CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

(UEN No: S92SS0103J)
(Registered Under the Charities Act, Cap 37 and Societies Act, Cap 311)

Statement by Board of Management Committee Members and Financial Statements

Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2019

RSM Chio Lim LLP

8 Wilkie Road, #03-08
Wilkie Edge, Singapore 228095

T +65 6533 7600
F +65 6594 7811

Audit@RSMSingapore.sg
www.RSMSingapore.sg

UEN: T09LL0008J

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Statement By Board of Management Committee Members

The Management Committee Members present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Children's Cancer Foundation (the "Foundation") for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

In the opinion of the Board of Management Committee Members,

a) the accompanying financial statements of the Foundation are drawn up so as to present fairly , in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Foundation as at 31 December 2019 and the financial activities, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Foundation for the reporting year ended on that date; and

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

Management Committee Members

The Management Committee Members in office as at the date of this statement are as follows:

Ho Cheng Huat, Chairperson
Caroline Lim Joo Peng, Vice Chairperson I
Stanley Lim Bee Kang, Vice Chairperson II
Emily Sim Chuai Shun, Honorary Treasurer
Nancy Thio Ling Lie, Honorary Secretary
Go Ashokh Menon
Benedict Leh Song Boon
Chong Tsung Wen
Gilbert Fan Kam Tong
Moh Hon Meng
Quak See Ten

Management Committee Members Contractual Benefits

No Management Committee Member has received or become entitled to receive benefits by reason of a contract made by the Foundation with the Management Committee Member or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement By Board of Management Committee Members

Independent Auditor

RSM Chio Lim LLP has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors. A resolution for the re-appointment of the Foundation's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Management Committee Members approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Board,

....
Ho Cheng Huat
Chairperson

....
Emily Sim Chuai Shun
Honorary Treasurer

30 May 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Children's Cancer Foundation (the "Foundation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the reporting 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 Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("SFRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Foundation as at 31 December 2019 and the results, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Foundation for the reporting 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 Foundation 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 annual report and statement by board of management committee members but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and financial reporting standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Foundation'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 Foundation's internal control.

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

(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 Foundation'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 Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditor's report to the members of
CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

(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 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:

(a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Foundation have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations; and

(b) the fund-raising appeals held during the reporting year have been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeals.

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

(a) the Foundation has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

(b) the Foundation has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Tan Wei Ling.

RSM CHIO LIM LLP

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

30 May 2020

Statement of Financial Activities
Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2019

2019	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	
	General fund	Care and Share fund	
	$	$	$
Incoming resources			
Donations	3,734,611	–	3,734,611
Gifts in kind	1,785	–	1,785
Income from fundraising activities	5,516,253	–	5,516,253
Interest income	521,438	–	521,438
Grant income	220,902	743,197	964,099
Other incoming resources	146,969	–	146,969
Total incoming resources	10,141,958	743,197	10,885,155
Resources expended			
Costs of generating voluntary income	224,886	–	224,886
Fundraising expenses	295,631	–	295,631
Charitable activities expenses	6,250,496	743,197	6,993,693
Governance costs	45,592	–	45,592
Other operating and administration expenses	283,253	–	283,253
Total resources expended	7,099,858	743,197	7,843,055
Net surplus before income tax	3,042,100	–	3,042,100
Balance as at 1 January 2019	29,551,169	–	29,551,169
Balance as at 31 December 2019	32,593,269	–	32,593,269

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

Statement of Financial Activities
Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2019

2018	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	
	General fund	Care and Share fund	Total
	$	$	$
Incoming resources			
Donations	3,267,637	–	3,267,637
Gifts in kind	4,720	–	4,720
Income from fundraising activities	5,429,377	–	5,429,377
Interest income	406,103	–	406,103
Grant income	369,990	390,000	759,990
Trust income	40,996	–	40,996
Other incoming resources	90,026	–	90,026
Total incoming resources	9,608,849	390,000	9,998,849
Resources expended			
Costs of generating voluntary income	226,134	–	226,134
Fundraising expenses	255,896	–	255,896
Charitable activities expenses	7,036,872	501,329	7,538,201
Governance costs	30,774	–	30,774
Other operating and administration expenses	280,073	–	280,073
Total resources expended	7,829,749	501,329	8,331,078
Net surplus / (deficit) before income tax	1,779,100	(111,329)	1,667,771
Balance as at 1 January 2018	27,772,069	111,329	27,883,398
Balance as at 31 December 2018	29,551,169	–	29,551,169

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
ASSETS		$	$
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	6	154,896	206,773
Current assets			
Other receivables	7	106,973	446,239
Other assets	8	53,304	45,449
Cash and cash equivalents	9	33,150,924	29,688,440
Total current assets		33,311,201	30,180,128
Total assets		33,466,097	30,386,901
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Unrestricted fund			
General fund	10	32,593,269	29,551,169
Non-current liabilities			
Provision, non-current	11	74,365	74,365
Current liabilities			
Other payables	12	798,463	761,367
Total liabilities		872,828	835,732
Total fund and liabilities		33,466,097	30,386,901

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

Statement of Cash Flows
Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net surplus for the year	3,042,100	1,667,771
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	156,332	142,423
Interest income	(521,438)	(406,103)
Operating surplus before changes in working capital	2,676,994	1,404,091
Other receivables	339,266	(34,155)
Other assets	(7,855)	15,255
Other payables	37,096	(28,359)
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,045,501	1,356,832
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(104,455)	(84,009)
Interest income received	521,438	324,721
Net cash flows from investing activities	416,983	240,712
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,462,484	1,597,544
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	29,688,440	28,090,896
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance (Note 9)	33,150,924	29,688,440

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2019

1. General

Children’s Cancer Foundation (the “Foundation”) is a charitable organisation established in Singapore under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37. The Foundation is also registered as an Institution of a Public Character (“IPC”). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar.

The Board of Management Committee Members approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the Statement by Board of Management Committee Members.

The principal activities of the Foundation are to offer a spectrum of services to support the mission of improving the quality of life of children with cancer and their families and children impacted by cancer through enhancing their emotional, social and medical well-being. The Foundation adopts an integrated hospital-home-community service model to provide the services, and these include Casework and Counselling, Therapeutic Play, Art, Expressive Arts and Play Therapy, Caregivers Support Services, Schooling Programme, Survivorship Programme, Palliative & Bereavement Care, Hospital Play Services and Sibling Support Services. In addition, the Foundation also supports training and research efforts on childhood cancer and organises educational talks and workshops to promote public awareness of childhood cancer.

The registered office and principal place of operation of the Foundation is located at 8 Sinaran Drive, #03-01 Novena Specialist Centre Singapore 307470. The Foundation is situated in Singapore.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“SFRS”) and the related interpretations to SFRS (“INT SFRS”) as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. The Foundation is also subject to the provisions of Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

1. General (cont'd)

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 Foundation'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 on Note 2C below, where applicable.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2A. Significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

(i) Donations, sponsorships and fundraising events

Revenue from donations, sponsorships and fundraising events are accounted for as and when received, except for committed donations and sponsorships that are recorded when there is certainty over the amount committed by the donors and the timing of the receipt of the donations and sponsorships. Revenue from fundraising event is recognised when the event has occurred.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Government grant

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 in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. A grant related to depreciable assets is allocated to income over the period in which such assets are used in the project subsidised by the grant. A government grant related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, is presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income.

(iv) Gifts in kind

Free use of the office premises is provided to the Foundation. A gift in kind (if any) 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. No value is ascribed to volunteer services.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The Foundation's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement, the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the Foundation is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Income tax

As an approved charity under the Charities Act, Cap. 37, the Foundation is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act, Cap 134.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost also includes acquisition cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset or component to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent costs are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Computer equipment	-	50%
Office equipment	-	33%
Office furniture	-	33%
Renovation	-	33%

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each end of the reporting year and, if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods are adjusted.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of other non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is recognised in profit or loss. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). At each end of the reporting year non-financial assets with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been measured, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. At initial recognition the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Foundation neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Classification and measurement of financial assets:

1. Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) 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. Typically trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this category.

2. Financial asset that is a debt asset instrument classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year end date.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

3. Financial asset that is an equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year end date.

4. Financial asset classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year end date.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances. For the statement of cash flows the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction, if any.

Fair value of measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (eg by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account. The Foundation's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

2B. Other explanatory information

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 provision 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 profit or loss in the reporting year they occur.

2C. 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

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the Foundation 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.

A related party includes the board of management committee members, members of other sub-committees and key management of the Foundation. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons; members of the key management personnel or close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any such individual.

All management committee members, members of other sub-committees and staff members of the Foundation are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests and relationships that could potentially result in a conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

The members of the board of management committee and sub-committees are volunteers and receive no monetary remuneration for their contribution, except for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, if claimed.

3. Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)

Significant related party transactions:

	Related party	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Annual funding to Singapore Cord Blood Bank Limited in which a management committee member is a director	100,000	100,000

3A. Key management compensation:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	675,504	800,181

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Foundation, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel comprise the Executive Director and the direct reporting senior officers.

4. Tax exempt receipts

The Foundation enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to the funds of the Foundation. The quantum of the tax deduction for each calendar year may vary as announced in the Singapore Budget. The Institutions of a Public Character status granted to the Foundation for donations is for the period from 5 May 2019 to 4 May 2022 under the Ministry of Health.

	2019	2018
	$	$
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	6,830,038	6,556,395

5. Employee benefits expense

	2019	2018
	$	$
Short term employee benefits expense	3,611,218	3,738,807
Contributions to defined contribution plan	593,561	608,866
Other benefits	148,015	190,749
Total employee benefits expense	4,352,794	4,538,422

The employee benefits expense is charged to resources expended as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Costs of generating voluntary income	138,516	136,265
Charitable activities expenses	3,963,877	4,157,623
Other operating and administration expenses	250,401	244,534
Total employee benefits expense	4,352,794	4,538,422

6. Plant and equipment

	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Office furniture	Renovation	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost:					
At 1 January 2018	441,615	50,503	40,777	871,440	1,404,335
Additions	33,368	–	–	50,641	84,009
Disposals	(1,284)	–	–	–	(1,284)
At 31 December 2018	473,699	50,503	40,777	922,081	1,487,060
Additions	104,455	–	–	–	104,455
Disposals	(20,463)	(673)	(2,075)	(47,269)	(70,480)
Transfer	–	–	3,445	(3,445)	–
At 31 December 2019	557,691	49,830	42,147	871,367	1,521,035
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1 January 2018	351,142	46,475	38,288	703,243	1,139,148
Depreciation for the year	62,762	2,431	963	76,267	142,423
Disposals	(1,284)	–	–	–	(1,284)
At 31 December 2018	412,620	48,906	39,251	779,510	1,280,287
Depreciation for the year	68,586	1,321	4,409	82,016	156,332
Disposals	(20,463)	(673)	(2,075)	(47,269)	(70,480)
At 31 December 2019	460,743	49,554	41,585	814,257	1,366,139
Carrying value:					
At 1 January 2018	90,473	4,028	2,489	168,197	265,187
At 31 December 2018	61,079	1,597	1,526	142,571	206,773
At 31 December 2019	96,948	276	562	57,110	154,896

The depreciation expense is charged and included in resources expended as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Costs of generating voluntary income	2,557	1,362
Charitable activities expenses	149,232	139,015
Other operating and administration expenses	4,543	2,046
	156,332	142,423

7. Other receivables

	2019	2018
	$	$
Deposits	41,743	38,431
Interest receivables	–	307,109
Other receivables	65,230	100,699
	106,973	446,239

The other receivables at amortised cost shown above are subject to the expected credit loss model under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments. The other receivables at amortised cost and which can be graded as low risk individually are considered to have low credit risk. No loss allowance is necessary.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore, there is no maturity.

8. Other assets

	2019 $	2018 $
Finance assistance and donation in kind vouchers	20,242	18,352
Prepayments	33,062	27,097
	53,304	45,449

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 $	2018 $
Not restricted in use	33,150,924	29,688,440
Interest earning balances	21,022,464	27,106,151

The rates of interest for the cash on interest earning balances ranged from 1.29% to 1.90% (2018: 1.20% to 1.80%) per annum.

10. Fund account balances

	2019 $	2018 $
Unrestricted fund:		
General fund (Note A)	32,593,269	29,551,169
Restricted funds:		
Care and Share fund (Note 10A)	–	–
Total funds	32,593,269	29,551,169

(A) The general fund is raised to set aside funds to support general CCF's programmes and to finance operations of the Foundation.

10A. Care and Share fund

The Care and Share fund is a dollar-for-dollar donation matching grant provided by the Singapore government to encourage public donation and to develop Social Service Agencies and their programmes to better serve beneficiaries. The grant can be used for capability and capacity building, new initiatives / expansion of existing services and critical existing needs.

	2019 $	2018 $
Balance at beginning of the year	–	111,328
Grants received / receivable during the year	743,197	390,000
Utilised during the year	(743,197)	(501,328)
Balance at end of the year	–	–

10. Fund account balances (cont'd)

10B. Reserve policy

	2019 $	2018 $	Increase / (Decrease) %
Unrestricted fund			
Accumulated fund ("Reserve")	32,593,269	29,551,169	10.29
Ratio of Reserve to Annual Operating Expenditure	4.16:1	3.55:1	

The Foundation shall maintain a reserve that is equivalent to at least 3 years of its operating expenses. This is to ensure continuity in providing the necessary services to its beneficiaries.

With the unanimous approval of the board of management committee members, the Foundation is able to draw down from its reserve to meet its operating expenses to ensure ongoing services are not disrupted.

On a yearly basis, the board of management committee members reviews the amount of reserve that is required to ensure that the reserve is adequate to fulfil the continuing obligations of the Foundation.

11. Provision, non-current

	2019 $	2018 $
Movements in above provision:		
At beginning and end of the year	74,365	74,365

Provision for dismantlement, removal or restoration is the estimated costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration of plant and equipment arising from use of assets, which are capitalised and included in the cost of plant and equipment. The unwinding of discount is not significant.

12. Other payables

	2019 $	2018 $
Outside parties and accrued liabilities	798,463	752,514
Deferred grant	–	8,853
	798,463	761,367

13. Columnar presentation of statement of financial position

A majority of the assets and liabilities are attributable to the general fund. All the assets of the other funds are represented by cash and plant and equipment. Accordingly the company did not adopt a columnar presentation of its assets, liabilities and funds in the Statement of Financial Position as it was not meaningful.

14. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

14A. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	2019 $	2018 $
Financial assets:		
At amortised cost	33,257,897	30,134,679
Financial liabilities:		
At amortised cost	798,463	752,514

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

14B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the Foundation's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposure to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk and liquidity risk. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not documented in formal written documents. The following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

The Foundation is not exposed to significant interest rate and currency risks. There have been no changes to exposure to risk; objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk.

14C. Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

14D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. These arise principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets, the three-stage approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is used to measure the impairment allowance. Under this approach the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. However, a simplified approach is permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component, such as trade receivables. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables), unless the assets are considered credit impaired.

Cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in Note 9 are also subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments. There was no identified impairment loss.

14. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

14E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

The liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity. There are no liabilities contracted to fall due after twelve months at the end of the reporting year. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 60 days (2018: 60 days). The other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

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

14F. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly from changes in fixed interest rates. The following table analyses the breakdown of the significant financial instruments by type of interest rate:

	2019 $	2018 $
Financial assets with interest:		
Fixed rates	21,022,464	27,106,151

The interest rates are disclosed in Note 9.

Sensitivity analysis: The effect on surplus is not significant.

15. Commitments

a) Another two non-profit organisations share its community space with the Foundation and the latter has agreed to bear certain maintenance incurred for the community space. The maintenance charged in the statement of financial activities for the reporting year was $247,821(2018: $217,585). Future committed payments related to the maintenance of the community space as of 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Within one year	208,969	174,436
After 1 year but within 3 years	–	43,609
	208,969	218,045

15. Commitments (cont'd)

b) The Foundation has committed a 3-year funding to NUH for the Paediatrics Blood/Marrow Transplant Programme, on terms agreed by both parties for the period from June 2018 to May 2021, capped at the amounts listed below:

	Period	Approved funding amount $	Actual disbursed amount $
Year 1	June 2018 to May 2019	100,000	99,861
Year 2	June 2019 to May 2020	105,000	69,856 (Till 31 December 2019)
Year 3	June 2020 to May 2021	105,000	–

c) The Foundation has committed funding of $450,000 to SingHealth Duke-NUS Paediatrics Academic Clinical Programme for the purpose of establishing the CCF Paediatric Oncology Survivorship Programme on terms agreed by both parties. A total of $340,000 have been disbursed as of 2019. The Foundation intends to disburse the remaining $110,000 in 2020.

d) The Foundation has committed a funding of $400,000 to Singapore Cord Blood Bank Limited for the purpose of building community (hybrid) cord blood banking on terms agreed by both parties from 2017 to 2019. All funding have been disbursed as of 2019. In 2019, the Foundation has committed an additional funding of $300,000 to be disbursed between 2021 and 2023.

e) The Foundation has committed funding of $2,500,000 to National University of Singapore for the CAR-T cell immunotherapy programme on terms agreed by both parties. A total of $1,000,000 has been disbursed as of 2019. Remaining funds of $1,500,000 will be disbursed in 3 yearly tranches ending in 2022.

f) The Foundation has committed funding of $1,000,000 to KKH Fund, part of SingHealth Fund for the expansion of the Tan Cheng Lim – CCF Professorship in Paediatric Oncology on terms agreed by both parties. A total of $500,000 has been disbursed as of 2019. Remaining funds of $500,000 will be disbursed in 2020

	2019 $	2018 $
Funding to partners for the year	1,345,028	1,893,229

16. Events after the end of the reporting year

16A. Conversion to Public Company Limited by Guarantee

Pursuant to the incorporation of Children’s Cancer Foundation as a Public Company Limited by Guarantee, on 14 October 2019, the Board of Management Committee Members had on 23 November 2019, approved the transfer of business operations, assets and liabilities of the Foundation, incorporated as a society, to Children’s Cancer Foundation, incorporated as a Public Company Limited by Guarantee from 1 April 2020.

On 21 February 2020, Children’s Cancer Foundation, incorporated as a Public Company Limited by Guarantee, was granted IPC status from 21 February 2020 to 4 May 2022.

Following the transfer, management intends to apply to the Registrar of Societies to de-register the Foundation (incorporated as a Society) in the near future.

16B. COVID-19

There are current uncertainties in the economy related to the recent global outbreak of the coronavirus (“COVID-19”) and this has caused significant volatility to the Foundation’s incoming resources. The duration and spread of the coronavirus and the resultant economic impact remain uncertain and unpredictable. As the situation is evolving, the Management Committee does not consider it practicable to provide a quantitative estimate of the potential impact of the pandemic on the Foundation’s subsequent financial statements. It is however reasonably possible that COVID-19 will have an adverse impact on the Foundation’s reserves and results for the next financial year, the extent of which will depend on how long the pandemic lasts. The Foundation considers the COVID-19 pandemic to be a non-adjusting event for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

17. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year, new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. None of this are applicable to the Foundation.

18. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

For the future reporting years, certain new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any significant modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the entity’s financial statements in the period of initial application.

SFRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
SFRS 1 and 8	Definition of Material – Amendments to SFRS 1 and SFRS 8	1 Jan 2020
	Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	1 Jan 2020