



CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

(Registered under the Companies Act 1967 and the Charities Act 1994)
(Registration No: 201934434R)

Statement by Board of Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2022

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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Wilkie Edge, Singapore 228095

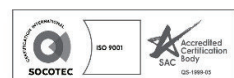
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CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement by Board of Directors and Financial Statements

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CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement by Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Children's Cancer Foundation (the "company") are pleased to present the financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2022.

1. Opinion of the Board of Directors

In the opinion of the Board of Directors:

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the company for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

The Board of Directors of the company in office at the date of this statement are:

Ho Cheng Huat, Chairperson
Stanley Lim Bee Kang, Honorary Treasurer
Nancy Thio Ling Lie, Honorary Secretary
Chong Tsung Wen
Go Ashokh Menon
Joyce Sit Meng Poh
Kevin Tay Kuang Wei
Arthur Douglas Lim Tien-T'Ser
Barathan s/o Pasupathi (Appointed on 21 November 2022)
Hu WeiSheng (Appointed on 21 November 2022)

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures, and arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares and debentures

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

4. Options

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

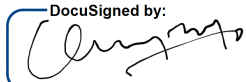
5 Directors' contractual benefits

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

6. Independent auditor

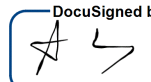
RSM Chio Lim LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

DocuSigned by:

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.....
Ho Cheng Huat
Director, Chairperson

15 May 2023

DocuSigned by:

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.....
Stanley Lim Bee Kang
Director, Honorary Treasurer

**RSM Chio Lim LLP**

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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 accompanying financial statements of Children's Cancer Foundation (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of financial activities and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("SFRS") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2022, and of the financial activities and cash flows of the company 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 company 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 statement by Board of Directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, and the annual report.

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
CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**

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

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

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

The Board of Directors' responsibilities include overseeing the company'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 company's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

- (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 company'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 company 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 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.

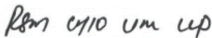
Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

- (a) the company 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 company 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.

DocuSigned by:

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RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

15 May 2023

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted fund - General fund \$	Restricted fund - Tech-and-Go! fund \$	Total \$
2022				
<u>Incoming resources</u>				
Donations	4,5	5,250,285	–	5,250,285
Gifts in kind		440	–	440
Income from fundraising activities	4,5	5,248,923	–	5,248,923
Interest income		289,458	–	289,458
Grant income	6	664,673	3,669	668,342
Other incoming resources		70,011	–	70,011
Total incoming resources		11,523,790	3,669	11,527,459
<u>Resources expended</u>				
Costs of generating voluntary income	5	258,924	–	258,924
Fundraising expenses	5	132,896	–	132,896
Charitable activities expenses [#]		9,469,694	–	9,469,694
Other operating and administration expenses		420,451	3,669	424,120
Total resources expended	7	10,281,965	3,669	10,285,634
Net surplus for the year		1,241,825	–	1,241,825
Balance as at 1 January 2022		34,995,038	–	34,995,038
Balance as at 31 December 2022		36,236,863	–	36,236,863

Charitable activities expenses comprise expenses incurred in the provision of various charitable programs and services offered by the company.

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Financial Activities (Cont'd)
Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted fund - General fund \$	Restricted fund - Care and Share fund \$	Total \$
2021				
<u>Incoming resources</u>				
Donations	4,5	6,064,507	–	6,064,507
Gifts in kind		4,626	–	4,626
Income from fundraising activities	4,5	4,818,096	–	4,818,096
Interest income		71,064	–	71,064
Grant income	6	728,967	290,000	1,018,967
Other incoming resources		6,869	–	6,869
Total incoming resources		11,694,129	290,000	11,984,129
<u>Resources expended</u>				
Costs of generating voluntary income	5	285,124	–	285,124
Fundraising expenses	5	90,987	–	90,987
Charitable activities expenses#		8,669,690	290,000	8,959,690
Other operating and administration expenses		427,043	–	427,043
Total resources expended	7	9,472,844	290,000	9,762,844
Net surplus for the year		2,221,285	–	2,221,285
Balance as at 1 January 2021		32,773,753	–	32,773,753
Balance as at 31 December 2021		34,995,038	–	34,995,038

Charitable activities expenses comprise expenses incurred in the provision of various charitable programs and services offered by the company.

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Plant and equipment	8	509,679	565,392
Right-of-use assets	9	1,784,923	2,216,134
Total non-current assets		<u>2,294,602</u>	<u>2,781,526</u>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Other receivables	10	586,766	774,899
Other assets	11	63,299	46,355
Cash and cash equivalents	12	36,901,858	34,834,257
Total current assets		<u>37,551,923</u>	<u>35,655,511</u>
Total assets		<u>39,846,525</u>	<u>38,437,037</u>
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Unrestricted fund</u>			
General fund	13	36,236,863	34,995,038
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>			
Provision	14	80,250	80,250
Lease liabilities	15	1,407,811	1,811,365
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,488,061</u>	<u>1,891,615</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Lease liabilities	15	401,886	381,375
Other payables	16	1,508,848	1,169,009
Other liabilities	17	210,867	-
Total current liabilities		<u>2,121,601</u>	<u>1,550,384</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,609,662</u>	<u>3,441,999</u>
Total fund and liabilities		<u>39,846,525</u>	<u>38,437,037</u>

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 December 2022**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>		
Net surplus for the year	1,241,825	2,221,285
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	102,139	204,110
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	431,211	371,139
Interest expense	102,832	104,330
Interest income	(289,458)	(71,064)
Operating surplus before changes in working capital	<u>1,588,549</u>	<u>2,829,800</u>
Other receivables	392,714	(174,814)
Other assets	(16,944)	100,747
Provision	–	(74,365)
Other payables	339,839	(755,755)
Other liabilities	210,867	(109,124)
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>2,515,025</u>	<u>1,816,489</u>
<u>Cash flows from / (used in) investing activities</u>		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(46,426)	(687,994)
Interest income received	84,877	64,180
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	<u>38,451</u>	<u>(623,814)</u>
<u>Cash flows used in financing activities</u>		
Lease liabilities – principal portion paid	(383,043)	(314,283)
Interest expense paid – lease liabilities	(102,832)	(104,330)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(485,875)</u>	<u>(418,613)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,067,601	774,062
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	<u>34,817,257</u>	<u>34,043,195</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance (Note 12A)	<u>36,884,858</u>	<u>34,817,257</u>

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2022

1. General

Children's Cancer Foundation (the "company") is incorporated in Singapore on 14 October 2019 as a Public Company Limited by Guarantee ("CLG") under the Companies Act 1967. The company is also registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994, and an approved Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") from 5 May 2022 to 4 May 2025. The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar.

The Board of Directors authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by directors. The Board of Directors have power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Each member of the company has undertaken to contribute such amount not exceeding \$10 to the assets of the company in the event the company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of liabilities of the company.

The constitution of the company restricts the use of fund monies to the furtherance of the objects of the company. They prohibit the payment of dividends to members.

The principal activities of the company 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 company 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 company 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 company is located at 535 Kallang Bahru, #02-01, GB Point, Singapore 339351. The company 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. They are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967.

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.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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 company'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

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.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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 company'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 company is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Income tax

As an approved charity under the Charities Act 1994, the company is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

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.

Cost includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. See Note 14 on provision.

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	-	17% to 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.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Plant and equipment (cont'd)

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

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as property plant and equipment. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Premises	-	over the term of the lease of 16.67%
Renovation	-	over the term of the lease of 16.67%

Leases of lessee

A lease conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A right-of-use asset is capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. A liability corresponding to the capitalised right-of-use asset is also recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. An interest expense is recognised on the lease liability (included in finance costs). For short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office equipment) where an accounting policy choice exists under the lease standard, the lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred on a straight line basis over the remaining lease term.

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of 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.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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 company 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 company 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:

Financial assets are classified into (1) Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost; (2) Financial asset that is a debt asset instrument classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); (3) Financial asset that is an equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and (4) Financial asset classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). At the end of the reporting year, the company had the following financial assets:

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, other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this category.

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

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction, if any. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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 company'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. The recurring measurements are made at each reporting year end date.

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.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

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 company to disclose: (a) related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, including (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 members of the Board of Directors and key management of the company. 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 members, directors and key management of the company 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 Directors and sub-committees are volunteers and receive no monetary remuneration for their contribution, except for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, if claimed.

Significant related party transactions:

	<u>Related party</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Annual funding to Singapore Cord Blood Bank Limited that has a common director with the company	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

A total of S\$300,000 has been committed to Singapore Cord Blood Bank from FY 2021 to FY 2023 (Note 18(b)).

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**3. Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)****3A. Key management compensation**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>928,892</u>	<u>981,686</u>

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

Number of key management in compensation bands:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
\$100,000 and below	4	5
\$100,001 to \$200,000	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense.

The Board of Directors, or people connected with them, have not received remuneration, or other benefits, from the company for which they are responsible, or from institutions connected with the company, except as disclosed above.

There is no claim by the Board of Directors for services provided to the company, either by reimbursement to the Board of Directors or by providing the board members with an allowance or by direct payment to a third party.

There were no transactions with a corporation in which the above key management personnel have an interest.

4. Tax exempt receipts

The company enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for donations made to the company, including donations from fundraising activities. The quantum of the tax deduction for each calendar year may vary as announced in the Singapore Budget. The IPC status granted to the company for donations is for the period from 5 May 2022 to 4 May 2025.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	<u>8,548,511</u>	<u>8,652,408</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**5. Incoming resources from fund-raising**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Donations	5,250,285	6,064,507
Income from fund-raising activities	<u>5,248,923</u>	<u>4,818,096</u>
Sub-total	10,499,208	10,882,603
Less: Expenditure for fund-raising activities	<u>(391,820)</u>	<u>(376,111)</u>
Net fund-raising income	<u>10,107,388</u>	<u>10,506,492</u>
Ratio of expenditure to incoming resources from fund-raising	<u>3.73%</u>	<u>3.46%</u>

6. Grant income

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Government grants:</u>		
Care and Share grant (Note 13B)	–	290,000
Jobs Support Scheme ^(a)	33,652	192,052
Job Growth Incentive	113,956	127,142
Subsidies from National Council of Social Service	40,054	90,475
Tech-and-Go! grant (Note 13C)	3,669	–
Tote board funding for Hair for Hope	386,126	207,161
Others	<u>90,885</u>	<u>112,137</u>
	<u>668,342</u>	<u>1,018,967</u>

^(a) The Jobs Support Scheme provides wage support for employers to retain their local employees (Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents) during this period of economic uncertainty amid Covid-19.

7. Resources expended

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Depreciation of plant and equipment (Note 8)	102,139	204,110
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 9)	431,211	371,139
Employee benefits expense (Note 7A)	6,005,148	5,705,224
Financial assistance	674,700	518,463
Funding expense (Note 18)	1,811,094	1,930,863
Interest expense – lease liabilities (Note 15)	102,832	104,330
Repairs and maintenance charges	208,496	334,501
Subcontractors' charges	225,444	57,789
Transportation fees	143,565	48,031
Others	<u>581,005</u>	<u>488,394</u>
	<u>10,285,634</u>	<u>9,762,844</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**7. Resources expended (cont'd)****7A. Employee benefits expense**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits expense	5,051,794	4,803,756
Contributions to defined contribution plan	777,746	742,152
Other benefits	175,608	159,316
Total employee benefits expense	<u>6,005,148</u>	<u>5,705,224</u>

8. Plant and equipment

	<u>Computer equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Office furniture</u>	<u>Renovation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost:</u>					
At 1 January 2021	605,881	49,830	42,147	871,367	1,569,225
Additions	15,185	93,521	2,565	576,723	687,994
Written off	-	(5,778)	(1,881)	(568,344)	(576,003)
At 31 December 2021	<u>621,066</u>	<u>137,573</u>	<u>42,831</u>	<u>879,746</u>	<u>1,681,216</u>
Additions	40,008	6,418	-	-	46,426
Written off	-	(719)	-	-	(719)
At 31 December 2022	<u>661,074</u>	<u>143,272</u>	<u>42,831</u>	<u>879,746</u>	<u>1,726,923</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>					
At 1 January 2021	529,164	49,830	42,147	866,576	1,487,717
Depreciation for the year	67,523	807	58	135,722	204,110
Written off	-	(5,778)	(1,881)	(568,344)	(576,003)
At 31 December 2021	<u>596,687</u>	<u>44,859</u>	<u>40,324</u>	<u>433,954</u>	<u>1,115,824</u>
Depreciation for the year	24,771	21,636	855	54,877	102,139
Written off	-	(719)	-	-	(719)
At 31 December 2022	<u>621,458</u>	<u>65,776</u>	<u>41,179</u>	<u>488,831</u>	<u>1,217,244</u>
<u>Carrying value:</u>					
At 1 January 2021	<u>76,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,791</u>	<u>81,508</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>24,379</u>	<u>92,714</u>	<u>2,507</u>	<u>445,792</u>	<u>565,392</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>39,616</u>	<u>77,496</u>	<u>1,652</u>	<u>390,915</u>	<u>509,679</u>

Included in the cost of office equipment as at 31 December 2021 was an amount of \$31,351 being deposit for office equipment which have not been received as of the previous reporting year end. The office equipment was received during the reporting year.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**9. Right-of-use assets**

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Renovation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost:</u>			
At 1 January 2021	–	–	–
Additions	2,507,023	80,250	2,587,273
At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	<u>2,507,023</u>	<u>80,250</u>	<u>2,587,273</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>			
At 1 January 2021	–	–	–
Depreciation for the year	359,993	11,146	371,139
At 31 December 2021	<u>359,993</u>	<u>11,146</u>	<u>371,139</u>
Depreciation for the year	417,836	13,375	431,211
At 31 December 2022	<u>777,829</u>	<u>24,521</u>	<u>802,350</u>
<u>Carrying value:</u>			
At 1 January 2021	–	–	–
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,147,030</u>	<u>69,104</u>	<u>2,216,134</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,729,194</u>	<u>55,729</u>	<u>1,784,923</u>

The company's right-of-use assets are in relation to its lease for office premises and related costs. The lease prohibits the lessee from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security unless permitted by the owner. The lease is for 3 years, with an option to extend the lease for a further term.

10. Other receivables

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Donation receivables	2,678	318,951
Deposits	141,743	141,743
Grant receivable		
– Care and Share	–	290,000
– Tech-and-Go!	214,536	–
Interest receivables	227,809	23,228
Other receivables	–	977
	<u>586,766</u>	<u>774,899</u>

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

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 can be graded as low risk individually and are considered to have low credit risk. No loss allowance is necessary.

11. Other assets

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Finance assistance and donation in kind vouchers	10,145	32,330
Prepayments	53,154	14,025
	<u>63,299</u>	<u>46,355</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**12. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Not restricted in use	36,884,858	34,817,257
Cash pledged for bank facilities ^(a)	<u>17,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>
	<u>36,901,858</u>	<u>34,834,257</u>

The rates of interest for the cash on interest earning balances of \$30,078,498 (2021: \$30,017,043) ranged from 0.10% to 3.44% (2021: 0.10% to 0.57%) per annum.

^(a) The cash has been pledged as security for corporate credit card facilities granted by a bank to the company.

12A. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Amount as shown above	36,901,858	34,834,257
Cash pledged for bank facilities	<u>(17,000)</u>	<u>(17,000)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes at end of the year	<u>36,884,858</u>	<u>34,817,257</u>

13. Fund account balances

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Unrestricted fund:</u>		
General fund (Note 13A)	36,236,863	34,995,038
<u>Restricted funds:</u>		
Care and Share fund (Note 13B)	-	-
Tech-and-Go! fund (Note 13C)	-	-
Total funds	<u>36,236,863</u>	<u>34,995,038</u>

13A. General fund

The general fund is raised to set aside funds to support the company's general programmes and to finance the operations of the company.

13B. 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. The fund has been fully utilised by the end of the previous reporting year.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Grants received / receivable during the year	-	290,000
Utilised during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(290,000)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**13. Fund account balances (cont'd)****13C. Tech-and-Go! fund**

The Tech-and-Go! fund is provided by the Singapore government to support social service agencies in implementing large-scale / specialized information technology (IT) solutions for optimal resource utilization and improved productivity.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	–	–
Grant income recognised during the year	3,669	–
Utilised during the year	<u>(3,669)</u>	<u>–</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

13D. Reserve policy

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	\$	\$	%
<u>Unrestricted fund</u>			
General fund ("Reserve")	<u>36,236,863</u>	<u>34,995,038</u>	3.55%
Annual Operating Expenditure	<u>10,281,965</u>	<u>9,472,844</u>	
Ratio of Reserve to Annual Operating Expenditure	<u>3.52:1</u>	<u>3.69:1</u>	

The company's reserve policy is to 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.

On a yearly basis, the Board of Directors reviews the amount of reserve that is required to ensure that the reserve is adequate to fulfil the continuing obligations of the company.

14. Provision

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Movements in above provision:		
At beginning of the year	80,250	74,365
Additions	–	102,140
Used	<u>–</u>	<u>(96,255)</u>
At end of the year	<u>80,250</u>	<u>80,250</u>

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 right-of-use assets. The unwinding of discount is not significant.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**15. Lease liabilities**

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities, non-current	1,407,811	1,811,365
Lease liabilities, current	<u>401,886</u>	<u>381,375</u>
	<u>1,809,697</u>	<u>2,192,740</u>

Movements of lease liabilities for the reporting year are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
At beginning of the year	2,192,740	–
Addition of right-of-use assets	–	2,507,023
Accretion of interest	102,832	104,330
Lease payments – principal portion paid	(383,043)	(314,283)
Interest expense paid	<u>(102,832)</u>	<u>(104,330)</u>
At end of the year	<u>1,809,697</u>	<u>2,192,740</u>

The company's lease liabilities are in relation to its office premises.

Lease liabilities under operating leases are secured by the right-of-use assets because these will revert to the lessor in the event of default. The right-to-use assets are disclosed in Note 9.

A summary of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities is as follows:

	<u>Minimum payments</u>	<u>Finance charges</u>	<u>Present value</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>2022:</u>			
Minimum lease payments payable:			
Not later than one year	485,876	(83,990)	401,886
Between two to five years	<u>1,525,558</u>	<u>(117,747)</u>	<u>1,407,811</u>
	<u>2,011,434</u>	<u>(201,737)</u>	<u>1,809,697</u>
<u>2021:</u>			
Minimum lease payments payable:			
Not later than one year	485,876	(104,501)	381,375
Between two to five years	1,943,504	(201,561)	1,741,943
Later than five years	<u>69,598</u>	<u>(176)</u>	<u>69,422</u>
	<u>2,498,978</u>	<u>(306,238)</u>	<u>2,192,740</u>

There were no future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above. At reporting year date, there were no commitments on leases which had not yet commenced.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**16. Other payables**

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Outside parties and accrued liabilities	<u>1,508,848</u>	<u>1,169,009</u>

17. Other liabilities

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Deferred government grant	<u>210,867</u>	<u>—</u>

The deferred government grant relates to the Tech-and-Go! Grant from the National Council of Social Services under the Community Capability Trust ("CCT") programme. The CCT programme was created to drive capability and capacity building within the social service sector to equip them and enable them to make more sustainable use of resources to deliver better service outcomes.

Movements in the deferred government grant are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Balance at beginning of the year	—	—
Grants received / receivable during the year	214,536	—
Utilised during the year	<u>(3,669)</u>	<u>—</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>210,867</u>	<u>—</u>

18. Committed funding to partners

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Funding expense	<u>1,811,094</u>	<u>1,930,863</u>

The funding expense arose out of the following commitments made by the company to its partners:

- a) The company has committed funding of \$450,000 to SingHealth Fund for KK Women's and Children's Hospital for the purpose of establishing the CCF Paediatric Oncology Survivorship Programme on terms agreed by both parties. A total of \$450,000 (2021: \$390,000) has been disbursed as of 2022.
- b) The company has committed a funding of \$300,000 to Singapore Cord Blood Bank Limited for the purpose of building community (hybrid) cord blood banking on terms agreed by both parties from 2022 to 2023. A total of \$200,000 (2021: \$100,000) has been disbursed as of 2022. Remaining funds of \$100,000 are expected to be disbursed in 2023.
- c) The company 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 \$2,000,000 (2021: \$1,750,000) has been disbursed as of 2022. Remaining funds of \$500,000 are expected to be disbursed in 2023.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

18. Committed funding to partners (cont'd)

- d) The company 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 \$1,000,000 (2021: \$750,000) has been disbursed as of 2022.
- e) The company has committed funding of \$3,050,000 to National University of Singapore for the Viva-NUS Centre for Translational Research in Acute Leukaemia (CeNTRAL) on terms agreed by both parties. A total of \$2,200,000 (2021: \$1,350,000) has been disbursed as of 2022. Remaining funds of \$850,000 are expected to be disbursed in 2023 to 2024.
- f) The company has committed funding of \$900,705 to KKH Fund, part of SingHealth Fund for the CCF Psychosocial and Supportive Care Programme for Paediatric Oncology on terms agreed by both parties. A total of \$900,705 (2021: \$600,470) has been disbursed as of 2022.

19. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

19A. 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:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
At amortised cost	<u>37,488,624</u>	<u>35,609,156</u>
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
At amortised cost	<u>3,318,545</u>	<u>3,361,749</u>

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

19B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the company'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. The guidelines set up the objectives and action to be taken in order to manage the financial risks.

The following guidelines are followed:

- (a) All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff.
- (b) All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

The company is not exposed to significant foreign 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.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**19. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)****19C. Fair values of financial instruments**

The analyses of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include both the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. 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.

19D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets are principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. They are potentially subject to credit risk due to failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. 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 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 applied to measure the impairment allowance. Under this approach the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. However, the simplified approach (that is, to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at initial recognition and throughout its life) permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments is applied for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12 months ECL (or for lifetime ECL for trade receivables) unless the assets are considered credit impaired.

Cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in Note 12 are also subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments. There was no identified impairment loss.

19E. 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. The average credit period taken to settle other payables is about 60 days (2021: 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 company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

	Less than <u>1 year</u> \$	Between <u>2 to 5 years</u> \$	Later than <u>5 years</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>2022:</u>				
Lease liabilities	485,876	1,525,558	–	2,011,434
Other payables	<u>1,508,848</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,508,848</u>
	<u>1,994,724</u>	<u>1,525,558</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>3,520,282</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

19E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis (cont'd)

	Less than <u>1 year</u> \$	Between <u>2 to 5 years</u> \$	Later than <u>5 years</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>2021:</u>				
Lease liabilities	485,876	1,943,504	69,598	2,498,978
Other payables	1,169,009	–	–	1,169,009
	<u>1,654,885</u>	<u>1,943,504</u>	<u>69,598</u>	<u>3,667,987</u>

19F. 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:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
<u>Financial assets with interest:</u>		
Fixed rates	<u>30,078,498</u>	<u>30,017,043</u>
<u>Financial liabilities with interest:</u>		
Fixed rates	<u>1,809,697</u>	<u>2,192,740</u>

The interest rates are disclosed in Note 12.

Sensitivity analysis: The effect on surplus is not significant.

20. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year the Singapore Accounting Standards Council issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None of these is applicable to the company for the current reporting year.

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

For the future reporting years the Singapore Accounting Standards Council issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. Those applicable to the company 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 material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following reporting 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 company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

<u>SFRS No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Effective date for periods beginning on or after</u>
SFRS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to SFRS 1 and SFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements	1 Jan 2023
SFRS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments	1 Jan 2023
SFRS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendment relating to Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 Jan 2024