

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE
(UEN NUMBER: S61SS0055K)
(A SOCIETY REGISTERED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE)**

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE
(UEN NUMBER: S61SS0055K)
(A Society Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

PRESIDENT

Mohd. Hasbi bin Abu Bakar

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Abdul Jaffar Bin Mohamed Mydin
Mohamad Hafidz Bin Abdul Malik
Mohamed Sirajudin Bin Mohamed Salman

REGISTERED OFFICE

31 Lorong 12 Geylang,
Singapore 399006

SECRETARY GENERAL

Muhammad Khair Bin Baharin

AUDITOR

Reanda Adept PAC
138 Cecil Street
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INDEX	PAGE
STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	1
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	2-4
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	5
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	6
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS	7
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	8
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	9-52

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

Statement by the Executive Council

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

We, the Executive Council of **THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE (the "Society")**, are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Societies Act 1966, the Singapore Charities Act 1994 and the Regulations enacted thereunder (together the "Acts"), the Society's Constitution and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore. This responsibility includes:

- (a) 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 statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position and to maintain accountability of assets;
- (b) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies;
- (c) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and
- (d) assessing the risk of fraud and communicate to the Members of the Society on outcome of those assessments.

In our opinion,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements, together with the notes thereon, are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the activities of the Society for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) 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.

The Executive Council authorised these financial statements for issue, on the date of this statement.

On behalf of the Executive Council,


.....
ABDUL JAFFAR BIN MOHAMED MYDIN
Vice President I


.....
SHAICK FAKRUDEEN S/O S ALI
Treasurer General

Singapore,

14 June 2024

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE (the "Society")**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, 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 of the Society are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act" and "Regulations"), and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 December 2023, and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Society for the financial 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 ("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

The Executive Council of the Society is responsible for the other information contained in the Annual Report. The other information comprises the financial information about the Society.

We have obtained the Statement by the Executive Council prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information except for the Statement by the Executive Council in the Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 when it becomes available 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.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of Executive Council and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Executive Council of the Society is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements of the Society in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Charities Act, Regulations and FRSs, and for such internal control as Executive Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Executive Council of the Society 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 Council of the Society either intends to cease the Society's operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for 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 controls 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Executive Council.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE (CONTINUED)

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Executive Council'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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion,

- (a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act 1966, the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- (b) the fund-raising appeal held during the financial year ended 31 December 2023 has been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act 1966 and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeal.

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

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



Reanda Adept PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore,
14 June 2024

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	NOTE	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	15,918,944	15,313,846
Intangible assets	5	491,545	479,378
Investment property	6	5,873,272	5,974,896
Amount due from related parties	7	256,903	297,981
		22,540,664	22,066,101
Current assets			
Trade receivables	8	370,427	387,005
Inventories	9	84,720	75,456
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	10	2,633,725	2,683,035
Cash and cash equivalents	11	34,304,205	35,256,020
		37,393,077	38,401,516
Total assets		59,933,741	60,467,617
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Restricted funds	12	1,666,684	2,423,757
Unrestricted funds		51,471,360	52,179,668
Total funds		53,138,044	54,603,425
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Capital grants	14	1,338,501	1,702,872
Lease liability	15	1,155,697	583,470
		2,494,198	2,286,342
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	16	423,217	486,696
Accruals and other payables	17	2,625,882	1,910,587
Capital grants	14	402,862	398,721
Lease liability	15	849,538	781,846
		4,301,499	3,577,850
Total liabilities		6,795,697	5,864,192
Total funds and liabilities		59,933,741	60,467,617

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

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	NOTE	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Income	18	31,482,011	30,236,161
Direct expenses	18	(6,693,635)	(5,102,887)
Staff costs	18	(16,424,534)	(17,044,852)
Other operating expenses	18	(8,713,548)	(8,249,506)
Deficit for the financial year		<u>(349,706)</u>	<u>(161,084)</u>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Movements in restricted funds		(1,115,675)	(684,625)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		<u><u>(1,465,381)</u></u>	<u><u>(845,709)</u></u>

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

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Restricted funds (Note 12) S\$	Unrestricted funds Designated funds (Note 13) S\$	General fund S\$	Total S\$
Balance as at 1 January 2022	2,962,633	721,914	51,764,587	55,449,134
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year*	(1,272,762)	-	427,053	(845,709)
Transfer of funds	733,886	-	(733,886)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	2,423,757	721,914	51,457,754	54,603,425
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year*	(1,771,022)	-	305,641	(1,465,381)
Transfer of funds	1,013,949	-	(1,013,949)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,666,684	721,914	50,749,446	53,138,044

	2023		2022	
*Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year	Restricted funds (Note 12) S\$	General fund S\$	Restricted funds (Note 12) S\$	General fund S\$
<i>Comprise the movement of :</i>				
Jamiyah Foodbank fund	(1,013,949)	-	(733,886)	-
Ministry of Social and Family Development fund	(655,224)	-	(588,137)	-
Community Silver Trust fund	(101,022)	-	54,016	-
Building fund	(5,065)	-	(5,065)	-
Islamic development education trust fund	4,238	-	433	-
Yellow ribbon fund	-	-	(123)	-
	(1,771,022)	-	(1,272,762)	-
Deficit for financial year	-	(349,706)	-	(161,084)
Jamiyah Home for the Age	-	655,224	-	588,137
Fund movement	-	123	-	-
	(1,771,022)	305,641	(1,272,762)	427,053

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

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	NOTE	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Deficit for the financial year		(349,706)	(161,084)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Depreciation on investment property		101,624	101,624
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		2,401,336	2,496,157
Amortisation of intangible asset		62,657	43,630
Property, plant and equipment written off		14,248	11,821
Bad debt written off		1,633	-
Net impairment loss on trade receivables		207,474	662,094
Net impairment loss on related parties		(9,922)	-
Amortisation of capital grant		(401,583)	(368,327)
Movement in restricted and unrestricted funds		(1,115,675)	(684,625)
Interest income		(165,157)	(62,701)
Interest expense		39,917	35,080
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		<u>786,846</u>	<u>2,073,669</u>
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
Inventories		(9,264)	23,834
Amount due from related parties		51,000	15,000
Trade receivables		(192,529)	(171,042)
Deposits and other receivables		49,310	240,499
Trade payables		(63,479)	(100,192)
Accruals and other payables		715,295	(439,555)
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>1,337,179</u>	<u>1,642,213</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Interest received		165,157	62,701
Increase in fixed deposits pledged		(97)	(230)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	A	(1,443,224)	(943,778)
Purchase of intangible assets		(74,824)	(270,050)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,352,988)</u>	<u>(1,151,357)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(39,917)	(35,080)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(937,539)	(1,164,655)
Capital grant received		41,353	811,363
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(936,103)</u>	<u>(388,372)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(951,912)	102,484
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year		34,930,192	34,827,708
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	11	<u>33,978,280</u>	<u>34,930,192</u>
Note A			
Total additions to property, plant and equipment		3,020,682	1,871,144
Less: Finance lease liability		(1,577,458)	(927,366)
		<u>1,443,224</u>	<u>943,778</u>

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

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

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. Domicile and activities

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE, also known as Jamiyah Singapore (the "Society") is registered under the Singapore Societies Act 1966 and is also a charity under the Singapore Charities Act 1994. The Society was accorded the Institution of Public Character ("IPC") status on 21 August 2001 which was renewed until 31 August 2015. On 27 November 2015, the activities of the Society regarded as having IPC character were separately registered as the IPC arm of the Society as the Muslim Missionary Society, Singapore - Jamiyah Welfare Fund ("JWF") with UEN Number: T15CC0003G. The IPC status of the JWF has been renewed from 1 June 2023 to 31 May 2025. The registered office of the Society is at 31 Lorong 12 Geylang, Singapore 399006.

The Society was established in 1932 under the name of All-Malaya Muslim Missionary Society with branches in several states of Malaysia. After 1965, the name of the Society was changed to The Muslim Missionary Society, Singapore (Also known as Jamiyah Singapore). The Society is governed by an Executive Council (EXCO) under the Constitution as registered with The Registrar of Societies.

The Executive Council members of the Society are appointed according to the Society's constitution.

The principal activities of the Society is to promote spiritual, social economic well-being of Muslims and fellow Singaporeans, promote education, provide welfare services for the benefit of the community irrespective of race or religion.

The activities include the following:

a) Childcare centre

To provide educational needs for the children of working mothers and non-working mother.

b) Halfway house

To serve as a centre of rehabilitation for substance abusers. The programs provide effective social integration of drug detainees imparting various skills development and training and religious courses.

c) Home for the aged

To provide shelter, care, nursing and health needs to the destitute and aged.

d) Nursing home

Caring of aged and sick, providing residential, medical, nursing care, psychological social and spiritual counselling.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1. Domicile and activities (continued)

e) Student care and service centres #

To conduct tuition classes for children in primary and early secondary levels of low – income families at subsidised rates. Currently, two out of three divisions remain operational after one closed during the financial year.

f) Global child development centre

To provide educational needs for the children of working mothers and non-working mothers.

g) Kindergarten

To operate a kindergarten for children.

h) Education centre

To run religious, language, moral academic classes for children, juveniles and adults.

i) Children's home #

To provide accommodation, care and shelter to orphans, children of single parents, and children of drug detainees and education, sports, recreation and art activities to the children.

#During the financial year, two divisions have been closed which is Jamiyah Children's Home and West Coast Student Service Centre.

The financial statements of the Society for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Council of the Society on the date of the Statement by the Executive Council.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Charities Act 1994, Singapore Societies Act 1966, Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") and the Society's Constitution. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies that follow.

The financial statements of the Society have been prepared on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

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 Society has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Society and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Society.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

FRSs effective for the current financial year ended 31 December 2023

The following standards and interpretations are effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2023:

Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies

Amendments to FRS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*: Definition of Accounting Estimates

Amendments to FRS 12 *Income Taxes*: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

FRS 117 *Insurance Contracts*

The Executive Councils expect that the adoption of the new and amended standards and interpretations does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (S\$) which is the Society's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and 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 management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or annual rates as follows:

Freehold properties	- 100 years
Leasehold properties	- 27 years
Bedding and medical equipment	- 5 to 10 years
Computer equipment	- 5 to 10 years
Furniture and fittings	- 5 to 10 years
Machinery and equipment	- 5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 10 years
Renovation	- 10 years
Leasehold land	- 3 years
Leasehold building	- 2 to 5 years
Leasehold office equipment	- 2 to 5 years

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at least at the end of each financial period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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 on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.5 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or capital appreciation or both. It does not include a property held for sale in the ordinary course of business, used in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.

Investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Investment property is not revalued or measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition. Cost includes the purchase price and any directly attributable costs to the acquisition of the investment property such as legal and brokerage fees, property transfer taxes and other transaction costs. The cost of the freehold building under investment property is depreciated using the straight-line method at 2% per annum on its cost.

The costs of day-to-day servicing and maintenance of an investment property is recognised as expenses in the income statement in the period in which the costs are incurred.

On disposal of an investment property, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Intangible assets

Computer software

Computer software are initially capitalised at cost which includes the purchase prices (net of any discounts and rebates) and other directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Direct expenditures including employee costs, which enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond its specifications and which can be reliably measured, are added to the original cost of the software. Costs associated with maintaining the computer software are expensed off when incurred.

Computer software are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised to profit or loss using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

The amortisation period and amortisation method are reviewed at least at each balance sheet date. The effect of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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 Society measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at 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 comprehensive income.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Society 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 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 Society's operation 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 Society 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 profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Society may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Society's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Society has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in comprehensive income.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

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 financial assets is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment

The Society 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 Society 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).

For trade receivables, the Society applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Society does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Society has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Society considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Society may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Society is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Society. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Society 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 fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Society has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Other financial liabilities comprise trade payables, accruals and other payables and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Society assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Society 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 of disposal 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 or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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 been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Lease

The Society assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

Right-of-use assets

The Society recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Society at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Society recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Society and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Society exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.9 Leases (continued)

As lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Society uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Society applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessor

Leases in which the Society does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on the Society's investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.10 Income recognition

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

Income is recognised when the Society satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised goods or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains 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.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.10 Income recognition (continued)

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before Income is recognised:

(i) *Donations*

Donations are recognised in the income and expenditure statement on receipt basis. Donations-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

Where donations are specified to cover an expenditure that must take place in a future accounting period or where it is subject to an obligation to be performed by the Society based on the directions of the donor, the extent of such donation is accounted for as a deferred income and recognised as a liability until the accounting period in which the Society has performed its obligations or expended the resources in performing its obligations.

(ii) *Fees income*

Fees income received are recognised as performance obligations that are satisfied over time. Unearned income relating to services to be rendered in future periods are included in deferred income.

(iii) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Income from other services are recognised when the services are rendered over time.

2.11 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.

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.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Society 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 economic resources 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.

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Society.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised on the statement of financial position, if:

- (i) it is not probable that an outflow embodying economic resources will be required to settle the obligation; and/or
- (ii) the amount cannot be reliably measured.

Contingent assets will not be recognised unless it is certain that benefits will flow to the Society and the amount can be reliably measured.

2.13 Restricted funds

Restricted funds are funds held by the Society that can only be applied for specific purposes. These funds are subject to specific trusts which may be declared by the donors or with their authority or created through legal process but are still within the wider objects of the Society.

Income and expenditure relating to specific funds are accounted for either directly in the funds to which they relate or the funds are appropriated to be recognised in profit or loss as and when the Society is entitled to appropriate the same to meet the relevant expenditure. Common expenses, if any, are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method suitable to this common expense.

Funds received for specific purposes such as purchase of depreciable assets are taken to relevant restricted fund account as in the case of the Capital Grant Account. This relevant fund will be reduced over the useful life of the asset in line with its depreciation. Depreciation is charged to the relevant designated funds in respect of the asset acquired.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.14 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Society makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF) scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term employee benefits if the Society has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period. The net total of service costs, net interest on the liability and re-measurement of the liability are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.15 Income tax

As the Society is exempt from income tax, pursuant to Section 13 (1) (zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947, the Society's income is not subject to any tax.

2.16 Goods and services tax ("GST")

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except: -

- (i) Where the GST incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- (ii) Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, and deposits with financial institutions which are not subject to significant change in value.

2.18 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the Society or the Division if the person has ability, directly or indirectly, to control the parties or exercise significant influence over the parties in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Society or the Division and the parties are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

2.19 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

Executive Council is of the opinion that there are no significant judgements made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Society based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Society. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) *Provision for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) of trade receivables*

The Society uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Society's historical observed default rates. The Society will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Society's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Society's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 20(d).

The carrying amount of the Society's trade receivables are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

(b) *Leases – estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Society cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease. Therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Society would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what the Society would have to pay, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Society estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

(c) *Apportionment of costs*

The Society apportions certain shared costs between its IPC arm and the non-IPC arm. Executive Council estimates the rate of apportionment by reviewing the activities and output of each arm. These rates are reviewed on an annual basis.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(d) *Estimated impairment of non-financial assets*

Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Executive Council has assessed that there is no objective evidence or indication that the carrying amounts of the Society's non-financial assets may not be recoverable as at the reporting date and accordingly an impairment assessment is not required. The carrying amounts of non-financial assets at the reporting date are disclosed in Notes 4, 5 and 6 to the financial statements.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

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

4. Property, plant and equipment

2023	Bedding and medical equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fittings	Freehold property	Leasehold property	Right-of-use leasehold land	Right-of-use leasehold building	Right-of-use lease of equipment	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Renovation	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At beginning of financial year	787,775	986,353	548,648	9,507,297	6,491,961	1,336,984	2,476,784	252,885	857,345	1,105,402	204,116	7,938,797	32,494,347
Additions	175,080	31,812	-	-	-	-	1,577,458	-	33,702	41,985	302,211	858,434	3,020,682
Written off	(1,331)	(29,142)	(7,465)	-	-	-	(1,697,146)*	-	(2,600)	-	(8,678)	(24,326)	(1,770,688)
At end of financial year	961,524	989,023	541,183	9,507,297	6,491,961	1,336,984	2,357,096	252,885	888,447	1,147,387	497,649	8,772,905	33,744,341
Accumulated depreciation													
At beginning of financial year	379,098	552,442	295,738	2,439,478	5,092,525	547,791	2,088,658	184,817	516,652	686,290	35,442	4,361,570	17,180,501
Charge for the year	79,394	94,071	50,369	95,083	239,912	445,662	452,673	55,487	65,272	81,683	48,095	693,635	2,401,336
Written off	(1,331)	(29,142)	(7,195)	-	-	-	(1,697,146)*	-	(975)	-	(3,624)	(17,027)	(1,756,440)
At end of financial year	457,161	617,371	338,912	2,534,561	5,332,437	993,453	844,185	240,304	580,949	767,973	79,913	5,038,178	17,825,397
Carrying amount													
At end of financial year	504,363	371,652	202,271	6,972,736	1,159,524	343,531	1,512,911	12,581	307,498	379,414	417,736	3,734,727	15,918,944

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

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

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

2022	Bedding and medical equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fittings	Freehold property	Leasehold property	Right-of-use leasehold land	Right-of-use leasehold building	Right-of-use lease of equipment	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Renovation	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At beginning of financial year	791,000	905,566	463,924	9,507,297	6,491,961	1,336,984	1,549,418	252,885	820,792	1,105,402	107,618	7,313,911	30,646,758
Additions	5,000	89,086	84,875	-	-	-	927,366	-	36,553	-	96,498	631,766	1,871,144
Written off	(8,225)	(8,299)	(151)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,880)	(23,555)
At end of financial year	787,775	986,353	548,648	9,507,297	6,491,961	1,336,984	2,476,784	252,885	857,345	1,105,402	204,116	7,938,797	32,494,347
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>													
At beginning of financial year	309,109	466,799	247,733	2,344,395	4,852,614	102,130	1,450,675	129,329	451,132	600,060	18,958	3,723,144	14,696,078
Charge for the year	76,628	89,255	48,056	95,083	239,911	445,661	637,983	55,488	65,520	86,230	16,484	639,858	2,496,157
Written off	(6,639)	(3,612)	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,432)	(11,734)
At end of financial year	379,098	552,442	295,738	2,439,478	5,092,525	547,791	2,088,658	184,817	516,652	686,290	35,442	4,361,570	17,180,501
Carrying amount													
At end of financial year	408,677	433,911	252,910	7,067,819	1,399,436	789,193	388,126	68,068	340,693	419,112	168,674	3,577,227	15,313,846

2023 2022

\$ \$

2,190,917 2,289,232

210,419 206,925

2,401,336 2,496,157

Charge for the financial year to Statement of Comprehensive Income - General fund

Charge for the financial year to Restricted fund

The freehold property is registered in the name of three trustees – Mr Abdul Malik Bin Abu Bakar, Dr H M Saleem and Mr Mohamed Yunus Bin Mohamed Shariff who were appointed on 12 October 2015 pursuant to the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society on that date.

Right-of-use assets acquired under leasing arrangements are presented together with the owned assets of the same class. Details of such leased assets are disclosed in Note 15.

*The written off of Right-of-use leasehold building is due to lease expiry during the year.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5. Intangible assets

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Computer software</u>		
Cost		
At beginning of financial year	602,895	332,845
Additions	74,824	270,050
At end of financial year	<u>677,719</u>	<u>602,895</u>
Accumulated amortisation		
At beginning of financial year	123,517	79,887
Charge for the year	62,657	43,630
At end of financial year	<u>186,174</u>	<u>123,517</u>
Carrying amount		
At end of financial year	<u>491,545</u>	<u>479,378</u>

6. Investment property

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Cost</u>		
At beginning and end of the financial year	<u>6,961,818</u>	<u>6,961,818</u>
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>		
At beginning of the financial year	986,922	885,298
Charge for the year	101,624	101,624
At end of the financial year	<u>1,088,546</u>	<u>986,922</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
At end of the financial year	<u>5,873,272</u>	<u>5,974,896</u>
	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Depreciation charged for the year:</u>		
Depreciation charged to general fund (Note 18)	96,559	96,559
Depreciation charged to building fund (Note 12)	5,065	5,065
Total depreciation charged	<u>101,624</u>	<u>101,624</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

6. Investment property (continued)

The investment property is an 8-unit residential apartment located at 34 Lorong 33 Geylang, Singapore 387989. The investment property is registered in the name of three trustees, Mr Abdul Malik Bin Abu Bakar, Dr H M Saleem and Mr Mohamed Yunus Bin Mohamed Shariff, who were appointed on 12 October 2015 pursuant to the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society on that date.

The rental income recognised in profit and loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 from its investment property, which is leased out to a third party under an operating lease, is \$240,000 (2022: \$240,000).

The current year fair value of the investment property was approximately S\$9,500,000, as assessed by the Executive Council (2022: S\$8,400,000 based on a valuation report dated 21 March 2022 prepared by Colliers International Consultancy & Valuation (Singapore) Pte Ltd, independent qualified valuers). The fair value was determined using comparable market transactions that consider sales of similar properties transacted in the open market close to the date of valuation, adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property location, size, and condition, among other relevant factors. The key assumption used to determine the fair value of investment property include price per square meter.

The fair values of the investment property are categorised as Level 3 fair value.

7. Amount due from related parties

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Amount due from related parties	256,903	307,903
Less: Expected credit losses		
At beginning of the financial year	(9,922)	(9,922)
Charge to profit or loss	9,922	-
At the end of the financial year	-	(9,922)
	<u>256,903</u>	<u>297,981</u>

The amount due from related parties are interest free, unsecured and are not repayable in the next 12 months.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8. Trade receivables

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Third parties	1,183,903	1,269,008
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(813,476)	(882,003)
	<u>370,427</u>	<u>387,005</u>

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
At beginning of financial year	(882,003)	(297,222)
Charge to profit or loss	(207,474)	(662,094)
Written-off	276,001	77,313
At end of financial year	<u>(813,476)</u>	<u>(882,003)</u>

Trade receivables are interest-free and unsecured, except to the extent secured by deposits received (Note 17). Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days terms.

9. Inventories

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Statement of financial position</u>		
Finished goods (merchandise comprising uniforms, t-shirt, hat, prayer mat, flyer holder and azan clock)	6,403	6,516
Finished goods - donated items	<u>78,317</u>	<u>68,940</u>
	<u>84,720</u>	<u>75,456</u>
<u>Statement of comprehensive income</u>		
Inventories recognised as an expense in Foodbank Restricted Fund (Note 12)	<u>289,611</u>	<u>289,840</u>

Finished goods - donated items consists of food and household items received from donors which are distributed to needy beneficiaries.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

10. Deposits, prepayments and other receivables

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Deposits	552,012	272,951
Interest receivable	25,955	22,549
Grant receivables	1,537,856	1,960,793
Other receivables	231,532	223,693
	<u>2,347,355</u>	<u>2,479,986</u>
Prepayment	286,370	182,364
GST recoverable	-	20,685
	<u>2,633,725</u>	<u>2,683,035</u>

Included in grants receivables was operating grants receivables mainly from Ministry of Health ("MOH") and Agency for Intergrated Care Pte Ltd ("AIC").

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Fixed deposits	8,619,637	8,509,563
Fixed deposits (pledged) #	325,925	325,828
Cash at bank	25,337,043	26,404,029
Cash on hand	21,600	16,600
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position	<u>34,304,205</u>	<u>35,256,020</u>
Less: Fixed deposits – pledged #	<u>(325,925)</u>	<u>(325,828)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	<u>33,978,280</u>	<u>34,930,192</u>

Fixed deposits bear average effective interest rates between 0.05% and 3.70% (2022: 0.05% and 2.00%) per annum and for various tenures ranging from 30 days to 1 year (2022: 30 days to 1 year).

These fixed deposits are pledged with banks for the purpose of procuring bank guarantees in favour of third parties on behalf of other Divisions of the Society.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

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

12. Restricted funds

	BF	CRF	CST	EF	IDB	LF	MANNA	IE	SBL	YR	FB	JHA	TOTAL
Notes	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S	\$S
2023	151,303	12,903	166,560	100,000	395,699	21,035	772,206	1,811	75,550	-	-	726,690	2,423,757
As at 1 Jan 2023	-	-	220,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,087,908	2,308,425
Grants received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,072	101,072
Donations received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,810	51,810
Other income received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of donated inventory items received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298,987	-	298,987
Value of donated inventory items distributed to beneficiaries (Note 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(289,611)	-	(289,611)
Direct expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(630,048)	(630,048)
Staff costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,690,192)	(1,690,192)
Operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(812,906)	(575,774)	(1,388,680)
Depreciation charged *	(5,065)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(210,419)	-	(215,484)
Appropriation to grants in Income Statement	-	-	(321,539)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(321,539)
Loans repaid by students	-	-	-	-	4,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,240
Loans disbursed to students	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Transfer of funds from General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,013,949	-	1,013,949
Movement for financial year	(5,065)	-	(101,022)	-	4,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	(655,224)	(757,073)
As at 31 Dec 2023	146,238	12,903	65,538	100,000	399,937	21,035	772,206	1,811	75,550	-	-	71,466	1,666,684

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

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

12. Restricted funds (continued)

	Notes	BF (a)	CRF (b)	CST (c)	EF (d)	IDB (e)	LF (f)	MANNA (g)	IE (h)	SBL (i)	YR (j)	FB (k)	JHA (l)	TOTAL
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2022		156,368	12,903	112,544	100,000	395,266	21,035	772,206	1,811	75,550	123	-	1,314,827	2,962,633
As at 1 Jan 2022		-	-	214,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,025,783	2,239,847
Grants received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,457	156,457
Donations received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,797	36,797
Other income received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of donated inventory items received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,376	-	266,376
Value of donated inventory items distributed to beneficiaries (Note 9)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(289,840)	-	(289,840)
Direct expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(660,270)	(660,270)
Staff costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,622,085)	(1,622,085)
Operating expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(503,497)	(524,819)	(1,028,316)
Interest earned		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged *		(5,065)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(206,925)	-	(211,990)
Appropriation to grants in Income Statement		-	-	(160,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123)	-	-	(160,171)
Loans repaid by students		-	-	-	-	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433
Transfer of funds from General Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733,886	-	733,886
Movement for financial year		(5,065)	-	54,016	-	433	-	-	-	-	(123)	-	(588,137)	(538,876)
As at 31 Dec 2022		151,303	12,903	166,560	100,000	395,699	21,035	772,206	1,811	75,550	-	-	726,690	2,423,757

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

12. Restricted funds (continued)

(a) Building fund (BF)

This fund was established from donations received from donors for the purpose of the renovation works to the Society pertaining to the investment property.

(b) Cambodia Relief Fund (CRF)

This fund was established with amounts donated for the purpose of constructing wells and a mosque in Cambodia for the use of the local Muslim community for prayers and conduct of a religious education relating to the Islamic Faith including the conduct of religious lectures and activities.

(c) CST grant (CST)

Community Silver Trust ("CST") fund is a fund received from the Community Silver Trust managed by the Ministry of Health. Under the Grant, the Society receives a matching grant of one dollar for every dollar of donation raised by the Society. A certain portion of the grant is available to be used for recurrent operating uses whilst the remainder is restricted to expenditure to develop, expand and enhance the Society's services.

(d) Education Scholarship Fund (EF)

This fund is restricted for the purpose of meeting education expenses of the needy.

(e) Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

IDB Education Trust is a trust fund set up in 1991 with funds made available by the Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah, for the purpose of the Society administering a scholarship/loan scheme, free of interest, to support the education of Muslim students in Singapore.

(f) Lee Foundation Fund (LF)

This fund is restricted for use for education bursaries disbursed for the needy and disadvantaged students.

(g) The Maid and Nurse Education and Training Fund (MANNA)

This fund is established by the Society to provide education and training to maids and nursing aides.

(h) Private Islamic Education Fund (IE)

This grant was received from Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS) and is a one-off funding to be disbursed to eligible students to financial assist them for Islamic education.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

12. Restricted funds (continued)

(i) SBL Bursary Donation (SBL)

This fund was set up from funds received from the Singapore Buddhist Lodge (SBL) for the disbursement of education bursaries for the needy and disadvantaged students.

(j) Yellow ribbon fund (YR)

This is a fund received from Yellow Ribbon Fund in support of the Residential Aftercare Support Programme (RASP). Under the Funding agreement, the funds are to be used for the purpose of the management and operation of RASP.

(k) Jamiyah Foodbank (FB)

This is a restricted fund that accounts for the food ration distribution programme that was officially launched in March 2017 at Tannery Lane. Under the Foodbank, the food ration distribution programme that the Society was undertaking previously became an expanded activity when it rented a four-story building to serve the society. The Society collects, sorts, stores and distributes donated food to poor and needy families. The Society subsequently set up Jampacked@Bukit Batok on 11th September 2021 and Jampacked@West Coast on 7th May 2023.

(l) Jamiyah Home for the Aged (JHA)

The fund was established with the grants from Ministry of Social and Family Development ("MSF") and amounts donated for the purpose of operating the Society to meet the Society's objectives of serving the aged and needy.

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>*Depreciation charged to Restricted Fund</u>		
Depreciation of renovation (from property, plant and equipment) (Note 4)	-	-
Depreciation of right of use lease building (Note 4)	210,419	206,925
	210,419	206,925
Depreciation of investment property (Note 6)	5,065	5,065
	215,484	211,990

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

13. Designated funds

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
At beginning of financial year	721,914	721,914
Appropriation to income statement	-	-
At end of financial year	<u>721,914</u>	<u>721,914</u>

This fund is established from donation received through the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia meant to advance the general objects of the Society.

14. Capital grants

The Society received capital grants from the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports, National Council of Social Service (NCSS), Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE), Early Childhood Development Agency (ECDA) to fund the renovation of the Halfway House premises at 352 Pasir Panjang Road, the Childcare Centre's extension of premises at Block 124 Ang Mo Kio Avenue 6, the renovation works at Block 870A Tampines St 86 #01-10, Block 871B Tampines St 86 #01-30, purchase of vans, ambulances, laptops, software machinery, equipment, Tech Booster Project, data protection starter kit checklist project and IT Solutions@Tech and Go project.

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Balance at 1 January	3,987,213	6,714,602
Capital grants received during the year	41,353	811,363
Fully recognised grants written off	-	(3,538,752)
	<u>4,028,566</u>	<u>3,987,213</u>
<u>Less:</u>		
-Amortisation of capital grants	(2,264,534)	(1,862,951)
-Adjustment due to variation in capital grants recognised	(22,669)	(22,669)
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,741,363</u>	<u>2,101,593</u>
Current portion	402,862	398,721
Non-current portion	1,338,501	1,702,872
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,741,363</u>	<u>2,101,593</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

14. Capital grants (continued)

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Movement in accumulated amortisation</u>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,862,951	5,033,376
Amortisation during the year	401,583	368,327
Fully recognised grants written off	-	(3,538,752)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,264,534</u>	<u>1,862,951</u>

The written off fully recognised grants is related to one of the Division of the Society which had ceased operations with no intentions to continued operation at this point of time.

15. Lease liabilities

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Current lease liabilities	849,538	781,846
Non-current lease liabilities	<u>1,155,697</u>	<u>583,470</u>
	<u>2,005,235</u>	<u>1,365,316</u>

The Society as a lessee

The Society has lease contracts for leasehold land, building and equipment. For leases with lease terms 12 months or less and with low value, the Society applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions.

(a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land S\$	Leasehold building S\$	Lease of equipment S\$	Total S\$
At 1 January 2022	1,234,854	98,743	123,556	1,457,153
Additions	-	927,366	-	927,366
Depreciation	<u>(445,661)</u>	<u>(637,983)</u>	<u>(55,488)</u>	<u>(1,139,132)</u>
At 31 December 2022	789,193	388,126	68,068	1,245,387
Additions	-	1,577,458	-	1,577,458
Depreciation	<u>(445,662)</u>	<u>(452,673)</u>	<u>(55,487)</u>	<u>(953,822)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>343,531</u>	<u>1,512,911</u>	<u>12,581</u>	<u>1,869,023</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

15. Lease liabilities (continued)

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	953,822	1,139,132
Interest expense on lease liabilities	39,917	35,080
Lease expenses not capitalised in lease liabilities		
- Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	20,432	28,330
- Expenses relating to short-term leases	180,401	128,316
The amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>1,194,572</u>	<u>1,330,858</u>

(c) Total cash outflows

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Total cash flows for leases	<u>977,456</u>	<u>1,199,735</u>

(d) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

2023	Beginning of financial year S\$	Cash flows S\$	Non-cash changes			End of financial year S\$
			Acquisition S\$	Accretion of interests S\$	Amortisation S\$	
Lease liabilities	1,365,316	(977,456)	1,577,458	39,917	-	2,005,235
Capital grants	2,101,593	41,353	-	-	(401,583)	1,741,363
	<u>3,466,909</u>	<u>(936,103)</u>	<u>1,577,458</u>	<u>39,917</u>	<u>(401,583)</u>	<u>3,746,598</u>

2022	Beginning of financial year S\$	Cash flows S\$	Non-cash changes			End of financial year S\$
			Acquisition S\$	Accretion of interests S\$	Amortisation S\$	
Lease liabilities	1,602,605	(1,199,735)	927,366	35,080	-	1,365,316
Capital grants	1,658,557	811,363	-	-	(368,327)	2,101,593
	<u>3,261,162</u>	<u>(388,372)</u>	<u>927,366</u>	<u>35,080</u>	<u>(368,327)</u>	<u>3,466,909</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

15. Lease liabilities (continued)

The Society as a lessor

The Society has entered into operating leases on its investment properties and photocopier to a third party. The lease of investment properties is negotiated for terms of three years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. The lease is also required to provide a residual value guarantee on the properties.

Rental income from investment properties and photocopier is disclosed in Note 18.

The future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting period are as follows:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
No later than one year	240,000	240,000
Later than one year but not later than five years	160,000	400,000
	<u>400,000</u>	<u>640,000</u>

16. Trade payables

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Third parties	233,301	370,610
Related parties	189,916	116,086
	<u>423,217</u>	<u>486,696</u>

The amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 60 days terms while amount due to related parties are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

17. Accruals and other payables

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Accruals	680,339	615,044
CPF Payable	184,617	389,647
Deposits received	60,000	218,982
Amount due to Homes' residents	12,559	12,559
Other payables	571,118	213,672
	<u>1,508,633</u>	<u>1,449,904</u>
Advances received from student/resident	320,650	154,810
Medifund payable	685,361	153,752
Deferred income	73,547	72,315
GST payable	37,691	79,806
	<u>2,625,882</u>	<u>1,910,587</u>

18. Income, direct expenses and operating expenses

Disaggregation of income

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Income:</u>		
Amortisation of capital grant	401,583	368,327
Donations received	9,296,137	9,490,793
Fees income	11,036,909	10,937,313
Fund raising	2,425,547	554,010
Grants received	6,413,011	7,127,201
Interest income	165,157	62,701
Mosque collections	3,534	858,384
Other income	780,351	207,635
Projects/ events income	719,782	389,797
Rental income	240,000	240,000
	<u>31,482,011</u>	<u>30,236,161</u>

Grants received are from the Government of Singapore to meet the Society's operating expenditure.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18. Income, direct expenses and operating expenses (continued)

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Type of service:</u>		
Donation, Fundraising income & Other income	13,626,934	11,868,946
Rental income	240,000	240,000
Grants, Fees income & Interest income	17,615,077	18,127,215
	<u>31,482,011</u>	<u>30,236,161</u>

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Timing of transfer of service:</u>		
Over time	17,855,077	18,367,215
At a point in time	13,626,934	11,868,946
	<u>31,482,011</u>	<u>30,236,161</u>

Fund raising activities

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Gross fundraising income		
- Tax exempt	2,381,930	554,240
- Non tax exempt	40,617	-
Total gross fundraising income	<u>2,422,547</u>	<u>554,240</u>
Cost of fundraising expenses	<u>605,495</u>	<u>149,944</u>
Percentages of fundraising expenses over gross	<u>25%</u>	<u>27%</u>

Total expenses incurred on public fundraising appeals in the financial year did not exceed 30% of the total fundraising collected through the public appeals in the same year. The Society had complied with the requirements on the 30/70 fundraising rule set out in Regulation 15 of Charities (Institutions of Public Character) Regulations.

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Direct expenses:</u>		
Direct expenses – residents' /students' meals,	<u>6,693,635</u>	<u>5,102,887</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18. Income, direct expenses and operating expenses (continued)

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Staff costs:</u>		
Allowance	-	713
Bonus and ex-gratia	869,599	918,196
Casual/General labour	483,328	396,147
CPF, SDF and FWL	2,316,012	2,346,373
Insurance	183,510	177,770
Lecturers expenses	-	270,026
Medical expenses	21,008	21,137
Salaries	11,900,220	12,466,678
Training and recruitment expenses	162,418	176,342
Welfare - meals and uniform	444,452	457,385
Provision for unutilised leave	43,987	(185,915)
Total employee benefit expense	<u>16,424,534</u>	<u>17,044,852</u>

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Other operating expenses:</u>		
Advertisement and publicity	86,811	28,467
Net impairment loss on trade receivables	207,474	662,094
Amortisation of intangible assets	62,657	43,630
Audit fee – current year	225,727	173,450
Bad debts written off	1,633	-
Bank charges	116,470	90,918
Bursary expenses	15,000	-
Net impairment loss on related parties	(9,922)	-
Consultancy fee	361,648	301,197
Depreciation on investment property	96,559	96,559
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,193,130	2,289,232
Disallowed GST expenses	623,850	544,302
Donation outwards	64,500	12,880
Electricity and water	722,188	669,316
Entertainment and refreshment expenses	20,079	15,912
Equipment expenses	152,868	193,699
Event and project expenses	1,069,170	803,881
Exchange loss	2,570	2,394
Fines and penalty	2,086	2,000
General meeting and other expenses	600	12,626
Gifts and sponsorships	13,286	1,228

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18. Income, direct expenses and operating expenses (continued)

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Other operating expenses (continued):</u>		
Goods and services tax on imported goods	6,396	-
Housekeeping and cleaning	490,549	463,716
Information technology & software related expenses	327,426	240,223
Insurance	30,856	35,749
Interest charges	39,918	35,080
Landscaping expenses	2,920	23,237
Lease Interest charges	2,795	6,319
Lease photocopier rental	24,705	28,330
License fee	23,300	7,272
Property, plant and equipment written off	14,248	11,821
Low value assets expensed off	(644)	11,867
Medical expenses	15,600	790
Miscellaneous expenses	17,981	27,370
Motor vehicle expenses	191,768	144,350
Newspaper and periodicals	4,799	5,949
Photography expenses	3,707	5,269
Printing and stationery	195,000	151,671
Professional/ Accounting fees	52,082	53,645
Property tax	22,620	16,920
Recreational activities	1,513	3,102
Refreshment expenses	27,232	16,031
Rent expenses	233,667	124,956
Repairs and maintenance	135,890	165,318
Repatriation expenses	1,859	2,159
Security services	213,100	187,350
Subscription fee	18,604	48,202
Telephone, postage and fax	97,569	92,924
Warehouse and storage charges	1,326	-
Transport and travelling charges	371,448	258,293
Upkeep of building maintenance	90,508	107,218
Vehicle rental expense	26,422	30,590
	<u>8,713,548</u>	<u>8,249,506</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

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

19. Income statement by Division excluding HQ Divisions

	Jamiyah Education Centre	Jamiyah Children's Home	Jamiyah Home for the Aged	Jamiyah Halfway House	Jamiyah Nursing Home	Jamiyah Care Centre	Clementi Student Care Centre	West Coast Student Service Centre	Rivervale Student Care Centre	Global Child Development Centre – Woodlands Centre	Global Child Development Centre – Tampines Centre	Jamiyah Kindergarten	Total
2023	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Income	542,195	6,104,719	2,240,789	2,173,682	10,585,687	695,381	115,525	966,040	152,935	429,516	633,902	416,100	25,056,471
Less: Direct expenses	(234,397)	-	(630,048)	(270,152)	(1,863,915)	(158,067)	(25,468)	-	(67,609)	(79,504)	(109,747)	(245,368)	(3,684,275)
Less: Staff costs	(155,369)	-	(1,690,192)	(1,112,695)	(5,338,100)	(664,659)	(159,447)	-	(271,649)	(448,420)	(550,673)	(367,985)	(10,759,189)
Less: Other operating expenses	(671,093)	-	(575,773)	(418,059)	(2,492,115)	(244,960)	(134,528)	(5,552)	(409,826)	(133,459)	(249,327)	(138,710)	(5,473,402)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year from operating activities	(518,664)	6,104,719*	(655,224)	372,776	891,557	(372,305)	(203,918)	960,488*	(596,149)	(231,867)	(275,845)	(335,963)	5,139,605
2022													
Income	599,740	10,767	2,219,037	2,965,291	10,491,773	722,932	110,218	-	128,815	431,326	634,792	400,223	18,714,914
Less: Direct expenses	(31,188)	-	(660,270)	(249,567)	(1,819,906)	(149,438)	(26,158)	-	(69,520)	(70,710)	(102,464)	(167,378)	(3,346,599)
Less: Staff costs	(497,956)	43,688	(1,622,085)	(1,097,889)	(5,809,647)	(625,924)	(122,990)	-	(229,059)	(386,999)	(543,003)	(366,298)	(11,258,162)
Less: Other operating expenses	(767,662)	(50,970)	(524,819)	(400,583)	(2,859,501)	(302,652)	(165,363)	(16,715)	(101,956)	(107,337)	(257,570)	(140,847)	(5,695,975)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year from operating activities	(697,066)	3,485	(588,137)	1,217,252	2,719	(355,082)	(204,293)	(16,715)	(271,720)	(133,720)	(268,245)	(274,300)	(1,585,822)

*The surplus for these divisions has been adjusted due to the closure of division. Part of this adjustment pertains to the amount due from the division to HQ and has been eliminated under amalgamation accounting in The Muslim Missionary Society, Singapore for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

20. Financial risk management

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Society's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include market risk (including interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Executive Council review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Society's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Society's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

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

(b) Summary of financial instruments

	Financial assets at amortised cost S\$	Financial liabilities at amortised cost S\$	Non-financial instruments S\$	Total S\$
<u>2023</u>				
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	15,918,944	15,918,944
Intangible assets	-	-	491,545	491,545
Investment property	-	-	5,873,272	5,873,272
Amount due from related parties	256,903	-	-	256,903
Trade receivables	370,427	-	-	370,427
Inventories	-	-	84,720	84,720
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	2,347,355	-	286,370	2,633,725
Cash and cash equivalents	34,304,205	-	-	34,304,205
	<u>37,278,890</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,654,851</u>	<u>59,933,741</u>
Trade payables	-	423,217	-	423,217
Accruals and other payables	-	1,508,633	1,117,249	2,625,882
Capital grants	-	-	1,741,363	1,741,363
Lease liability	-	2,005,235	-	2,005,235
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,937,085</u>	<u>2,858,612</u>	<u>6,795,697</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

20. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Summary of financial instruments (continued)

	Financial assets at amortised cost S\$	Financial liabilities at amortised cost S\$	Non-financial instruments S\$	Total S\$
<u>2022</u>				
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	15,313,846	15,313,846
Intangible assets	-	-	479,378	479,378
Investment property	-	-	5,974,896	5,974,896
Amount due from related parties	297,981	-	-	297,981
Trade receivables	387,005	-	-	387,005
Inventories	-	-	75,456	75,456
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	2,479,986	-	203,049	2,683,035
Cash and cash equivalents	35,256,020	-	-	35,256,020
	<u>38,420,992</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,046,625</u>	<u>60,467,617</u>
Trade payables	-	486,696	-	486,696
Accruals and other payables	-	1,449,904	460,683	1,910,587
Capital grants	-	-	2,101,593	2,101,593
Lease liability	-	1,365,316	-	1,365,316
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,301,916</u>	<u>2,562,276</u>	<u>5,864,192</u>

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the Society's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Society's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Society's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents.

The Society does not expect any significant effect on the Society's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

20. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

i) Interest rate risk (continued)

Fixed rate financial instruments

Where the entity holds various fixed rate financial instruments, the entity may provide the following details.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Society's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	<u>8,945,562</u>	<u>8,835,391</u>

Interest rate details for fixed deposits have been disclosed in Note 11.

(d) 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's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables, deposits and amount due from related parties. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Society minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Society has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Society performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Society considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Society has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Society has developed and maintained the Society's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Society's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

20. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

The Society considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Society determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Society categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Society's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

20. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

The table below details the credit quality of the Society's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk:

	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount S\$	Loss allowance S\$	Net carrying amount S\$
<u>2023</u>				
Trade receivables	Lifetime	1,183,903	(813,476)	370,427
Deposits and other receivables	12-month	2,347,355	-	2,347,355
Amount due from related parties	12-month	256,903	-	256,903
		<u>3,788,161</u>	<u>(813,476)</u>	<u>2,974,685</u>

	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount S\$	Loss allowance S\$	Net carrying amount S\$
<u>2022</u>				
Trade receivables	Lifetime	1,269,008	(882,003)	387,005
Deposits and other receivables	12-month	2,479,986	-	2,479,986
Amount due from related parties	12-month	307,903	(9,922)	297,981
		<u>4,056,897</u>	<u>(891,925)</u>	<u>3,164,972</u>

Trade receivables:

For trade receivables, the Society applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Society determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

20. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

The following summarises the information about the credit risk exposure on the Society's trade receivables based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix:

	<30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>120 days	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
2023						
Gross carrying amount	253,642	172,834	42,546	36,175	678,706	1,183,903
ECL	12.0%	14.9%	17.2%	18.7%	87.3%	
2022						
Gross carrying amount	379,054	162,792	50,246	48,427	628,489	1,269,008
ECL	33%	36%	40%	43%	73%	

Information regarding loss allowance movement of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 8.

Deposits and other receivables:

The Society assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which they operate and concluded that there has been no significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Society measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Society will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Society's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Society's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Society finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations and headquarters. The Executive Council are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Society.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

20. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Liquidity risk

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The tables below analyses the Society's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the date of the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	2023			
	Carrying amount S\$	Contractual cash flows S\$	One year or less S\$	One to five years S\$
Trade payables	423,217	423,217	423,217	-
Accruals and other payables	1,508,633	1,508,633	1,508,633	-
Lease liabilities	2,005,235	2,131,323	886,579	1,244,744
	<u>3,937,085</u>	<u>4,063,173</u>	<u>2,818,429</u>	<u>1,244,744</u>

	2022			
	Carrying amount S\$	Contractual cash flows S\$	One year or less S\$	One to five years S\$
Trade payables	486,696	486,696	486,696	-
Accruals and other payables	1,449,904	1,449,904	1,449,904	-
Lease liabilities	1,365,316	1,798,654	785,185	1,013,469
	<u>3,301,916</u>	<u>3,735,254</u>	<u>2,721,785</u>	<u>1,013,469</u>

(f) Fair values of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. There are no differences between the fair values of both financial assets and liabilities and their respective carrying values as recorded in the statement of financial position due to their short-term nature or as disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

21. Significant related party balances and transactions

In addition to significant related party balances disclosed in Notes 7 and 16, the following transactions took place between the Society and related parties during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties:

Related party transactions shown in the accounts as:	Type of relationship between the Society and the related parties:	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Direct expenses	Company with common key management personnel	451,762	324,104
Direct expenses - residents' meals	Company with common key management personnel	1,174,562	921,318
Direct expenses - students'/residents' education	Company with common key management personnel	593,738	437,262
Staff costs - staff meals, training, casual/general labour	Company with common key management personnel	539,178	860,786
Other operating expenses - entertainment, refreshment, transport, event & project and housekeeping & cleaning expenses	Company with common key management personnel	472,181	451,613
		<u>4,171,401</u>	<u>3,957,087</u>

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the financial year is as follows:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Salaries and bonuses	374,118	387,560
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	38,727	44,570
Other benefits	1,000	1,000
	<u>413,845</u>	<u>433,130</u>
	2023	2022
Number of key managements in remuneration bands:		
S\$200,001 - S\$300,000	-	-
S\$200,000 and below	7	7
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

21. Significant related party balances and transactions (continued)

The annual remuneration (comprising basic salary, bonuses, employer's contribution Central Provident Fund) of the eight (2022: eight) highest paid staff classified by remuneration bands are as follows:

	2023	2022
S\$200,001 - S\$300,000	-	-
S\$100,000 - S\$200,000	8	8
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

Number of paid staff who are close members of the family of the Executive Council members, who each remuneration exceeding S\$50,000 during the financial year, in bands of \$100,000:

	2023	2022
S\$50,000 - S\$150,000	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

22. Tax exempt receipts

Tax exempt receipts were issued by the Society and its activity centres during the financial year for donations received amounting to S\$5,134,838 (2022: S\$4,131,668), which include those donations received via GIRO and from the Society's staff members through monthly salary deductions.

23. Contingent liabilities and commitments

As at the reporting date, the Society had contingent liabilities amounting to approximately S\$10,800 (2022: S\$10,800) in respect of bank guarantees issued in favour of third parties to guarantee the due performance of other Divisions of the Society, secured against pledged fixed deposits (Note 11).

The Society was committed to making the following payments to non-related party in relation to consultancy fee.

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
General consultancy		
Within one year	166,600	174,457
Between two and five year	48,600	80,000
	<u>215,200</u>	<u>254,457</u>

Included in general consultancy is a total sum of S\$60,000 (2022: S\$120,000) paid in respect of key management personnel who are members of the Executive Council of the Society.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

24. Reserve policy

The Executive Council has established a reserve policy for the Society, pursuant to the Code of Governance for Charities and IPCs Guidelines 6.4.1. The reserve measurements are calculated as follows:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Total unrestricted funds	51,471,360	52,179,668
Total operating expenditure	31,831,717	30,397,245
Ratio of reserves to annual operating expenditure	<u>1.62</u>	<u>1.72</u>

The Society's reserve policy is to maintain a reserve equivalent to five times of the annual operating expenditure. Any amount in excess of this may be invested in accordance with the decision of the of the Executive Council of the Society.

25. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

The Society has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidation Financial Statements</i> and FRS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> : Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined
Amendment to FRS 116 <i>Lease</i> : Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> : Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> : Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 7 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> and FRS 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> : Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> : Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025

The Society expects that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION – BY IPC/NON-IPC ACTIVITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 Non-IPC	2023 IPC	2023 Total
	JWF	JWF	Non-IPC and JWF
	S\$	S\$	S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9,788,201	6,130,743	15,918,944
Investment property	5,873,272	-	5,873,272
Intangible assets	5,790	485,755	491,545
Amount due from related party	256,903	-	256,903
	15,924,166	6,616,498	22,540,664
Current assets			
Inventories	-	84,720	84,720
Trade receivables	69,814	300,612	370,426
Deposits and other receivables	581,858	2,051,867	2,633,725
Amount due from other divisions	30,171,596	28,671,684	58,843,280
Amount due from headquarters	334,907	7,382,442	7,717,349
Cash and cash equivalents	18,111,094	16,193,111	34,304,205
	49,269,269	54,684,436	103,953,705
Total assets	65,193,435	61,300,934	126,494,369
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Unrestricted funds	40,535,753	10,213,693	50,749,446
Restricted funds	2,251,593	137,004	2,388,597
	42,787,346	10,350,697	53,138,043
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Finance lease liability	1,155,697	-	1,155,697
Capital grants	-	1,338,501	1,338,501
	1,155,697	1,338,501	2,494,198
Current liabilities			
Capital grants	-	402,862	402,862
Trade payables	48,639	374,578	423,217
Accruals and other payables	547,724	2,078,301	2,626,025
Amount due to other divisions	10,759,636	21,659,468	32,419,104
Amount due to headquarters	9,573,839	24,567,543	34,141,382
Finance lease liability	320,554	528,984	849,538
	21,250,392	49,611,736	70,862,128
Total liabilities	22,406,089	50,950,237	73,356,326
Total funds and liabilities	65,193,435	61,300,934	126,494,369

This statement is prepared before any amalgamation adjustment.

This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.

THE MUSLIM MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SINGAPORE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY IPC/NON-IPC ACTIVITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 Non-IPC	2023 IPC JWF	2023 Total Non-IPC and JWF
	S\$	S\$	S\$
Income	8,663,231	30,618,876	39,282,107
Direct expenses	(2,048,745)	(4,644,890)	(6,693,635)
Staff costs	(2,988,041)	(13,436,493)	(16,424,534)
Other operating expenses	(3,714,185)	(12,799,459)	(16,513,644)
Deficit for the financial year	(87,740)	(261,966)	(349,706)
General fund at the beginning of the financial year	40,623,493	10,834,384	51,457,877
Transfer of funds	-	(358,725)	(358,725)
General fund at the end of the financial year	40,535,753	10,213,693	50,749,446

Legend: (Non-IPC) – The non-IPC arm of the Society
JWF (IPC) – Jamiyah Welfare Fund, the IPC arm of the Society

This statement is prepared before any amalgamation adjustment.