

2023年度 财政报告

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
(Company Registration Number: 200311661W)
(Registered under Companies Act 1967 and Charities Act 1994)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023



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Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
(Company Registration Number: 200311661W)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

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Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; 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.

DIRECTORS

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

Yeo Eng Koon
Lim Guan Lee
Teo Kek Tjok @ Teo Kek Yeng
Lim Tiang Chuan
Low Theng Whee
Kwa Soon Yau @ Kwa Eng Giap
Khoo Boo Liat
Teo Kok Keong
Zheng Huangfang
Teo Chun Huat
Lee Hui Min
Loh Kim Gek
Na Yi Ting
Tan Hui Chin
Tan Quan Ming
Tan Tze Kiat
Hong Qiuhui
Lim Weihan

**DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES, ARRANGEMENTS TO
ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES**

As the Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital or debentures, the statutory information required to be disclosed by the directors under Schedule 12(8)(a) and Schedule 12(8)(b) of the Companies Act 1967 does not apply.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Tan, Chan & Partners, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

.....
Yeo Eng Koon
Director

.....
Kwa Soon Yau @ Kwa Eng Giap
Director

Singapore

Date: 8 March 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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 Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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 information included in the Directors' Statement and the annual report, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, 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 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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 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
Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: (cont'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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the 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 financial 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 requirement of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Tan, Chan & Partners

Tan, Chan & Partners
*Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants*

Singapore
Date: 8 March 2024

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	4	453	773
Current assets			
Prepayment		5,762	9,302
Other receivables	5	67,769	49,694
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,992,657	4,612,168
		5,066,188	4,671,164
Total assets		5,066,641	4,671,937
LIABILITY AND FUNDS			
Current liability			
Other payables	7	3,860	8,199
Funds			
<u>Unrestricted Funds</u>			
Non-designated:			
-General Fund		1,344,755	1,153,355
Designated:			
-Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	8	1,276,773	1,209,096
-Government Matching Grant Fund	9	866,228	726,262
<u>Restricted Fund</u>			
Medical Research Fund	10	1,575,025	1,575,025
		5,062,781	4,663,738
Total liability and funds		5,066,641	4,671,937

The accompany notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023			2023			2022			2022		
		Unrestricted			Restricted			Unrestricted			Restricted		
		General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Government Matching Grant Fund	Medical Research Fund	Total Funds	General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Government Matching Grant Fund	Medical Research Fund	Total Funds		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Income from generated funds													
Voluntary income													
Donations	15	108,066	-	-	-	108,066	295,521	31,500	-	-	-	327,021	
Income from charitable activities	11	69,524	102,232	-	-	171,756	68,730	76,891	-	-	-	145,621	
Other income	12	172,158	-	250,000	-	422,158	61,514	-	250,000	-	-	311,514	
Total income		349,748	102,232	250,000	-	701,980	425,765	108,391	250,000	-	-	784,156	
Less: Cost of charitable activities	13	49,326	31,240	110,034	-	190,600	11,553	25,581	94,105	-	-	131,239	
Less: Governance and administrative expenses	14	109,022	3,315	-	-	112,337	78,652	2,866	-	1,158	-	82,676	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year		191,400	67,677	139,966	-	399,043	335,560	79,944	155,895	(1,158)	(1,158)	570,241	

The accompany notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Designated		Restricted Medical Research Fund	Total Funds
	Non-designated General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 January 2022	817,795	1,129,152	1,576,183	4,093,497
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year	335,560	79,944	(1,158)	570,241
As at 31 December 2022	1,153,355	1,209,096	1,575,025	4,663,738
Surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	191,400	67,677	-	399,043
As at 31 December 2023	1,344,755	1,276,773	1,575,025	5,062,781

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

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the financial year		399,043	570,241
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	320	320
Fixed deposit interest income		<u>(166,621)</u>	<u>(53,504)</u>
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		232,742	517,057
<u>Change in working capital:</u>			
Prepayment		3,540	(332)
Other receivables		10,824	(13,192)
Other payables		<u>(4,339)</u>	<u>(1,479)</u>
Cash generated from operations		242,767	502,054
Fixed deposit interest received		<u>137,722</u>	<u>55,632</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>380,489</u>	<u>557,686</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		380,489	557,686
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		<u>4,612,168</u>	<u>4,054,482</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	<u><u>4,992,657</u></u>	<u><u>4,612,168</u></u>

The accompany notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The Company is registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994 and is an approved Institution of Public Character (IPC) from 18 April 2022 to 17 April 2025.

The registered office and its principal place of operation is located at 50 Chin Swee Road, #01-02, Thong Chai Building, Singapore 169874.

The principal activities of the Company are those of research and experimental development on medical technologies, health services and to do all such other things as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objective of providing medical course training.

The Company had 87 (2022: 83) members at the end of the reporting year.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on date of the Directors’ Statement.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”) under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Singapore Dollar (“\$”), which is the Company’s functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of these new/revised standards and interpretations did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Cont'd)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, and which the Company has not early adopted in preparing these financial statements. The directors are of the opinion that the new standards, amendments and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial adoption.

2.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in statement of financial activities.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
Computers	5 years

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Cont'd)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the assets is included in statement of financial activities in the period that the assets are derecognised.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of financial activities.

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

2.7 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Cont'd)

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Initial recognition and measurement (cont'd)

Trade and other receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade and other receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

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

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

Derecognition

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Cont'd)

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

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

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of financial activities.

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Cont'd)

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash on hand and fixed deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Provisions

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

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

2.11 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contribution to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to this national pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

Short-term benefits

All short-term benefits are recognised in statement of financial activities in the period in which the employees rendered their services to the Company.

2.12 Income recognition

Income is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Income is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customers, which is when the customers obtain control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of income recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(a) Donations

Donations are recognised at the point in time.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Cont'd)

2.12 Income recognition (cont'd)

(b) Course fees, CPE and seminar income

Revenue from course fees and seminar income are recognised over a period of time based on the term of course and seminar.

(c) Research and Development ("R&D") income

Yi Shi Yuan Pte Ltd produces the BSYJ 120 & BSYJ 500 based on the prescriptions given by the Company which was specified in the collaboration agreement. R&D income is the payment received from Yi Shi Yuan Pte Ltd based on the sales volume sold multiplied with agreed rates (BSYJ 120 capsules @ \$8 & BSYJ 500 capsules @ \$24).

Revenue relating to research and development is recognised at the point in time.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method over a period of time.

(e) Other miscellaneous income

Other miscellaneous income is recognised at the point in time.

2.13 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured within sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

2.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Cont'd)

2.14 Government grants (cont'd)

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies, and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	Computers \$
<u>Cost</u>		
As at 1 January 2022, 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023		1,600
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
As at 1 January 2022		507
Depreciation	14	320
As at 31 December 2022		827
Depreciation	14	320
As at 31 December 2023		1,147
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
As at 31 December 2022		773
As at 31 December 2023		453

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Fixed deposits interest receivables	45,577	16,678
Sundry receivables	22,192	33,016
	67,769	49,694

The non-trade sundry receivables are unsecured, interest-free and receivable on demand.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank	301,363	78,287
Cash on hand	45	354
Fixed deposits	4,691,249	4,533,527
	4,992,657	4,612,168

Fixed deposits are placed with financial institutions for the period from 1 to 12 months (2022: 3 months) and earn interest rates at the respective deposit rates. The weighted average interest rates were 3.55% (2022: 1.18%) per annum and mature approximately less than 1 month to 9 months (2022: less than 1 month to 3 months) from the end of the reporting period.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

7. OTHER PAYABLES

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accruals	3,800	7,949
Advance membership fee	60	250
	3,860	8,199

8. SIM FOUNDATION (EDUCATION FUND)

It is established to support the expenses incurred for conducting the Continuing Professional Education (CPE) Programs for TCM Practitioners. The expenses are speaker fees, CPE allowance, venue fees, and other related expenses for further education purposes.

9. GOVERNMENT MATCHING GRANT FUND

Government Matching Grant Fund is established to provide scholarships and sponsorships for Nanyang Technological University students and postgraduate students respectively to enable them to continue with their studies in Traditional Chinese Medicine at universities.

10. MEDICAL RESEARCH FUND

Medical Research Fund was originally established by Singapore Thong Chai Medical Institution for the medical research and further education and training for Traditional Chinese Physicians in the field of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research was incorporated to undertake the role for the designated purpose. Accordingly, pursuant to the constitution and rules, the fund was transferred to Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research on 23 October 2008.

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

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11. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2023		2023		2023		2022		2022	
	General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Government Matching Grant Fund	Total Funds	General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Government Matching Grant Fund	Total Funds	General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CPE income	-	54,918	-	54,918	-	53,621	-	53,621	-	-
CPE short training course income	-	47,314	-	47,314	-	23,270	-	23,270	-	-
Course administration fee	4,200	-	-	4,200	2,100	-	-	2,100	-	-
NUS demonstration sessions	4,800	-	-	4,800	4,800	-	-	4,800	-	-
R&D income	46,504	-	-	46,504	56,248	-	-	56,248	-	-
Forum income	14,020	-	-	14,020	5,582	-	-	5,582	-	-
	69,524	102,232	-	171,756	68,730	76,891	-	145,621	-	-

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

12. OTHER INCOME

	Non-designated		Designated		Total Funds	Non-designated		Designated		Total Funds
	General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Government Matching Grant Fund		General Fund	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Government Matching Grant Fund	
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fixed deposits interest income	166,621	-	-	-	166,621	53,504	-	-	-	53,504
Membership fees	1,180	-	-	-	1,180	1,220	-	-	-	1,220
Grant income:										
Jobs Growth Incentive	-	-	-	-	-	6,790	-	-	-	6,790
TCM Development Grant	3,929	-	-	-	3,929	-	-	-	-	-
Tote Board contribution	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	250,000
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme	428	-	-	-	428	-	-	-	-	-
	172,158	-	-	250,000	422,158	61,514	-	-	250,000	311,514

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

13. COST OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Non-designated		Designated		Total Funds	Non-designated		Designated		Total Funds
	2023	2023	2023	2023		2022	2022	2022	2022	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CPE expenses	-	5,766	-	-	5,766	-	12,186	-	-	12,186
CPE short training course expenses	-	25,474	-	-	25,474	-	13,395	-	-	13,395
Clinical teaching expenses	4,400	-	-	-	4,400	1,980	-	-	-	1,980
Scholarships	-	-	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	60,000
Sponsorships	-	-	-	50,034	50,034	-	-	-	34,105	34,105
Forum expenses	44,926	-	-	-	44,926	9,573	-	-	-	9,573
	49,326	31,240	110,034	110,034	190,600	11,553	25,581	94,105	94,105	131,239

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

14. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

	2023		2023		2023		2022		2022	
	Non-designated General Fund	Designated Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Restricted Medical Research Fund	Total Funds	Non-designated General Fund	Designated Sim Foundation (Education Fund)	Restricted Medical Research Fund	Total Funds		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Advertisement	732	-	-	732	730	-	-			
Audit fee	4,173	-	-	4,173	4,209	-	-			
Bank charges	421	-	-	421	278	79	357			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	320	-	-	320	320	-	320			
Entertainment	82	-	-	82	40	-	40			
General expenses	2,210	-	-	2,210	6	-	6			
Literature database	10,238	-	-	10,238	8,970	-	8,970			
Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	25	-	25			
Membership fee	-	-	-	-	144	-	144			
Postage, printing and stationery	3,315	-	-	3,315	3,331	-	3,331			
Research expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,079	1,079			
Royalty fees	-	-	-	-	5,625	-	5,625			
Secretarial fee	510	-	-	510	400	-	400			
Service fee	2,042	3,315	-	5,357	4,948	2,866	7,814			
Staff salaries and other related costs	51,574	-	-	51,574	48,847	-	48,847			
Telephone charges	472	-	-	472	458	-	458			
Travelling expenses	32,609	-	-	32,609	-	-	-			
Website design and maintenance	324	-	-	324	321	-	321			
	109,022	3,315	-	112,337	78,652	2,866	82,676			

Note 4

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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15. DONATIONS

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Tax exempt donations	105,413	326,803
Non-tax exempt donations	2,653	218
	108,066	327,021
The donations were as follows:		
Donations	107,300	327,021
CDC Vouchers Scheme	766	-
	108,066	327,021

The qualifying donors enjoy concessionary tax treatment for donations made to the Company.

16. TAXATION

The Company is registered as an exempt charity under the Charities Act 1994 with effect from 5 January 2004. By virtue of Section 13 (1) (zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947, the Company is exempted from income tax.

17. COMMITMENTS

Sponsorship and scholarship commitments

The Company has committed to provide scholarship and pay sponsorship to qualified students to pursue Traditional Chinese Medicine course. As at the reporting period, the scholarship and sponsorship committed for but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Not later than one year	21,366	67,500
Later than one year and not later than five years	13,006	8,360
	34,372	75,860

Sponsorship and scholarship were denominated in the following currencies:

Chinese Yuan Renminbi	26,012	18,058
Singapore Dollar	8,360	57,802
	34,372	75,860

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18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party transactions disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company carried out the following transactions with the related parties on terms between the parties during the financial year:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<u>Related party transactions with directors</u>		
- Sponsorship	1,098	1,174
- Forum expenses	-	150
- CPE expenses	160	803
- CPE short training course expenses	100	-
- Clinical teaching expenses	760	460
- Royalty fee	-	3,937
	2,118	6,524

19. EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

None of the company's employees were remunerated more than or equal to S\$100,000 during the financial years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

20. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

No financial assets or liabilities were measured at fair value as at financial year end.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Other receivables	67,769	49,694
Cash and cash equivalents	4,992,657	4,612,168
Financial assets at amortised cost	5,060,426	4,661,862

Thong Chai Institute of Medical Research
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<u>Financial liability</u>		
Accruals, representing		
financial liability at amortised cost	3,800	7,949

22. FUNDS MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's funds management is to ensure that the funding from members and other sources are properly managed and used to support its operations.

The Company manages its funds structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 respectively.

The Company is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The key financial risk faced by the Company is liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Company. The management team then establishes the detailed policies such as risk identification, measurement and exposure limits.

The finance personnel measure actual exposures against the limits set and prepare regular reports for the review of the management team and the Board of Directors. The information presented below is based on information received by key management.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulties to settle or meet its financial obligations due to shortage of available funds. The Company's objective is to maintain sufficient level of cash and bank balances, and internally generated cash flows to finance its activities. The Company actively manages its operating cash flows and availability of funding so as to ensure that all repayment and funding needs are met.

All financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are repayable within one year from the reporting date.