

SIAN CHAY MEDICAL INSTITUTION
(Registered in Singapore)
UEN No. S62SS0055D
(Registered under the Charities Act, Chapter 37)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2020

UHY LEE SENG CHAN & CO
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants



SIAN CHAY MEDICAL INSTITUTION
UEN No. S62SS0055D

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement by Management Committee	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 4
Balance Sheet	5
Statement of Income and Expenditure	6
Statement of Changes in Funds	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 35

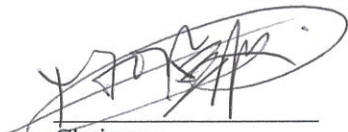
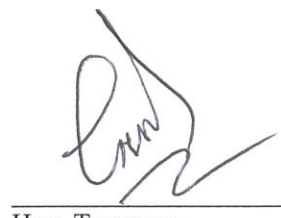


Sian Chay Medical Institution

Statement by Management Committee
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

In the opinion of the Management Committee, the accompanying financial statements of Sian Chay Medical Institution (the "Institution") are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institution as at 31 December 2020, and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Institution for the financial year ended on that date and, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Institution will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Management Committee,


Chairman
Hon. Treasurer

Singapore
24 March 2021



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Sian Chay Medical Institution
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sian Chay Medical Institution (the Institution), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in 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 provisions of the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Institution as at 31 December 2020 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Institution 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 Institution 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 information included in the Statement by Management Committee set out on page 1.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Sian Chay Medical Institution
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Management Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Management Committee is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The Management Committee's responsibilities include overseeing the Institution'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 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 Institution's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Committee.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Sian Chay Medical Institution
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Committee'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 Institution'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 Institution 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the regulations enacted under the Act to be kept by the Institution have been properly kept in accordance with those regulations.

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

- (a) the use of the donation monies was not in accordance with the objectives of the Institution as required under Regulation 16 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Institution has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.


UHY Lee Seng Chan & Co
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
24 March 2021

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	25,865,294	29,344,993
Other receivables	5	235,226	304,233
Investment securities	6	4,780,156	-
Inventories	7	310,968	368,393
		<u>31,191,644</u>	<u>30,017,619</u>
Non-current assets			
Investment securities	6	6,375,578	-
Property, plant and equipment	8	654,256	1,008,049
		<u>7,029,834</u>	<u>1,008,049</u>
Total assets		<u>38,221,478</u>	<u>31,025,668</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	346,210	675,642
Lease liabilities	10	163,767	175,728
		<u>509,977</u>	<u>851,370</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	241,567	405,334
Deferred income		8,314	8,314
		<u>249,881</u>	<u>413,648</u>
Total liabilities		<u>759,858</u>	<u>1,265,018</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>37,461,620</u>	<u>29,760,650</u>
FUNDS			
Capital fund	11	230,000	230,000
<u>Unrestricted fund</u>			
Fair value reserve	12	138,546	-
General fund		28,397,682	21,899,518
<u>Restricted fund</u>			
Memorial endowment fund	11	8,695,392	7,631,132
Total funds		<u>37,461,620</u>	<u>29,760,650</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Other Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

		← 2020 →			2019
		Unrestricted fund \$	Restricted fund Memorial endowment fund \$	Total \$	Total \$
Income					
Voluntary income	13	12,590,828	1,000,000	13,590,828	17,037,802
Charitable income	14	2,122,350	-	2,122,350	2,254,734
Investment income	15	357,526	64,260	421,786	411,207
Other income	16	1,259,466	-	1,259,466	110,795
Total income		16,330,170	1,064,260	17,394,430	19,814,538
Expenditure					
Cost of generating voluntary income	17	1,382,146	-	1,382,146	3,103,656
Cost of charitable activities	18	1,520,517	-	1,520,517	1,496,832
Governance costs	19	20,690	-	20,690	27,150
Other expenses	20	6,908,653	-	6,908,653	5,946,417
Total expenditure		9,832,006	-	9,832,006	10,574,055
Surplus for the year		6,498,164	1,064,260	7,562,424	9,240,483
Other comprehensive income					
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		138,546	-	138,546	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,636,710	1,064,260	7,700,970	9,240,483

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Statement of Changes in Funds

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	← Unrestricted fund →			Restricted fund	Total
	Capital fund	Fair value reserve	General fund	Memorial endowment fund	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2019	230,000	-	16,370,667	3,919,500	20,520,167
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,528,851	3,711,632	9,240,483
Balance at 31 December 2019	230,000	-	21,899,518	7,631,132	29,760,650
Surplus for the year	-	-	6,498,164	1,064,260	7,562,424
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>					
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	138,546	-	-	138,546
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	138,546	6,498,164	1,064,260	7,700,970
Balance at 31 December 2020	230,000	138,546	28,397,682	8,695,392	37,461,620

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$ (Restated) (Note 26)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		7,562,424	9,240,483
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		404,938	728,115
Interest expense		18,621	37,353
Interest income		(421,786)	(411,207)
		<u>7,564,197</u>	<u>9,594,744</u>
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		7,564,197	9,594,744
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables		(4,912)	51,921
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,780,156)	-
Inventories		57,425	(223,512)
Trade and other payables		(329,432)	490,351
		<u>2,507,122</u>	<u>9,913,504</u>
Net cash from operating activities		2,507,122	9,913,504
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note A)		(51,145)	(55,725)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(6,237,032)	-
Interest received		495,705	240,161
		<u>(5,792,472)</u>	<u>184,436</u>
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(5,792,472)	184,436
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(175,728)	(157,543)
Interest paid		(18,621)	(37,353)
		<u>(194,349)</u>	<u>(194,896)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		(194,349)	(194,896)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(3,479,699)	9,903,044
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		29,344,993	19,441,949
		<u>29,344,993</u>	<u>19,441,949</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4	<u>25,865,294</u>	<u>29,344,993</u>

Note A: Cash payment of \$51,145 was made to purchase of property, plant and equipment during the financial year. In the previous financial year, the Institution acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of \$188,810 of which \$133,085 pertains to right-of-use assets and the balance \$55,725 paid by cash.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

1. General information

Sian Chay Medical Institution (the “Institution”) was registered as a charity under the Singapore Charities Act (Chapter 37) on 19 March 1984 with its registered office located at 610 Geylang Road (Off Lorong 36), Singapore 389549. It is also approved as an Institution of Public Character (IPC) by the Ministry of Health.

The principal activities of the Institution are to provide free medical consultation or subsidised medication to the lower income and needy patients.

The financial statements of the Institution for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by the Management Committee on 24 March 2021.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Charities Act, Cap. 37 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

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

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar (“\$”), which is the functional currency of the Institution.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Institution has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Institution and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Institution.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Institution measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Institution's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Institution only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Institution may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Institution's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Institution has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed on a straight-line basis to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold properties	50 years
Leasehold properties (right-of-use)	Lease period of between 3-6 years
Motor vehicle	5 years
Air-conditioners	3 years
Renovation and fixtures	3 years
Other assets	3-5 years

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Freehold properties comprise freehold land and building erected thereon. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Institution's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date and whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Institution makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Institution recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Institution expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Institution considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Institution may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Institution is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Institution. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and fixed deposits placed with financial institutions.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories comprising medical supplies are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined primarily on a first-in-first-out basis and includes cost of purchase and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Where necessary, write-down is made for deteriorated, damaged, obsolete and slow-moving inventories to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.9 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.11 Employee benefits

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for annual leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the same financial year as the employment that gives rise to the contributions.

2.12 Leases

The Institution 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 Institution applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Institution 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 Institution 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. 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 Institution 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 2.5.

The Institution's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 8).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Institution 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 Institution and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Institution 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 Institution 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.

The Institution's lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 10.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Institution applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of premises and equipment (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.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Institution expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a patient.

Revenue is recognised when the Institution satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the patient, which is when the patient obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Revenue recognition (continued)

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services, which include acupuncture, tuina therapy treatment and cupping is recognised when the services are rendered.

Sale of healthcare products

Revenue from sale of healthcare products is recognised at a point in time when the products are delivered to the patient and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Donations

Donations are recognised when the right to receive is established.

Government grants

A government grant is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to it will be complied with and that the grant will be received. Grants and government subvention receipts in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

Investment income

Investment income comprising interest income from fixed deposits is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate that takes into account the effective yield on the asset.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Institution's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Institution's accounting policies, management is of the opinion that any instances of application are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting 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:

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be as disclosed in Note 2.4. These are common life expectancies applied in the relevant industry. The carrying amounts of the Institution's property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 8. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Hence, future depreciation charges could be revised.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash at banks and on hand	1,835,061	1,897,145
Fixed deposits	24,030,233	27,447,848
	<u>25,865,294</u>	<u>29,344,993</u>

Fixed deposits have maturity period of between 3 to 24 (2019 : 12 to 24) months and earn interest at rates ranging from 0.45% to 2% (2019 : 1.85% to 2.85%) per annum.

Fixed deposits are considered as cash and cash equivalents because it can be withdrawn at any point in time without restrictions other than forfeiture of interest if withdrawn before maturity date.

5. Other receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Interest receivable	163,497	237,416
Refundable deposits	64,132	64,365
Prepayments	7,597	2,452
	<u>235,226</u>	<u>304,233</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

6. Investment securities

Financial assets

	2020 \$	2019 \$
At fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)		
- quoted investment funds	4,780,156	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
- quoted equity securities		
Singapore Paincare Holdings Limited	6,375,578	-

The Institution has elected to measure the quoted equity shares at fair value through other comprehensive income due to the Institution's intention to hold the equity securities for long-term appreciation.

The fair values of quoted investment funds and quoted equity securities are based on the quoted closing market prices on the last market day of the financial year.

7. Inventories

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Medical supplies	310,968	368,393
Cost of inventories recognised in statement of income and expenditure and included in cost of charitable activities	1,520,517	1,496,832

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

8. Property, plant and equipment

2020

Cost	Freehold properties \$	Leasehold properties \$	Motor vehicle \$	Air conditioners \$	Renovation and fixtures \$	Other assets \$	Total \$
Balance at beginning	415,603	777,192	93,666	52,052	2,533,449	802,264	4,674,226
Additions	-	-	4,060	14,444	-	32,641	51,145
Balance at end	415,603	777,192	97,726	66,496	2,533,449	834,905	4,725,371
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at beginning	232,737	237,848	57,760	49,333	2,361,264	727,235	3,666,177
Charge for the year	-	174,866	18,733	2,863	146,022	62,454	404,938
Balance at end	232,737	412,714	76,493	52,196	2,507,286	789,689	4,071,115
Carrying amount							
Balance at 31 December 2020	182,866	364,478	21,233	14,300	26,163	45,216	654,256

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

2019

	Freehold properties \$	Leasehold properties \$	Motor vehicle \$	Air conditioners \$	Renovation and fixtures \$	Other assets \$	Total \$
Cost							
Balance at beginning	415,603	-	93,666	52,052	2,498,844	781,144	3,841,309
Adoption of FRS 116	-	644,107	-	-	-	-	644,107
Additions	-	133,085	-	-	34,605	21,120	188,810
Balance at end	415,603	777,192	93,666	52,052	2,533,449	802,264	4,674,226
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at beginning	232,737	-	39,027	45,793	1,945,090	603,562	2,866,209
Adoption of FRS 116	-	71,853	-	-	-	-	71,853
Charge for the year	-	165,995	18,733	3,540	416,174	123,673	728,115
Balance at end	232,737	237,848	57,760	49,333	2,361,264	727,235	3,666,177
Carrying amount							
Balance at 31 December 2019	182,866	539,344	35,906	2,719	172,185	75,029	1,008,049

Other assets include computers, diagnosis and office equipment, and furniture and fittings.

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

9. Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade payables - third parties	142,135	215,522
Other payables - accruals	204,075	460,120
	<u>346,210</u>	<u>675,642</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled within 30 (2019 : 30) days.

10. Leases

Institution as a lessee

The Institution has lease contracts for leasehold properties and other assets. The Institution's obligations under these leases are secured by lessors' title to the leased assets.

(a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold properties	Other assets	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2020	539,344	3,763	543,107
Depreciation	(174,866)	(3,763)	(178,629)
At 31 December 2020	<u>364,478</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>364,478</u>
At 1 January 2019	572,254	13,218	585,472
Addition	133,085	-	133,085
Depreciation	(165,995)	(9,455)	(175,450)
At 31 December 2019	<u>539,344</u>	<u>3,763</u>	<u>543,107</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

10. Leases (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Current	163,767	175,728
Non-current	241,567	405,334
	<u>405,334</u>	<u>581,062</u>

(c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	178,629	175,450
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 20)	18,621	37,353
Expense relating to short-term leases (Note 20)	43,855	67,361
	<u>241,105</u>	<u>280,164</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

11. Funds

Capital fund

The capital fund represents compensation received from the government in relation to the compulsory acquisition of the Institution's previous premises located at 124A Bencoolen Street in 1978.

Memorial endowment fund

This fund comprises the To' Puan Dr. Tsao Sui Lan Memorial Endowment Fund which was established on 21 May 2018 with an initial donation of \$2,000,000 received from Dato' Dr. Tan Hian-Tsin and subsequent donations from public for the purpose of providing assistance to the hardship and welfare cases referred by the Grassroots Advisers during their weekly Meet-The-People Sessions as well as individuals requiring support and assistance from the community. During the financial year, the Institution received an additional donation of \$2,000,000 (2019 : \$1,000,000) from Dato' Dr. Tan Hian-Tsin.

12. Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve represents the cumulative fair value changes of equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income until they are disposed of or impaired.

13. Voluntary income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Unrestricted		
Tax deductible donations	9,653,235	8,479,963
Grants	493,000	617,332
Other donations	2,444,593	4,283,460
	12,590,828	13,380,755
Restricted		
Memorial endowment fund	1,000,000	3,657,047
	13,590,828	17,037,802

The Institution enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to the Institution. The IPC status was renewed for 2 years till 30 June 2021.

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2020

14. Charitable income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Acupuncture treatment fees	388,142	488,748
Cupping treatment fees	34,899	48,890
Herb treatment fees	28,172	31,202
Tuina therapy fees	351,500	374,036
Medicine fees	1,004,938	1,007,140
Healthcare product income	288,240	292,732
Others	26,459	11,986
	<u>2,122,350</u>	<u>2,254,734</u>

15. Investment income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Interest income		
Unrestricted	357,526	356,622
Restricted	64,260	54,585
	<u>421,786</u>	<u>411,207</u>

16. Other income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Special employment credit	55,984	54,755
Job support scheme	655,940	-
Temporary employment credit	1,400	-
Wage credit scheme	61,968	55,064
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVPL	79,174	-
Bicentennial Community Fund	400,000	-
Others	5,000	976
	<u>1,259,466</u>	<u>110,795</u>

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

17. Cost of generating voluntary income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cost of fund raising	1,382,146	3,103,656

The fund-raising efficiency rate of the Institution for the financial year is 10.08% (2019 : 17.63%). Accordingly, the Institution has complied with the 30/70 fund-raising efficiency ratio under the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations.

18. Cost of charitable activities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Medicine and medical supplies Unrestricted	1,520,517	1,496,832

19. Governance costs

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Audit fees	20,690	27,150

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

20. Other expenses

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Unrestricted		
Bank charges	136,984	116,710
Branding	500	100,000
Brochures	283	5,533
Community events	39,506	155,509
Community relation	169,800	139,776
Community welfare and services	620,880	110,305
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	404,938	728,115
Donation to the Invictus Funds for COVID-19	1,000,000	-
General expenses	264,443	192,210
GST input tax not claimable	245,766	347,544
Insurance	51,175	24,806
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 10)	18,621	37,353
IT maintenance	40,712	30,921
Lease expense (Note 10)	43,855	67,361
Professional fees	74,738	650
License fee	5,173	2,910
Maintenance charges	71,666	43,246
Marketing communication expenses	135,652	90,783
Media production expense	40,800	9,800
Medical records, receipts, stationery	5,890	7,864
Mementoes for donors	35,411	60,266
Office supplies	130,876	113,889
Other equipment expensed off	4,045	865
Photo frames for photo gallery (all outlets)	5,230	1,260
Photography/Video services	9,280	12,959
Printing charges	30,860	30,029
Project expenses	4,000	40,864
Property tax	1,920	1,880
Property, plant and equipment expensed off	27,248	30,278
Recruitment costs	4,906	4,087
Carried forward	3,625,158	2,507,773

Sian Chay Medical Institution

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

20. Other expenses (continued)

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Unrestricted (continued)		
Brought forward	3,625,158	2,507,773
Signages for outlets	-	960
Staff bonding/interaction	424	58,610
Staff training and welfare	80,405	17,501
Start-up costs of new outlets	7,300	16,620
Telephone and internet charges	36,695	37,668
Transport charges	52,998	32,896
Utilities expense	58,565	64,284
Website hosting and social media	66,376	40,000
	<u>3,927,921</u>	<u>2,776,312</u>
Employee benefits expense		
- salaries, bonuses and related costs	2,669,513	2,776,818
- employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	311,219	393,287
	<u>2,980,732</u>	<u>3,170,105</u>
	<u><u>6,908,653</u></u>	<u><u>5,946,417</u></u>

21. Income tax status

No provision for taxation has been made in the financial statements as the Institution is exempt from income tax under Section 13 of the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134.

22. Compensation of key management personnel

Other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the transactions with related parties on terms agreed between the parties during the financial year are as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits paid to a key management personnel		
- salaries, bonuses and related costs	42,528	107,677
- employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	3,442	7,320
	<u>45,970</u>	<u>114,997</u>

Key management personnel was the Institution's executive director who had retired during the financial year. Members of the Management Committee are volunteers who do not receive any compensation from the Institution.

23. Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Institution categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date,
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

23. Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

(b) Assets measured at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets measured at fair value at the reporting date:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	
	Level 1	Level 1
Financial assets		
At fair value through profit or loss		
- quoted investment funds (Note 6)	4,780,156	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
- quoted equity securities (Note 6)	6,375,578	-
	<u>11,155,734</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial assets as at 31 December	<u>11,155,734</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents and other receivables and payables

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

Trade payables

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

Leases liabilities

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rates of interest for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

24. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management

(a) Categories of financial instruments

Financial instruments as at the reporting date are as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	25,865,294	29,344,993
Other receivables less prepayments (Note 5)	227,629	301,781
	<u>26,092,923</u>	<u>29,646,774</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables (Note 9)	346,210	675,642
Lease liabilities (Note 10)	405,334	581,062
	<u>751,544</u>	<u>1,256,704</u>

(b) Financial risk management

The main risks arising from the Institution's normal course of operation are credit, interest rate and liquidity risks. The Institution's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the Institution.

Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Institution's activities.

Credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

At the reporting date, the Institution's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset recognised in the balance sheet. Cash is placed with banks which are regulated.

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments.

There is no financial asset that is past due and/or impaired.

24. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and equity prices, will affect the Institution's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

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

The Institution is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of changes in interest rates on its fixed deposits.

Sensitivity analysis

At the reporting date, an increase/decrease of 25 basis points in interest rates of fixed deposits would increase/decrease surplus for the financial year by \$60,076 (2019 : \$68,620).

(ii) Market price risk

The Institution is exposed to equity price risk arising from quoted equity securities held by the Institution which are classified as financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI.

Sensitivity analysis

At the reporting date, if prices of equity securities increase/decrease by 10% with all other variable being held constant, the increase/decrease in profit or loss and fair value reserve would be \$478,016 (2019 : Nil) and \$637,558 (2019 : Nil) respectively.

Liquidity risk

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2020

24. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (continued)**(b) Financial risk management (continued)****(ii) Market price risk (continued)****Liquidity risk (continued)**

The following is the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Institution based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	1 year or less \$	1 to 5 years \$	Total \$
2020			
Trade and other payables	206,444	-	206,444
Lease liabilities	183,222	259,980	443,202
	<u>389,666</u>	<u>259,980</u>	<u>649,646</u>
2019			
Trade and other payables	675,642	-	675,642
Lease liabilities	205,764	443,201	648,965
	<u>881,406</u>	<u>443,201</u>	<u>1,324,607</u>

25. Funds management policies and objective

The Institution regards its general fund as its reserves. The Institution's funds management policies require it to maintain sufficient reserves to ensure long term financial sustainability and continuity for the purpose of providing free consultation and subsidised traditional chinese medication to the community.

The Institution aims to achieve its reserves at a level equal to about 3 times of its total annual expenditure so that its operational activities can continue in times of unforeseen difficulty. The Institution is not subject to any externally imposed reserve requirement.

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

26. Significant event during the financial year

The emergence of COVID-19 since early 2020 has and continue to bring about a high level of uncertainties to the Institution's operating environment and its financial performance during the financial year. The Institution is aware of the challenges posed by these developing events and the impact they potentially could have on the Institution's financial performance and financial position for the current and next financial year ending 31 December 2021. As the situation is still evolving, the effect of the outbreak is subject to uncertainty and hence, the Institution is unable to quantify the magnitude and duration of such impact and has not considered such impact, if any, on the areas involving critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements at this point in time.

27. Comparative information

During 2020, the Institution modified the classification of certain line items in the prior year's statement of cash flows to be consistent with the current year's presentation. As a result, \$17,215,602 was removed from 'Changes in fixed deposits with maturity period of more than 3 months' and fixed deposits of \$10,232,246 were included in 'Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year'.

The effects of the reclassification are as follows:

	2019 As previously reported \$	Reclassification \$	2019 As restated \$
Statement of Cash Flows			
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(17,031,166)	17,215,602	184,436
Changes in fixed deposits with maturity period of more than 3 months	17,215,602	(17,215,602)	-
Fixed deposits with maturity period of more than 3 months	10,232,246	(10,232,246)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	9,209,703	10,232,246	19,441,949

28. Standards issued but not yet effective

The Institution has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Institution that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments, FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, FRS 104 Insurance Contracts, FRS 116 Leases: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2	1 January 2021
Amendments to FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018 - 2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023

Managements are still in their preliminary assessment of the above standards but expect that the adoption of these new standards will not have any material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

善济医社
Sian Chay Medical Institution

资产负债表
二零二零财政年度

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2020

		Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS	资产			
Current assets	流动资产			
Cash and cash equivalents	现金及现金等价物	4	25,865,294	29,344,993
Other receivables	其他应收款	5	235,226	304,233
Investment securities	投资证券	6	4,780,156	-
Inventories	存货	7	310,968	368,393
			<u>31,191,644</u>	<u>30,017,619</u>
Non-current assets	非流动资产			
Investment securities	投资证券	6	6,375,578	-
Property, plant and equipment	产业及设备	8	654,256	1,008,049
			<u>7,029,834</u>	<u>1,008,049</u>
Total assets	总资产		<u>38,221,478</u>	<u>31,025,668</u>
LIABILITIES	负债			
Current liabilities	流动负债			
Trade and other payables	应付帐款及其他应付款	9	346,210	675,642
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	10	163,767	175,728
			<u>509,977</u>	<u>851,370</u>
Non-current liabilities	非流动负债			
Lease liabilities	租赁负债	10	241,567	405,334
Deferred income	递延收入		8,314	8,314
			<u>249,881</u>	<u>413,648</u>
Total liabilities	总负债		<u>759,858</u>	<u>1,265,018</u>
NET ASSETS	净资产		<u>37,461,620</u>	<u>29,760,650</u>
FUNDS	资金			
Capital fund	资本基金	11	230,000	230,000
<u>Unrestricted fund</u>	<u>不受限制的基金</u>			
Fair value reserve	公允价值储备	12	138,546	-
General fund	累积基金		28,397,682	21,899,518
<u>Restricted fund</u>	<u>受限制的基金</u>			
Endowment fund	捐赠基金	11	8,695,392	7,631,132
Total funds	总资金		<u>37,461,620</u>	<u>29,760,650</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution
收益及支出报表
二零二零财政年度

Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	二零二零财政年度		二零一九财政年度	
	← 2020 →		2019	
	受限制的基金			
	不受限制	Restricted	总基金	总基金
	的基金	fund	Total	Total
	Unrestricted	Memorial	fund	fund
	fund	Endowment	fund	fund
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Note				
收入				
自愿收入	13	12,590,828	1,000,000	13,590,828
慈善收入	14	2,122,350	-	2,122,350
投资收入	15	357,526	64,260	421,786
其他收入	16	1,259,466	-	1,259,466
总收入		16,330,170	1,064,260	17,394,430
EXPENDITURE				
产生自愿收入成本	17	1,382,146	-	1,382,146
慈善活动成本	18	1,520,517	-	1,520,517
监管成本	19	20,690	-	20,690
其他费用	20	6,908,653	-	6,908,653
总费用		9,832,006	-	9,832,006
Surplus for the year		6,498,164	1,064,260	7,562,424
Total income		16,330,170	1,064,260	17,394,430
Cost of generating voluntary income		1,382,146	-	1,382,146
Cost of charitable activities		1,520,517	-	1,520,517
Governance costs		20,690	-	20,690
Other expenses		6,908,653	-	6,908,653
Total expenditures		9,832,006	-	9,832,006
Surplus for the year		6,498,164	1,064,260	7,562,424

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution
 储备变动状况表
 二零二零财政年度

Statement of Changes in Funds
 For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	资本基金	不受限制的基金 Unrestricted fund	受限制的基金 Restricted fund	总基金
	公允价值储备	累积基金	纪念性捐赠基金 Memorial endowment fund	
	Fair value reserve	General fund		Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2019	230,000	16,370,667	3,919,500	20,520,167
Surplus for the year	-	5,528,851	3,711,632	9,240,483
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	21,899,518	7,631,132	29,760,650
Surplus for the year	-	6,498,164	1,064,260	7,562,424
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVOCI)	138,546	-	-	138,546
Balance at 31 December 2020	230,000	28,397,682	8,695,392	37,461,620

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution

二零二零财政年度现金流量表

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

		Note	二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$ (Restated) (Note 26)
Cash flows from operating activities	运作活动的现金流量			
Surplus for the year	本财政年度盈余		7,562,424	9,240,483
Adjustments for:	非现金项目的调整			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	产业及设备折旧		404,938	728,115
Interest expense	利息费用		18,621	37,353
Interest income	利息收入		(421,786)	(411,207)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	运作资金变动前的现金流		7,564,197	9,594,744
Changes in working capital:	营运资金的变动			
Other receivables	其他应收款		(4,912)	51,921
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	投资证券		(4,780,156)	-
Inventories	存货		57,425	(223,512)
Trade and other payables	应付帐款及其他应付款		(329,432)	490,351
Net cash from operating activities	来自运作活动之净现金		2,507,122	9,913,504
Cash flows from investing activities	投资活动的现金流量			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note A)	购买产业及设备		(51,145)	(55,725)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	购买以公允价值在其他综合收益处理之财务资产(股票)		(6,237,032)	-
Interest received	利息收入		495,705	240,161
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(用于)/来自投资活动的净现金		(5,792,472)	184,436
Cash flows from financing activities	金融活动的现金流量			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	偿还租赁负债本金		(175,728)	(157,543)
Interest paid	支付利息		(18,621)	(37,353)
Net cash used in financing activities	用于金融活动的净现金		(194,349)	(194,896)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	现金与现金等价物之净变动		(3,479,699)	9,903,044
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	年初现金与现金等价物		29,344,993	19,441,949
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	年末现金与现金等价物	4	25,865,294	29,344,993

Note A: Cash payment of \$51,145 was made to purchase of property, plant and equipment during the financial year. In the previous financial year, the Institution acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of \$188,810 of which \$133,085 pertains to right-of-use assets and the balance of \$55,725 paid by cash.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution

财务报表附注
二零二零财政年度

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

13. Voluntary income 自愿收入

		二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Unrestricted	不受限制的		
Tax deductible donations	可扣税的捐款	9,653,235	8,479,963
Grants	政府补助	493,000	617,332
Other donations	其他捐款	2,444,593	4,283,460
		<u>12,590,828</u>	<u>13,380,755</u>
Restricted	受限制的		
Memorial endowment fund	捐赠基金	1,000,000	3,657,047
		<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>3,657,047</u>
		<u>13,590,828</u>	<u>17,037,802</u>

14. Charitable income 慈善收入

		二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Acupuncture treatment fees	针灸治疗收入	388,142	488,748
Cupping treatment fees	拔罐治疗收入	34,899	48,890
Herb treatment fees	草药治疗收入	28,172	31,202
Tuina therapy treatment fees	推拿治疗收入	351,500	374,036
Medicine fees	领药费	1,004,938	1,007,140
Healthcare product income	保健产品收入	288,240	292,732
Others	其他	26,459	11,986
		<u>2,122,350</u>	<u>2,254,734</u>

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution

财务报表附注
二零二零财政年度

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

15. Investment income 投资收入

		二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Interest income	利息收入		
Unrestricted	不受限制的	357,526	356,622
Restricted	受限制的	64,260	54,585
		<u>421,786</u>	<u>411,207</u>

16. Other income 其他收入

		二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Special employment credit	雇用补贴所得	55,984	54,755
Job support scheme	工作补贴所得	655,940	-
Temporary employment credit	短期雇用补贴所得	1,400	-
Wage credit scheme	薪金补贴所得	61,968	55,064
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	财务资产公允价值收益	79,174	-
Bicentennial Community Fund	二百年纪念社区基金所得	400,000	-
Others	其他	5,000	976
		<u>1,259,466</u>	<u>110,795</u>

17. Cost of generating voluntary income 产生自愿收入成本

		二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Cost of fund raising	筹资成本	1,382,146	3,103,656

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution

财务报表附注
二零二零财政年度

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

18. Cost of charitable activities 慈善活动成本

	二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Medicine and medical supplies Unrestricted	1,520,517	1,496,832
药物和医疗用品 不受限制的活动		

19. Governance costs 监管成本

	二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Audit fees	20,690	27,150
审计费		

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution

财务报表附注
二零二零财政年度

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

20. Other expenses 其他费用

		二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Unrestricted	不受限制的		
Bank charges	银行手续费	136,984	116,710
Branding	品牌化费	500	100,000
Brochures	手册刊印费	283	5,533
Community event	社区活动	39,506	155,509
Community relation	社区关系	169,800	139,776
Community welfare and services	社区福利	620,880	110,305
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	产业及设备折旧	404,938	728,115
Donation to the Invictus Funds for Covid19	捐赠永不言败基金	1,000,000	-
General expenses	杂费	264,443	192,210
GST input tax not claimable	无抵扣消费税	245,766	347,544
Insurance	保险费	51,175	24,806
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 10)	租赁利息费用	18,621	37,353
IT maintenance	信息技术维护费用	40,712	30,921
Lease expense (Note 10)	租赁费用	43,855	67,361
Professional fees	专业费用	74,738	650
License fee	牌照费	5,173	2,910
Maintenance charges	维修费	71,666	43,246
Marketing communication expenses	宣传费	135,652	90,783
Media production expense	媒体制作费	40,800	9,800
Medical records, receipts, stationery	医药记录, 单据及其他文具	5,890	7,864
Mementoes for donors	纪念品	35,411	60,266
Office supplies	办公室费用	130,876	113,889
Other equipment expensed off	其他设备注销	4,045	865
Photo frames for photo gallery (all outlets)	相集相框费	5,230	1,260
Photography/Video services	摄影/视频服务费	9,280	12,959
Printing charges	印刷费	30,860	30,029
Project expenses	客户关系管理项目	4,000	40,864
Property tax	产业税	1,920	1,880
Property, plant and equipment expensed off	产业及设备注销	27,248	30,278
Recruitment costs	招募费	4,906	4,087
Carried forward	结转	3,625,158	2,507,773

善济医社 Sian Chay Medical Institution

财务报表附注
二零二零财政年度

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2020

20. Other expenses (continued) 其他费用 (延續)

		二零二零 2020 \$	二零一九 2019 \$
Unrestricted (continued)	不受限制的 (延續)		
Balance brought forward	余额承前	3,625,158	2,507,773
Signages for outlets	医社招牌	-	960
Staff bonding/interaction	员工交流会	424	58,610
Staff training and welfare	员工培训与福利	80,405	17,501
Start-up costs of new outlets	新分社开办费	7,300	16,620
Telephone and internet charges	电话和网络费用	36,695	37,668
Transport charges	交通费	52,998	32,896
Utilities expense	水电费	58,565	64,284
Website hosting and social media	网页寄存及社交媒体费用	66,376	40,000
		<u>3,927,921</u>	<u>2,776,312</u>
Employee benefits expense	雇员福利费用		
- salaries, bonuses and related costs	员工薪金, 花红及相关成本	2,669,513	2,776,818
- employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	雇主缴付之公积金额	311,219	393,287
		<u>2,980,732</u>	<u>3,170,105</u>
		<u>6,908,653</u>	<u>5,946,417</u>

