

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY
(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])

(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])
(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Income And Expenditure Account	2
Balance Sheet	3
Cash Flow Statement	4
Notes To The Financial Statements	5 - 9

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])
(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Singapore Heritage Society, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2009, and the income and expenditure account and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Society's management committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes:

- (a) 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 income and expenditure account and balance sheet and to maintain accountability of assets;
- (b) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (c) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the executive committee, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the Charities Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Singapore Heritage Society as at 31 March 2009 and of the results and cash flows of the Society for the year ended on that date.



**J B CHUA & CO
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE**

Singapore, 11 August 2009

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])
(Registration Number: 0353/1986)**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
INCOME:			
Members' subscription		6,510	4,680
Sale of books		5,818	11,420
Donations and sponsorships		-	8,500
Interest income		168	189
Government grant - Our Modern Past book project		11,568	1,796
Anniversary dinner income		-	3,100
Other income		21,799	9,150
		<u>45,863</u>	<u>38,835</u>
Less: Cost of sales			
Opening inventories		7,984	1,915
Projects :-			
Our Modern Past book project		23,136	3,591
Surviving Changi - E.E. Colman		-	9,270
Less: Closing inventories		(7,393)	(7,984)
		<u>(23,727)</u>	<u>(6,792)</u>
Gross income		22,136	32,043
Less: EXPENDITURE			
Accountancy fee		2,000	2,000
Anniversary dinner		-	5,077
Audit fee		1,000	1,000
Bank charges		42	44
Donation		-	300
Entertainment		-	81
Magazine subscription		2,423	2,564
Maintenance - webhosting		730	730
Postage and courier		638	1,011
Printing and stationery		637	1,083
Secretarial fee		7,200	7,275
Storage charges		1,511	-
Sundry expenses		145	1,750
Tour expenses		21,068	6,615
		<u>(37,394)</u>	<u>(29,530)</u>
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	3	<u>(15,258)</u>	<u>2,513</u>



DR KEVIN TAN
 PRESIDENT



ALVIN TAN PENG HONG
 HONORARY TREASURER

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

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])

(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

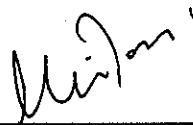
BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2009

	Notes	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	7,393	7,984
Trade and other receivables	5	720	112
Bank balances		<u>30,921</u>	<u>38,784</u>
		<u>39,034</u>	<u>46,880</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>39,034</u></u>	<u><u>46,880</u></u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus	3	<u>6,683</u>	<u>21,941</u>
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	6	<u>32,351</u>	<u>24,939</u>
Total Reserves and Liabilities		<u><u>39,034</u></u>	<u><u>46,880</u></u>



DR KEVIN TAN
PRESIDENT



ALVIN TAN PENG HONG
HONORARY TREASURER

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

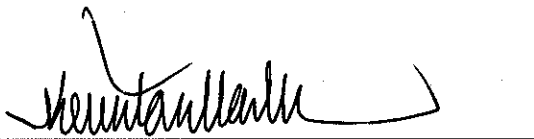
SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])
(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Deficit/(surplus) for the year	(15,258)	2,513
Adjustment for:-		
Interest income	(168)	(189)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(15,426)	2,324
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	591	(6,069)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(608)	6,759
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	7,412	(8,070)
Cash used in operating activities	(8,031)	(5,056)
Interest received	168	189
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,863)	(4,867)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	-	-
Cash Flows From Financing Activities	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(7,863)	(4,867)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	38,784	43,651
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	30,921	38,784
Cash and cash equivalents are represented by :		
Bank balances	30,921	38,784


DR KEVIN TAN
PRESIDENT


ALVIN TAN PENG HONG
HONORARY TREASURER

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

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])

(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

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

1. GENERAL

Singapore Heritage Society is a society registered under the Societies Act Cap. 311, Singapore. Its registered address is located at 179 River Valley Road #05-06 Singapore 179033.

The financial statements of Singapore Heritage Society for the year ended 31 March 2009 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the executive committee on 11 August 2009.

The principal objects of the Society consist of the promotion of active interest in the cultural life and history of Singapore and initiating action on research, evaluation, documentation, publication, collection and display, preservation and restoration of skills and items of historical interest.

A statement of changes in members' funds is not presented here in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards FRS 1 as the members have no rights to the Society's funds.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Accounting

The Society's financial statements, measured and presented in Singapore dollars, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including related Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

(b) Changes in Accounting Policies

On 1 January 2008, the Society has adopted all the new or revised FRS which are effective for the financial period beginning on or after 1 January 2008. Changes to the Society's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions in the respective FRS or INT FRS.

The following are the new or amended FRS that are relevant to the Society :-

Amendments to FRS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements (Capital Disclosures)
FRS 107	Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The adoption of the above FRS did not result in any material effects on the financial statements. FRS 107 and amended FRS 1 introduce new disclosures relating to financial instruments and capital respectively.

Amendments to FRS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements (Capital Disclosures)

The amendments to FRS 1 requires the Society to make new disclosures to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the Society's objectives, policies and processes for managing funds. The required disclosures have been made accordingly in Note 8 to the financial statements.

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])
(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009 – Continued

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

(b) Changes in Accounting Policies – Continued

FRS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures

FRS 107 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about market risk (including sensitivity analysis), credit risk and liquidity risk. The required disclosures have been made accordingly in Note 7 to the financial statements.

(c) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures made. These are made based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Critical judgements in applying the Society's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Society's accounting policies, management is of the opinion that any instances of application of judgement are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimates).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Impairment review of loans and receivables

The Society assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired and considers factors such as the financial health and credibility of the debtor and the past collection history of each debtor. These involve significant judgement. If any objective evidence exists to suggest that the receivables may be impaired, the Society estimates and records the impairment loss accordingly.

(d) Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised on the Society's balance sheet when the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Society's financial assets are classified according to the categories as specified in FRS 39.

The Society has only financial assets under the category of loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income and expenditure account when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])

(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009 – Continued

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

(d) Financial Assets – Continued

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are classified and accounted for as loans and receivables. These are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair values and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Receivables of short duration are not discounted.

An allowance is made for estimated irrecoverable amounts when there is objective evidence that the Society will not be able to recover the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(e) Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Society reviews the carrying amounts of its 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). Recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using 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 an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent 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 in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

(f) Inventories

Inventories, consisting of books and publications, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on first-in-first-out basis. Cost comprises cost of purchase and other direct cost incurred in bringing the inventories to its current location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for costs of realisation. Provision is made where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories.

(g) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are recognised on the Society's balance sheet when the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

These are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income and expenditure account when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process. Liabilities of short duration are not discounted.

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])

(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009 – Continued

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

(h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sale of books is recognised when the Society has delivered the books to the customer and the customer has accepted the books.

Interest from bank accounts and donations are accounted for on receipt basis.

Members' subscriptions are recognised as revenue as and when subscriptions become due and payable.

Government grants are recognised at their fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. They are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

(i) Taxation

No provision for taxation has been made as the Society has been registered as a Charity under the Charities Act (Cap. 37). As at 31 March 2009, the Society has no taxable income.

3. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
Balance at 1 April	21,941	19,428
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(15,258)	2,513
Balance at 31 March	<u>6,683</u>	<u>21,941</u>

4. INVENTORIES

	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
Merchandise for resale	<u>7,393</u>	<u>7,984</u>

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
Trade receivables	720	-
Sundry receivable	-	112
	<u>720</u>	<u>112</u>

6. OTHER PAYABLES

	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
Deferred income – government grant	27,036	20,328
Other payables	315	1,611
Accruals	5,000	3,000
	<u>32,351</u>	<u>24,939</u>

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Registered under the Societies Act [Cap. 311])

(Registration Number: 0353/1986)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009 – Continued

7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES

The Society's financial instruments are exposed to mainly credit risk. The Society does not use derivatives and other instruments in its risk management activities and does not enter into derivative contracts for trading purposes. The Society conducts regular reviews and agrees policies for managing the financial risks to minimise the potential adverse financial impact of these exposures.

Credit risk

The aggregate carrying amount of trade and other receivables and bank balances represents the Society's maximum exposure to credit risk.

As at the balance sheet date, 100% (2008 : 100%) of the receivables was due from 1 single party.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits with reputable banks. Other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired comprises of advances.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

The Society has trade receivables amounting to S\$720 (2008 : S\$Nil) that are past due at the balance sheet date but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the balance sheet date is as follows :-

	2009 S\$	2008 S\$
Trade receivables past due :		
Less than 30 days	11	-
31 – 120 days	104	-
More than 120 days	605	-
	<u>720</u>	<u>-</u>

There are no financial assets that are impaired as at the balance sheet date.

Fair value

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Society in the balance sheet approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

8. MANAGEMENT OF SOCIETY'S FUNDS

The primary objective of the Society's fund management is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to have adequate resources to support its stability and growth.

The Society manages its funds to ensure optimal structure taking into consideration future fund requirements and projected operating cash flows.