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WOH HUP TRUST

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Registration No: 201129946W
(Registered under the Charities Act, Chapter 37)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2018

WOH HUP TRUST
(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

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WOH HUP TRUST
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Statement by Directors

The directors of the Woh Hup Trust ("Trust") are pleased to present their report together with the financial statements of the Trust for the reporting year ended 31 December 2018.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Trust for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; and

(b) at the date of the statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. Directors

The directors of the Trust in office at the date of this statement are:

Yong Nam Seng	Chairman
Goh Joon Seng	Honorary General Treasurer
Tan Soo Nan @ Tan Soo Nam	Board Member
Carla Jacqueline Barker	Honorary General Secretary
Yong Kon Yoon	Board Member

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Trust is a company limited by guarantee. There were no shares or debentures issued.

4. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

The Trust is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

5. Contractual benefits of directors

Since the beginning of the reporting year, no director of the Trust has received or become entitled to receive a benefit which is required to be disclosed under section 201(8) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50, by reason of a contract made by the Trust with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

6. Conflict of interests

Conflict of interests arises whenever the personal or professional interests of board members, staff or volunteers interfere with the performance of their official duties or with their decision-making on matters related to the Trust. Conflict of interest situations include those actual, potential or perceived.

7. Policy and procedure

(a) The Conflict of Interest policy should be read and understood by all Board members and staff upon the commencement of their term of office or employment. Declarations of interests are required to be submitted upon assuming office or commencement of work. Any subsequent changes in personal or professional interests are to be declared.

(b) As and when actual conflicts occur the Board member, staff and volunteers shall make a declaration of his/her interest for that specific instance in writing and excuse himself/herself from decision making.

(c) Where a conflict of interest arises at a Board meeting, the Board member concerned shall not vote on the matter nor participate in discussions and offer to withdraw from the meeting or subject to discretion by the Board members if this is required. The reason for how a final decision is made on the transaction or contract shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(d) Transactions with parties with whom a conflicting interest exists may be permitted only if all of the following are observed:

   (i) The conflicting interest is to be fully disclosed;

   (ii) The person with the conflict of interest is to abstain from the discussion, voting and approval of such a transaction;

   (iii) Competitive bids or comparable valuation is to be obtained; and

   (iv) The Board of directors has determined that the transaction is in the best interest of the Trust though there may be a conflict of interest.

(e) The Board members shall determine whether a conflict exists and in the case of an existing conflict, whether the contemplated transaction may be authorised as just, fair and reasonable to the Trust. The decision of the remaining Board members on these matters shall rest in their sole discretion, and their concern must be to act in the best interest of the Trust and the advancement of its purpose.

(f) Any disclosure of interest made by Board members, staff or volunteers where they may be involved in a potentially conflicting situation(s), must be recorded, filed and updated appropriately by all specified parties.

(g) As the Board members holds the ultimate responsibility and is always accountable to public trust, they should uphold and maintain a standard of conduct such as the avoidance of conflict of interest to fulfil public trust responsibilities. Therefore, Board members must lead by example an attitude and act of personal integrity.

8. Share options

The Trust is a company limited by guarantee. As such, there are no share options or unissued shares under option.

9. Independent auditor

Deloitte & Touche LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the directors

....	....
Yong Kon Yoon	Goh Joon Seng
Board Member	Honorary General Treasurer

29 March 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
WOH HUP TRUST
(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Woh Hup Trust ("Trust"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 7 to 18.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the "Charities Act") and Charities Accounting Standards in Singapore ("CASs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 31 December 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Trust 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 Trust 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 Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 3.

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.

Deloitte & Touche LLP (Unique Entity No. T08LL0721A) is an accounting limited liability partnership registered in Singapore under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Chapter 163A).

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
WOH HUP TRUST
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Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust'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 Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

(a) the use of the donation monies was not in accordance with the objectives of the Trust as required under regulation 16 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

(b) the Trust has not complied with the requirements of regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

29 March 2019

WOH HUP TRUST
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Statement of Financial Activities
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
INCOME			
Incoming from generated funds			
Voluntary income	6	1,000,000	1,000,000
Investment and interest income		332,262	289,580
Total income		1,332,262	1,289,580
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
Charitable activities	4	(230,000)	(200,000)
Administrative and operating expenses		(7,339)	(9,658)
Loss on disposal of investment		–	(31,875)
Total operating expenditure		(237,339)	(241,533)
Surplus for the year		1,094,923	1,048,047
Other comprehensive loss:			
Item that may will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value losses on other financial assets		(463,288)	–
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(463,288)	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		631,635	1,048,047

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

WOH HUP TRUST
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Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Other financial assets	5	8,495,087	7,503,750
Current assets			
Other financial assets	5	243,750	241,875
Cash and cash equivalents		266,867	630,850
Total current assets		510,617	872,725
Total assets		9,005,704	8,376,475
LIABILITIES, FUNDS AND RESERVES			
Current liability			
Accrued expenses		2,800	5,206
Funds and reserves			
Unrestricted income funds		274,144	179,221
Restricted endowment funds	7	9,192,048	8,192,048
Revaluation reserves		(463,288)	–
Total funds and reserves		9,002,904	8,371,269
Total liability, funds and reserves		9,005,704	8,376,475

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

WOH HUP TRUST
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Statement of Changes in Funds
Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Total funds and reserves $	Unrestricted income funds $	Restricted endowment funds $	Revaluation reserves $
Current year:				
Opening balance at 1 January 2018	8,371,269	179,221	8,192,048	–
Movement in funds:				
Net income for the year	1,094,923	94,923	1,000,000	–
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(463,288)	–	–	(463,288)
Closing balance at 31 December 2018	9,002,904	274,144	9,192,048	(463,288)
Previous year:				
Opening balance at 1January 2017	7,323,222	131,174	7,192,048	–
Movements in funds:				
Net income for the year	1,048,047	48,047	1,000,000	–
Closing balance at 31 December 2017	8,371,269	179,221	8,192,048	–

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

WOH HUP TRUST
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Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 December 2018

	2018 $	2017 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income before losses from investment securities	1,094,923	1,048,047
Investment income	(324,137)	(289,580)
Donations received specifically for endowment funds	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
(Gain) Loss on disposal of financial assets	(8,125)	31,875
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	(237,339)	(209,658)
Accrued expenses	(2,406)	206
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(239,745)	(209,452)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of financial assets	(1,698,375)	(3,750,000)
Disposal of financial assets	250,000	1,750,000
Investment income received	324,137	289,580
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,124,238)	(1,710,420)
Cash flows from financing activity		
Donations received specifically for endowment funds, representing net cash flows from financing activity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(363,983)	(919,872)
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flow, beginning balance	630,850	1,550,722
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance	266,867	630,850

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

1. General

The Woh Hup Trust ("Trust") was incorporated on 4 October 2011 as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act, Chapter 50. The Trust is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 (Unique Entity Number: 201129946W). The Trust is approved as an Institution of Public Character (IPC Registration No. IPC 000745) under the Charities Act for a period of 7 years, with effect from 1 December 2015.

The registered office of the Trust is at 217 Upper Bukit Timah Road Woh Hup Building, Singapore 588185. The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar.

The principal objectives of the Trust are to promote education, teaching, learning, science and research and to do all acts and things calculated to assist in connection with such promotion; to make provision for the relief of poverty and suffering which includes the comfort, relief and protection of the infirm, aged, sick or poor; the provision of medical and/or surgical attention and/or recuperative treatment to those in need of the same; to prevent or check the spread or incidence of disease or disability and to provide protection and care for the underprivileged children.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Accounting Standards ("CAS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and the Companies Act, Chapter 50. The Trust is also subject to the provisions of the Charities Act, Chapter 37. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, management has made judgements in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed at the end of this footnote, where applicable.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Income recognition

The income amount is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the year arising from the course of the ordinary activities of the entity.

(i) Donations

Revenue from cash donations and fund-raising projects are recognised as and when received (when the charity has unconditional entitlement to the receipts) except for advance donation received. Donation received in advance for future fund raising projects are deferred and recognised as incoming resources as and when the fund raising projects are held.

(ii) Interest Income

Interest revenue is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate that takes into account the effective yield on the asset.

(iii) Investment Income

Dividend from equity instruments is recognised as income when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

(iv) Grants

Operating grants received to meet the entity's operating expenses are recognised as income to match the related operating expenditure incurred.

Grants for plant and equipment are recognised wholly in the statement of financial activities and the corresponding assets are depreciated over the useful life of the assets.

(v) Gifts-in-Kind

A gift-in-kind is included in the statement of financial activities based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the gift of the non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to the monetary asset. The gift is recognised if the amount of the gift can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received.

Goods donated as property, plant and equipment are recorded at values based on a reasonable estimate of the goods received by the entity. Assets which are donated for resale, distribution or consumption are recorded when received. No value is ascribed to volunteer services.

Income tax

The Trust is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is exempt from income tax.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Investments in financial assets (prior 1 January 2018)

Held-to-maturity financial assets: These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets that upon initial recognition are designated as at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale and those that meet the definition of loans and receivables are not classified in this category. These assets are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility. Impairment charges are provided only when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred. For impairment, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss are subsequently reversed if an increase in the fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss. Non-current investments in bonds and debt securities are usually classified in this category.

Available-for-sale financial assets: These are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale on initial recognition or are not classified in one of the previous categories. These assets are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets (other than those relating to foreign exchange translation differences on monetary investments) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the heading revaluation reserves. Such reserves are reclassified to profit or loss when realised through disposal. When there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss, it is reversed against revaluation reserves and is not subsequently reversed through profit or loss. However, for debt instruments classified as available-for-sale impairment losses recognised in profit or loss are subsequently reversed if an increase in the fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss. For non-equity instruments classified as available-for-sale the reversal of impairment is recognised in profit or loss. The weighted average method is used when determining the cost basis of publicly listed equities being disposed of. Usually non-current investments in equity shares and debt securities are classified in this category but it does not include subsidiaries, joint ventures, or associates. Unquoted investments are stated at cost less allowance for impairment in value where there are no market prices, and management is unable to establish fair value by using valuation techniques except that where management can establish fair value by using valuation techniques the relevant unquoted investments are stated at fair value. For unquoted equity instruments impairment losses are not reversed.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and cash balances, on demand deposits and any highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. For the statement of cash flows the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (on and after 1 January 2018)

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments mainly comprise cash and equivalents and other financial assets that meet the following conditions and are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other debt instruments and equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, the Trust may make an irrevocable election, at initial recognition, to measure an equity investment (that is not held for trading) at FVTOCI, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

The Trust's financial assets are classified into the following categories: "financial assets through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)" and "financial assets at amortised cost".

Amortised cost and effective interest method

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

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

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

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

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Trust may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in in profit or loss when the Trust's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "investment revenue" line item in in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses excluding accruals shall be recognised at their transaction price, excluding transaction costs, if any, both at initial recognition and at subsequent measurement. Transaction costs shall be recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred. Accruals shall be recognised at the best estimate of the amount payable.

Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes if any by action of the management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund. Common expenses if any are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense.

Provisions

A liability or provision is recognised when there is 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A provisions is made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in the statement of financial activities in the reporting year they occur.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

There were no critical judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. There were no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting year.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

Related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) transactions with its related parties; and (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

3.1 Related party transactions:

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances are unsecured, without fixed repayment terms and interest unless stated otherwise.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following:

Significant related party transactions:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Donations from a related party	1,000,000	1,000,000

3.2 Key management compensation:

Key management personnel are the directors and they did not receive any compensation during the reporting year.

4. Charitable activities

Charitable activities include donations to the following institutions:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Adventist Nursing & Rehabilitation Centre	85,000	–
O'Joy Care Services	45,000	–
Club Rainbow (Singapore)	100,000	–
National University of Singapore	–	100,000
Down Syndrome Association	–	50,000
Kheng Chiu Loke Tin Kee Home	–	50,000
Total	230,000	200,000

5. Other financial assets

	2018 $	2017 $
Current:		
Held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost	243,750	241,875
Non-current:		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")	7,746,712	7,260,000
Held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost	748,375	243,750
Subtotal	8,495,087	7,503,750
Total other financial assets	8,738,837	7,745,625

The fair values of these other financial assets are based on closing quoted market prices on the last market day of the financial year. The Trust classifies these other financial assets fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy of Level 1.

There were no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy in the current reporting period.

5A. Disclosures relating to investments

Financial assets at FVTOCI

	2018 $	2017 $
Quoted equity shares:		
Financial assets at FVTOCI	7,746,712	7,260,000

Held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost

	2018 $	2017 $
Held-to-maturity investments:		
Quoted bonds in corporations Singapore – at amortised cost	992,125	485,625

As at 31 December 2018, the held-to-maturity financial assets have nominal values amounting to $992,125 (2017 : $485,625), with coupon rates ranging from 2.95% to 4.5% (2017 : 4.5% to 4.75%) per annum and maturity dates ranging from 14 October 2019 to 22 May 2022 (2017 : 3 January 2018 to 14 October 2019).

6. Tax deductible donation receipts

The Trust enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to the Trust. This status is effective for 7 years with effect from 1 December 2015 under the Institution of Public Character Scheme.

	2018 $	2017 $
The Trust issued tax deductible receipt for donation collected	1,000,000	1,000,000

7. Restricted endowment funds

	2018 $	2017 $
Endowment funds	9,192,048	8,192,048

The endowment funds are to be invested to produce income that shall be spent for the purpose of the charity. This is an expendable endowment in that there is no actual requirement to spend the capital unless or until, the charity's governing Board members decide to.