

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE
UEN No. S56SS0021L
(A registered society in Singapore)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

MAZARS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

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ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

**STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

In the opinion of the Executive Committee,


- (i) the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Economic Society of Singapore (the "Society") as at 31 December 2023 and the income and expenditure account and the receipts and payments account of the Society for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"); and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Society will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Executive Committee



Professor Euston Quah
President

Singapore
4 March 2024



Associate Professor Chia Wai Mun
Honorary Treasurer

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements*Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Economic Society of Singapore (the "Society") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the income and expenditure account and the receipts and payments account for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 December 2023 and income and expenditures accounts and the receipts and payments account 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 Society in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (the "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

Executive Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the statement by Executive Committee.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this report, 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.

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of the Executive Committee for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Executive Committee is responsible for assessing the Society'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 the Executive Committee either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Executive Committee's responsibilities include overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Executive Committee.

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements (Continued)


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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Executive Committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society'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 Society 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 Executive Committee 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 Societies Regulations enact under the Act to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with the regulations.


MAZARS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
4 March 2024

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
INCOME			
Subscriptions		110,952	66,335
Annual dinner contribution		82,860	36,591
Contribution for essay competition		6,000	-
Dividend income		8,368	8,156
Outstanding Economics Teacher Award		2,000	4,000
Royalty income		148	188
Society Forum, Public Lectures and Seminars contribution		21,779	16,200
Others		948	573
		233,055	132,043
EXPENDITURE			
Audit fees		5,752	5,663
Annual General Meeting ("AGM") expenses		3,961	1,706
Bank charges		121	33
Communication charges		2,315	3,939
Depreciation		310	310
Economic Bulletin		-	10,773
ESS website charges		-	750
Essay competition		6,000	768
Expenses for annual dinner		136,510	65,095
Expenses for Outstanding Economics Teacher Award		2,577	5,834
Federation of Asean Economic Associations		2,421	3,827
Gold medals and prizes		1,215	1,210
Meeting expense		4,280	8,086
Miscellaneous expenses		11,672	195
Professional fee		50,400	50,400
Printing and stationery		225	521
Purchases of "Singapore Economic Review"		2,700	5,029
Society forum, public lectures and seminars expenses		39,707	25,548
Storage fees		6,956	-
Subscription		3,588	3,237
Transportation		660	200
		(281,370)	(193,124)
Deficit for the year before income tax		(48,315)	(61,081)
Income tax expense	4	(250)	(882)
Deficit for the year		(48,565)	(61,963)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
<i>Items that will not reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Fair value changes on equity instruments at FVTOCI, net of tax	9	2,849	(8,072)
Total comprehensive loss		(45,716)	(70,035)

The accompanying notes for an integral part and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivable and prepayment		6,044	4,200
Cash and cash equivalents	5	407,510	398,683
		413,554	402,883
Less:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred income - subscription		72,144	36,562
Other payable and accruals		6,813	5,000
		78,957	41,562
NET CURRENT ASSETS		334,597	361,321
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment	6	154	464
Other investments	7	189,846	186,997
		190,000	187,461
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Deferred income - subscription		21,584	53
NET ASSETS		503,013	548,729
Represented by:			
Accumulated fund	8	335,351	383,916
Fair value reserve	9	105,440	102,591
Life subscription	10	62,222	62,222
		503,013	548,729

The accompanying notes for an integral part and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
BALANCE AS AT 1 JANUARY			
Cash in hand		4	4
Cash at bank – DBS		209,649	201,433
Cash at bank – Maybank		189,030	290,096
		<u>398,683</u>	<u>491,533</u>
RECEIPTS			
Subscriptions		168,065	21,465
Life membership fee		-	2,500
Annual dinner contributions		82,860	36,591
Contribution for essay competition		6,000	-
Dividend income		8,368	8,156
Outstanding Economics Teacher Award		2,000	4,000
Royalty		148	188
Society forum, public lectures and seminars contribution		21,779	16,200
Other income		948	573
		<u>290,168</u>	<u>89,673</u>
PAYMENTS			
Audit fees		5,752	4,963
AGM expenses		3,961	1,706
Bank charges		121	33
Communication charges		2,315	3,939
Economics bulletin expenses		-	10,773
ESS website charges		-	750
Essay competition		6,000	6,768
Expenses for Outstanding Economics Teacher Award		2,577	5,834
Expenses for annual dinner		136,510	48,095
Federation of Asean Economic Associations		2,421	3,827
Gold medals and prizes		1,215	1,210
Meeting expenses		4,280	8,794
Miscellaneous expenses		11,672	195
Professional fee		50,400	50,400
Printing and stationery		225	661
Purchases of "Singapore Economic Review"		2,700	5,029
Society forum, public lectures and seminars expenses		39,707	24,996
Storage fees		6,956	-
Subscription		3,619	3,425
Transportation		660	243
Tax paid		250	882
		<u>281,341</u>	<u>182,523</u>
BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER			
Cash in hand		4	4
Cash at bank – DBS		218,113	209,649
Cash at bank – Maybank		189,393	189,030
		<u>407,510</u>	<u>398,683</u>
	5	<u>407,510</u>	<u>398,683</u>

The accompanying notes for an integral part and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 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

Economic Society of Singapore (the “Society”) is a non-profit organisation of economists and other professionals interested in economics. The Society comprises members of the economics profession in academic, the government and business sectors and provides a platform for discussions on issues facing the Singapore economy and the region. The primary objective of the Society is to raise public awareness, and stimulate public interest and debate, in economic issues. It does this by organising conferences, talks workshops and public lectures and by conducting studies on issues, either on its own or in partnership with other organisations.

The registered office and principal place of operations of the Society is at National University of Singapore, Department of Economics, 1 Arts Link, Singapore 117570.

The financial statements of the Society for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue by the Executive Committee on 4 March 2024.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the “Act”) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”) including related Interpretations of FRSs (“INT FRSs”) and are prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The Society’s financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Society operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Society are presented in Singapore dollar (“S\$”) which is also the functional currency of the Society.

In the current financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs did not result in changes to the Society’s accounting policies and has no material effect on the current or prior year’s financial statement and is not expected to have a material effect on future periods.

The Society adopted the amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies in the current financial year. The amendments require the disclosure of “material” instead of “significant” accounting policy information and provides guidance to assist the entity in providing useful, entity-specific accounting policy information for the users’ understanding of the financial statements. Accordingly, management had reviewed the accounting policies and updated the information disclosed in Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies in line with the amendments.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

FRSs and INT FRSs issued but not yet effective.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs and INT FRSs were issued but not yet effective:

FRS	Title	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
FRS 1	Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2024
FRS 116	Amendment to FRS 116: <i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>	1 January 2024
Various	Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i>	1 January 2024
FRS 7, FRS 107	Amendments to FRS 7 and FRS 107: <i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i>	1 January 2024
FRS 21, FRS 101	Amendments to FRS 21: <i>Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
FRS 10, FRS 28	Amendments to FRS 10 and FRS 28: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	To be determined

Consequential amendments were also made to various standards as a result of these new/revised standards.

The Society does not intend to early adopt any of the above new/revised standards, interpretations and amendments to the existing standards. Executive Committee anticipates that the adoption of the aforementioned revised/new standards will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Society in the period of their initial adoption.

2.2 Income recognition

Income from contracts with its customers is recognised when or as the Society satisfies a performance obligation by service generated in the ordinary course of the Society's activities to its customer, at a transaction price that reflects the consideration the Society expects to be entitled in exchange for the service and that is allocated to that performance obligation. The service is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of the service.

(i) *Subscription and contributions income*

Income from membership renewals is recognised on a straight-line basis over the membership period.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Income recognition (Continued)

(ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(iii) Events

Income from events is utilised when the event is held. Collected amounts for events which are not yet held at the end of reporting period is utilised as deferred income and included in other payables.

2.3 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable surplus for the year. Taxable surplus differs from surplus as reported income and expenditure account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Society's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus, and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surpluses will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable surplus will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable surpluses will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year and based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Society expects, at the end of the financial year, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Society intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in income and expenditure account, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to accumulated fund.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.3 Income tax (Continued)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- when the sales tax that is incurred on purchases is not recoverable from the tax authorities, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

2.4 Equipment

Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Executive Committee. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to the equipment is added to the carrying amount of the 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 repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in income and expenditure account when incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Computer equipment	20%
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The carrying values of equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

The gain or loss, being the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, arising on disposal or retirement of an item of equipment is recognised in income and expenditure account.

Fully depreciated equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets as at each reporting date to assess for any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing 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.

An impairment loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Society recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Society becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. Income and expense are recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Society commits to purchase or sell the asset. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Society applies a practical expedient, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification at initial recognition depends on the Society's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (Continued)

The Society's business model refers to how the Society manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows which determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Society determines whether the asset's contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding to determine the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial asset at amortised cost are measured using the effective interest method and is subject to impairment. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets held at FVTOCI

A financial asset that is an investment in debt instrument is subsequently measured at FVTOCI if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses, foreign exchange gains or losses and interest which are recognised in profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the Society may make an irrevocable election to classify its investment in equity instruments, for which the equity instrument is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which FRS 103, as subsequently measured at FVTOCI so as to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Upon derecognition, other than the aforementioned equity instruments for which their subsequent cumulative fair value changes would be transferred to accumulated profits, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to profit or loss.

Dividends from equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss only when the Society's right to receive payment of the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Society and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVTPL if the financial asset is a financial asset held for trading, is not measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, or is irrevocably elected at initial recognition to be designated FVTPL if, by designating the financial asset as FVTPL, eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Society recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI. At each reporting date, the Society assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by assessing the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. Where the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, the Society assumes that the credit risk on a financial assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Society uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort as well as past due information when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Where the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Society measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL. Where the credit risk on that financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Society measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

The Society uses a practical expedient to recognise the ECL for trade receivables and contract assets, which is to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL using an allowance matrix derived based on historical credit loss experience adjusted for current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

While they are not financial assets, contract assets arising from the Society’s contracts with customers under FRS 115 are assessed for impairment in accordance with FRS 109, similar to that of trade receivables.

The amount of ECL or reversal thereof that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised in profit or loss.

The Society directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the entity has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

For details on the Society’s accounting policy for its impairment of financial assets, refer to Note 11.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Society commits to purchase or sell the asset. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, minus transaction costs, except for those financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss comprise derivatives that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Other financial liabilities

Other payables and accruals

Other payables and accruals are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the liability is derecognised and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Society derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Society's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Society has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Society will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the financial year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

A provision is recognised for onerous contracts when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it and is measured at the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any expected cost of terminating it. In determining the cost of fulfilling the contract, the Society includes both the incremental costs and an allocation of others costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. Before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Society made judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the Society's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

3.1 Critical judgements made in applying the Society's accounting policies

The Executive Committee is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Executive Committee is of the opinion that there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of financial year that have a significant effect on the amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Income tax expense

	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
Current income tax expense		
Under provision in prior years	250	882

Domestic income tax is calculated at 17% of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

The income tax credit varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%) to deficit before income tax expense as a result of the following differences:

	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
Deficit before income tax	(48,315)	(61,081)
Tax at applicable tax rate of 17%	(8,214)	(10,384)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8214	10,384
Under provision in prior years	250	882
Income tax expense	250	882

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
Cash on hand	4	4
Cash at bank	407,506	398,679
	407,510	398,683

Cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values and are denominated in Singapore dollar.

6. Equipment

	<u>Computer equipment</u> S\$
Cost	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	2,598
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	1,824
Charge for the year	310
At 31 December 2022	2,134
Charge for the year	310
At 31 December 2023	2,444
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	154
At 31 December 2022	464

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023****7. Other investments**Financial instruments

	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
At fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")		
- Equity securities (quoted)	<u>189,846</u>	<u>186,997</u>

The investments in quoted equity securities have no fixed maturity date nor coupon rate. The fair values of these securities are based on closing quoted market prices on the last market day of the financial year.

Other investments are denominated in Singapore dollar.

8. Accumulated fund

	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
As at 1 January	383,916	445,879
Deficit for the year	<u>(48,565)</u>	<u>(61,963)</u>
As at 31 December	<u>335,351</u>	<u>383,916</u>

9. Fair value reserve

	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
As at 1 January	102,591	110,663
Change in fair value of other investments	<u>2,849</u>	<u>(8,072)</u>
As at 31 December	<u>105,440</u>	<u>102,591</u>

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

10. Life subscription

	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
As at 1 January	62,222	59,722
Addition	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>
As at 31 December	<u>62,222</u>	<u>62,222</u>

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

11. Financial instruments and financial risks

The Society's activities expose it to credit risk, market risks (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk) and liquidity risk. The Society's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the volatility of financial markets on the Society's financial performance.

The Executive Committee is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Society. The Executive Committee then establishes the detailed policies such as authority levels, oversight responsibilities, risk identification and measurement, exposure limits and hedging strategies, in accordance with the objectives and underlying principles approved by the Executive Committee.

There have been no changes to the Society's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Society. The Society do not have any significant credit exposure to any single counterparty or any groups of counterparties having similar characteristics.

The Society major classes of financial assets are other receivable, bank deposits and other investments.

Bank deposits are mainly deposits with banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The Society's internal credit risk grading categories are as follows:

Category	Description	Basis of recognising ECL
1	Low credit risks ^{Note 1}	12-months ECL
2	Non-significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition and financial asset is \leq 30 days past due	12-months ECL
3	Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition ^{Note 2} or financial asset is > 30 days past due	Lifetime ECL
4	Evidence indicates that financial asset is credit-impaired ^{Note 3}	Difference between financial asset's gross carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate
5	Evidence indicates that the Executive Committee has no reasonable expectations of recovering the write off amount ^{Note 4}	Written off

Note 1. Low credit risk

The financial asset is determined to have low credit risk if the financial assets have a low risk of default, the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the counterparty to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. Generally, this is the case when the Society assesses and determines that the debtor has been, is in and is highly likely to be, in the foreseeable future and during the (contractual) term of the financial asset, in a financial position that will allow the debtor to settle the financial asset as and when it falls due.

11. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Note 2. Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Society compares the risk of default occurring on the financial asset as of reporting date with the risk of default occurring on the financial asset as of date of initial recognition, and considered reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

In assessing the significance of the change in the risk of default, the Society considers both past due (i.e. whether it is more than 30 days past due) and forward looking quantitative and qualitative information.

Forward looking information includes the assessment of the latest performance and financial position of the debtor, adjusted for the Society's future outlook of the industry in which the debtor operates based on independently obtained information (e.g. expert reports, analyst's reports etc) and the most recent news or market talks about the debtor, as applicable. In its assessment, the Society will generally, for example, assess whether the deterioration of the financial performance and/or financial position, adverse change in the economic environment (country and industry in which the debtor operates), deterioration of credit risk of the debtor, etc. is in line with its expectation as of the date of initial recognition of the financial asset. Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Society presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contract payments are >30 days past due, unless the Society has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Note 3. Credit impaired

In determining whether financial assets are credit-impaired, the Society assesses whether one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cashflows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Breach of contract, such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- or
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Note 4. Write off

Generally, the Society writes off, partially or fully, the financial asset when it assesses that there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the amount as evidenced by, for example, the debtor's lack of assets or income sources that could generate sufficient cashflows to repay the amounts subjected to the write-off.

The Society performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally does not require collateral.

The Society does not have any significant credit exposure to any single counterparty or any groups of counterparties having similar characteristics.

As at the end of the financial year, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statements of financial position.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

11. Financial instruments and financial risks (Continued)

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Society does not transact in foreign currency denominated transactions.

Interest rate risk

The Society has no exposure to interest rate risk.

Equity price risk

The Society is exposed to equity price risk arising from equity securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Equity securities are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Society did not actively trade in other investments.

Further details of these equity securities can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the financial year.

The sensitivity analysis assumes an instantaneous 10% change in the equity prices from the reporting date, with all variables held constant.

	Increase/(Decrease) Equity	
	<u>2023</u> S\$	<u>2022</u> S\$
Other investments	<u>19,000</u>	<u>18,700</u>

Liquidity risk

The Executive Committee exercises prudent liquidity risk management policies. It implies maintaining sufficient cash to close out market positions. Due to the non-profit organisation nature of its operations, funding is mainly from memberships, organisation of events and to some extent the income from its investment. All financial liabilities of the Society is payable within the next 12 months.

12. Fair value of assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of applicable assets and liabilities, approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

12. Fair value of assets and liabilities (Continued)

The fair values of applicable financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- (a) Level 1 - the fair values of assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions and which trade in active markets that the Society can access at the measurement date are determined with reference to quoted market prices (unadjusted).
- (b) Level 2 - in the absence of quoted market prices, the fair values of the assets and liabilities are determined using the other observable, either directly or indirectly, inputs such as quoted prices for similar assets/liabilities in active markets or included within Level 1, quoted prices for identical or similar assets/liabilities in non-active markets.
- (c) Level 3 - in the absence of quoted market prices included within Level 1 and observable inputs included within Level 2, the fair values of the remaining assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models.

The other investments of the Society belong to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

13. Capital management policies and objectives

The Society is a non-profit organisation where funding is obtained through memberships, profits from events organised and returns on investments made. The Society ensures that there is sufficient income and funds to realise its primary objectives by regularly reviewing its financial standing in relation to the requirements of the operations.

The Society is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement. The Society's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior years.