

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY

(Unique Entity Number: S87SS0042J)

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**Annual Report for the Year Ended
31 March 2011**

LOUISE NEO & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

Registration no. T05PF0864K

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SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY
(Unique Entity Number: S87SS0042J)
(Registered under the Charities Act, Cap 37 and Societies Act, Cap. 311)

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT

Dr. Kevin Tan Y L

VICE PRESIDENT

Dahlia Shamsuddin

HONORARY SECRETARY

Dr. Loh Kah Seng

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Tan Tiong Hee Alex

Dr. Philip Holden

Dr. Yeo Kang Shua

Tan Say Kiong Tony

Dr. Chua Ai Lin

Dr. Syed Muhammad Khairudin Aljunied

HONORARY TREASURER

Tan Wee Cheng

AUDITORS

Louise Neo & Company

Public Accountants and

Certified Public Accountants

619E Bukit Timah Road

Singapore 269725

REGISTERED OFFICE

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Singapore 428769

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY**

(Unique Entity Number: S87SS0042J)
(Registered under the Charities Act, Cap 37 and Societies Act, Cap. 311)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Singapore Heritage Society (the "Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flow for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility 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 Constitution of the Society, the Charities Act, Cap 37, the Societies Act, Cap 311 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, 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 profit and loss account and balance sheet and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's 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 about 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 of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 management, 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.

LOUISE NEO & COMPANY

Public Accountants and
Certified Public Accountants
Registration No.: T05PF0864K

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY**
(Unique Entity Number: S87SS0042J)
(Registered under the Charities Act, Cap 37 and Societies Act, Cap. 311)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Constitution of the Society, the Charities Act, Cap 37, the Societies Act, Cap 311 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 March 2011 and the results and cash flows of the Society for the financial year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the above regulations to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with those Regulations.

During the course of our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that:

- (a) the total fund-raising expenses of the society exceed 30% of the total gross receipts from fund-raising;
- (b) the use of donation money received is not in accordance with the society's objectives.



LOUISE NEO & COMPANY
Public Accountants and
Certified Public Accountants

Singapore, 06 AUG 2011

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

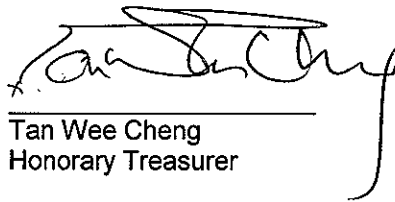
We, Kevin Tan Y L, Tan Wee Cheng and Loh Kah Seng on behalf of Management Committee, do hereby state that,

- (a) the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 15 are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Society, the Charities Act, Cap 37, the Societies Act, Cap 311 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 March 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income and cash flows of the Society for the financial year ended;
- (b) the accounting and other records required by those regulations to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with the above Regulation; and
- (c) the receipt, expenditure and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Society during the year have been in accordance with the By-laws of the Society and the Societies Regulations.

On behalf of Management Committee,



Dr. Kevin Tan Y L
President



Tan Wee Cheng
Honorary Treasurer



Loh Kah Seng
Honorary Secretary

Singapore, 06 AUG 2011

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	13,417	14,733
Trade and other receivables	5	16,572	18,246
Prepayments		3,067	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	49,714	20,600
		<u>82,770</u>	<u>53,579</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>82,770</u>	<u>53,579</u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated funds	7	28,892	27,590
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	53,700	25,989
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred income	9	178	-
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		<u>82,770</u>	<u>53,579</u>

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 For the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
INCOME			
Members' subscriptions		5,813	6,330
Sale of books		7,685	21,929
Donations and sponsorships		31,344	16,554
Interest income		57	32
Government grants	9	45,234	4,252
Other income	10	22,143	27,092
		<u>112,276</u>	<u>76,189</u>
Less: COST OF SALES			
Opening inventories		14,733	7,393
Projects:-		-	-
Gedung Kuning - Memories of a Malay Childhood		-	5,727
Letters and Books of Sir Thomas Raffles & Lady Raffles		-	810
700 year of Singapore		-	8,025
Less: Closing inventories		(13,417)	(14,733)
		1,316	7,222
Our Modern Past book project		12,971	8,504
Spaces of the Dead book project		10,754	-
Adam Park archaeological project		23,697	-
History of Bras Basah & Bugis consultancy project		20,000	-
		<u>68,738</u>	<u>15,726</u>
Gross income		43,538	60,463
Less: EXPENDITURE			
Accountancy fee		2,000	2,000
Audit fee		1,000	1,000
Bank charges		117	54
Consultancy fee		-	3,000
Exchange loss		88	-
Event		305	658
Magazine subscription		845	3,328
Maintenance - webhosting		133	30
Postage and courier		550	780
Printing and stationery		517	189
Printing of calendars		4,576	-
Pro-Musical Concert		-	9,564
Professional fee		130	-
Refreshments and meals		-	370
Secretarial fee		8,700	7,500
Society retreat		781	-
Sponsorship fee		10,000	-
Storage charges		431	913
Sundry expenses		191	1,420
Tour expenses		11,872	8,750
		<u>42,236</u>	<u>39,556</u>
Surplus for the year		1,302	20,907
Other comprehensive income for the year after tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year transferred to Accumulated Funds		<u>1,302</u>	<u>20,907</u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
 For the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Surplus for the year		1,302	20,907
<u>Adjustment for:</u>			
Interest income		(57)	(32)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		<u>1,245</u>	<u>20,875</u>
<u>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</u>			
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories		1,316	(7,340)
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables		1,674	(17,526)
Increase in prepayments		(3,067)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		27,711	(6,362)
Increase in deferred income		178	-
Cash flows from / (used in) operations		<u>29,057</u>	<u>(10,353)</u>
Interest received		57	32
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		<u>29,114</u>	<u>(10,321)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		29,114	(10,321)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		20,600	30,921
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	<u>49,714</u>	<u>20,600</u>

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

1 GENERAL

Singapore Heritage Society (the Society) is a society registered under the Charities Act, Cap 37 and Societies Act, Cap. 311 in the Republic of Singapore.

The registered address of the Society is located at 50 East Coast Road #02-57 Roxy Square Singapore 428769.

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 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.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and revised standards and Interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Society.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Society has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
INT FRS 119 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	1 July 2010
Revised FRS 24 Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2011
Amendments to INT FRS 114 Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement	1 January 2011
INT FRS 115 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	1 January 2011

The Society expects that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONT'D

2.4 Functional and foreign currency

(i) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Society are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to entity. The financial statements of the Society are presented in Singapore Dollars (\$) which is the functional currency of the Society.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

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

2.5 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised on the Society's statement of financial position 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 classified at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. A loan and receivable is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have been expired which usually coincides with receipt of payments for the asset.

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 represent 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.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONT'D

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each financial year, 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 fair value less cost to sell 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 the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.9 Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are recognised on the Society's statement of financial position 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 method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligations under the liability is extinguished. Liabilities of short duration are not discounted.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONT'D

2.10 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Society and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duty.

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.

2.11 Taxes

No provision for taxation has been made as the Society has been registered as a Charity under the Charities Act (Cap. 37).

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

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. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, 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 as below:

Impairment of loans and receivables

The Society assesses at the end of each reporting period 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.

4 INVENTORIES	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Merchandise for resale	<u>13,417</u>	<u>14,733</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in 'cost of sales' amounted to \$68,738 (2010: \$15,726).

5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	3,803	12,246
Sundry receivable	-	6,000
Grant receivable	12,769	-
	<u>16,572</u>	<u>18,246</u>

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Singapore Dollars	16,744	15,729
Malaysian Ringgit	(172)	2,517
	<u>16,572</u>	<u>18,246</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair values on initial recognition.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Society has trade receivables amounting to \$3,803 (2010: \$8,736) that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of its aging at the end of the reporting period are as follow:

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Trade receivable past due:		
Less than 30 days	1,546	8,752
30 to 60 days	1,597	-
More than 60 days	660	(16)
	<u>3,803</u>	<u>8,736</u>

Based on historical default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired. These receivables are mainly arising by customers that have a good record with the Company.

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	<u>49,714</u>	<u>20,600</u>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

7 ACCUMULATED FUNDS	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	27,590	6,683
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,302	20,907
Balance at end of year	<u>28,892</u>	<u>27,590</u>
8 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Trade payables	18,881	-
Other payables	-	205
Accruals	3,000	3,000
Deferred income (Note 9)		
- government grants	23,019	22,784
- memberships' subscriptions	8,800	-
	<u>31,819</u>	<u>22,784</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u>53,700</u>	<u>25,989</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair values on initial recognition.

9 DEFERRED INCOME	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Government grants	23,019	22,784
Memberships' subscriptions	8,978	-
	<u>31,997</u>	<u>22,784</u>
Non-current	178	-
Current	31,819	-
	<u>31,997</u>	<u>-</u>

Government grants refer to funding received under the URA's Architecture and Urban Design Excellence Programme and NHB's Heritage Industry Incentive Programme for the Society's publications and research activities. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

Government grants are recognised as income in proportion to the cost incurred for the project in the respective financial years. Details and movements in the deferred income - government grants are as follows:-

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Total grant received	94,206	48,737
Cumulative amount recognised in income	(71,187)	(25,953)
Deferred balance at 31 March	<u>23,019</u>	<u>22,784</u>
Balance at 1 April	22,784	27,036
Grant received during the year	45,469	-
Recognised as income during the year	(45,234)	(4,252)
Balance at 31 March	<u>23,019</u>	<u>22,784</u>

10 OTHER INCOME	2011 \$	2010 \$
Tour income	20,380	27,092
Sale of calendars	1,763	-
	<u>22,143</u>	<u>27,092</u>

11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES

(i) Financial risk management

The Society's financial instruments are exposed to mainly credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate 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.

(ii) Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the year by FRS 39 categories:

	2011 \$	2010 \$
Financial assets		
Total loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>66,286</u>	<u>38,846</u>
Financial liabilities		
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>53,878</u>	<u>25,989</u>

(iii) Credit risk on financial assets

Credit risk refers to the risk of that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Society.

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

As at the end of the reporting period, 82% (2010: 67%) of the receivables was due from one single party.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Society. Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 5 (Trade and other receivables).

11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES - CONT'D

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

The Society monitors its cash flow requirements closely to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Society's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:-

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
<i>Less than 1 year</i>		
Trade and other receivables	16,572	18,246
Cash and cash equivalents	49,714	20,600
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>66,286</u>	<u>38,846</u>
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
<i>Less than 1 year</i>		
Trade and other payables	21,881	3,205
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>21,881</u>	<u>3,205</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>44,405</u>	<u>35,641</u>

(v) Foreign currency risks

The Society has transactional currency exposures arising from its ordinary course of business that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of Singapore Dollars. The foreign currency in which the transactions are denominated are primarily in Malaysian Ringgit.

Analysis of the Society's financial assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currency:

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
<i>Singapore Dollars</i>		
Trade and other receivables	<u>(172)</u>	<u>2,517</u>
A hypothetical 10% increase in the exchange rate of the functional currency against the Malaysian Ringgit would have a favourable / (adverse) effect on surplus before tax of:-		
	<u>(17)</u>	<u>252</u>

Sensitivity analysis: The effect on profit before tax is not significant.

(vi) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Society's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Society's interest-yielding assets are not significant and accordingly the interest rate risk is limited.

12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Society has no financial assets or financial liabilities that are carried at fair values using the fair value measurements.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Society recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

13 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.

14 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements of the Society for the financial year ended 31 March 2011 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the executive committee as stated in the Statement by Management Committee Members.