in the statement of income and expenditure 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 Chamber'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.

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) 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 the Chamber expects, at the end of the financial period, 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 Chamber 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 income or expenditure, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside income or expenditure (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside income or expenditure (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Chamber's financial statements requires management 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 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.

i) Judgement made in applying accounting policies

Chamber is of the opinion that there are no critical judgments (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

ii) Key sources of estimation of uncertainty

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

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Chamber provides for loss allowance on receivables based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. Allowances are applied to trade and other receivables based on historical trends and forward looking estimates. The carrying amount of trade and other receivables are disclosed in Notes 11 and 12 respectively.

4. FUNCTIONS

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Proceeds:		
Ticket sales	18,388	8,004
Sponsorship	192,770	43,089
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	211,158	51,093
Cost of events	(54,251)	(13,378)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net surplus	156,907	37,715
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

5. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
- Entrance fees	-	500
- Website advertising	27,570	10,203
- Government grants	(6,057)	58,646
- Others	-	335
	<u>21,513</u>	<u>69,684</u>

6. SURPLUS BEFORE TAX

The following items have been included in arriving at surplus before tax:

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Staff costs	352,199	273,095
Cost of defined contribution plans included in staff costs	7,500	6,979
Write off of trade receivables	-	182
Depreciation	4,284	5,508
Accounting fees	28,300	11,500
IT and internet services	<u>16,922</u>	<u>27,764</u>

The Board members, who are the key management personnel were not remunerated during the year as they were serving the Chamber on a voluntary basis.

Amount recognised in income or expenditure relating to lease (the Chamber as lessee)

	<u>2021</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Expenses related to short term leases	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,707)</u>

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

a)	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Prior year's tax	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,308)</u>

Under Section 11(2) of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 134, the Chamber will be deemed to be carrying on a business if more than half of its receipts by way of entrance fees and subscriptions from Singapore members are claimed or claimable as allowable deductions for the purposes of Section 14. Income from transactions with foreign members will not be subject to tax.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (cont'd)

b) The total charge for the year can be reconciled to the accounting surplus as follows:

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Surplus before tax	<u>13,938</u>	<u>11,812</u>
Income tax at statutory tax rate of 17%	2,370	2,008
Non-taxable income	-	(10,026)
Tax effect of expense that is not deductible	766	936
Effect of deferred tax asset not recognised	-	7,082
Utilisation of tax losses	(3,136)	-
Prior year's tax	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,308)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,308)</u>
c) Balance at beginning of year	-	3,308
Prior year's tax	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,308)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised by the Chamber due to uncertainty of future income streams.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Furniture and fitting S\$</u>	<u>Computers S\$</u>	<u>Office equipment S\$</u>	<u>Software S\$</u>	<u>Total S\$</u>
<u>2022</u>					
<u>Cost</u>					
- At beginning of the year	49,808	37,259	15,421	64,025	166,513
Disposals	-	-	(512)	-	(512)
- At end of the year	49,808	37,259	14,909	64,025	166,001
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
- At beginning of the year	49,808	34,526	15,137	55,574	155,045
Charge for the year	-	1,897	155	2,232	4,284
Disposals	-	-	(383)	-	(228)
- At end of the year	49,808	36,423	14,909	57,806	158,946
<u>Net book value</u>					
- At end of the year	-	836	-	6,219	7,055

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	<u>Furniture and fitting S\$</u>	<u>Computers S\$</u>	<u>Office equipment S\$</u>	<u>Software S\$</u>	<u>Total S\$</u>
<u>2021</u>					
<u>Cost</u>					
- At beginning of the year	49,808	37,259	15,421	53,999	156,487
Additions	-	-	-	10,026	10,026
- At end of the year	49,808	37,259	15,421	64,025	166,513
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
- At beginning of the year	49,531	31,547	14,965	53,494	149,537
Charge for the year	277	2,979	172	2,080	5,508
- At end of the year	49,808	34,526	15,137	55,574	155,045
<u>Net book value</u>					
- At end of the year	-	2,733	284	8,451	11,468

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year comprise the following:

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Cash on hand	522	522
Cash at banks	601,065	441,817
	<u>601,587</u>	<u>442,339</u>

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Trade receivables		
- Third parties	63,160	6,650

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally on 14 days credit terms (2021: 14 days).

Loss allowance for trade receivables has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate. No loss allowance was recognised as at 31 March 2022 and 2021.

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

During the financial year, S\$Nil (2021: S\$182) due from third parties was written off.:

The table below is an analysis of trade receivables as at 31 March:

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Current	44,280	-
Less than 30 days	9,922	1,299
31 to 60 days	-	2,311
61 to 90 days	-	3,040
More than 90 days	8,958	-
	<u>63,160</u>	<u>6,650</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

11. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Prepayments	25,857	35,542
Others	12,954	16,229
	<u>38,811</u>	<u>51,771</u>

12. STOCKS

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Wine and spirits	-	4,582

Stocks comprised wines and spirits acquired for consumption at Chamber functions and related activities. Unconsumed stocks were retained for consumption at future Chamber events.

13. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables at the end of the financial year comprise the following:

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Trade creditors	5,327	1,689
Advertising fees received in advance	21,167	-
Corporate sponsorship received in advance	23,833	-
Function fees received in advance	25,901	94,945
Membership fees received in advance	175,711	30,788
	<u>251,939</u>	<u>127,422</u>

14. OTHER PAYABLES

Other payables at the end of the financial year comprise the following:

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
Accrued expenses	87,789	48,559
Goods and Services ("GST") payable	16,686	568
Other payable	15,806	15,806
	<u>120,281</u>	<u>64,933</u>

Other payable represents a cash balance of S\$15,806 (2021: S\$15,806) held in trust for Australian Business Asia. Use of this fund is restricted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

15. ACCUMULATED FUNDS

The funds comprise the cumulative net operating surplus arising from the statement of income and expenditure. A cumulative amount of S\$3,454 (2021: S\$3,454) included therein was approved by the Board to be utilised for community purposes.

16. FUND MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS

a) Fund management policies and objectives

The Chamber manages its fund to ensure that the Chamber will be able to continue as a going concern. The fund structure of the Chamber consists of accumulated funds.

The Chamber's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2021.

b) Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Chamber monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Chamber to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner. These risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risks that debtors will default on their obligation to repay the amount owing to the Chamber. The Chamber has no significant concentration of credit risk other than bank balances and fixed deposits held with banks with a high credit rating.

Further details of credit risks on trade receivables are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycle. The Chamber has sufficient cash to fund its ongoing working capital requirements.

All financial liabilities in 2022 and 2021 are repayable on demand or due within 1 year from the end of each reporting period, and are non-interest bearing.

iii) Fair value of financial assets and financial 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

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

	<u>2022</u> S\$	<u>2021</u> S\$
<u>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 9)	601,587	442,339
Trade receivables (Note 10)	63,160	6,650
Other receivables (Note 11)	12,954	16,229
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>677,701</u>	<u>465,218</u>
<u>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>		
Trade payables (Note 12)	5,327	1,689
Other payables (Note 13)	103,595	64,365
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>108,922</u>	<u>66,054</u>

18. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") in early 2020 has caused disruptions to many activities globally. Despite the challenges, governments and international organisations have implemented a series of measures to contain the pandemic.

The COVID-19 outbreak is an event that occurred during the Chamber's financial reporting period and the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the Chamber's assets and liabilities have been assessed and recognised in the financial statements as at 31 March 2022.

The Chamber will closely monitor the development of the pandemic and assess its impact on its operations continuously. Notwithstanding this, management has assessed that the Chamber is still able to maintain sufficient liquidity to enable the Chamber to continue as a going concern for at least the next 12 months from the date of the financial statements.

19. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Chamber on 7 June 2022.