

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(UEN No.: S76SS005K)  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CONTENTS**

	PAGE
GENERAL INFORMATION	2
STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	3
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	4
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	6
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND	8
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	9
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**COUNCIL**

Jill Hoffman - President  
Richard Holloway - Vice President  
Raymond Cheung - Honorary Secretary  
Angela Koechli - Honorary Treasurer  
Matthew Maguire - Council Member  
Scott Yen - Council Member  
Keith Walter - Council Member  
Chi Cheng Hock - Council Member  
Choo Oi San - Council Member  
Leo Ng - Council Member  
Colin Pakshong - Ex-officio

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

81 Clemenceau Avenue  
#04-15/16 UE Square  
Singapore 239917

**PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS**

81 Clemenceau Avenue  
#04-15/16 UE Square  
Singapore 239917

**AUDITORS**

A Garanzia LLP

**BANKERS**

DBS Bank Limited

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

We, Jill Hoffman and Angela Koechli, on behalf of the Executive Council of the Singapore Actuarial Society (the "Organisation"), do hereby state that in our opinion, the accompanying statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation as at 31 December 2012 and of the results of the Organisation, changes in fund and cash flows of the Organisation for the financial year ended on that date.

At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Organisation will be able to pay its debts as and when they incur and the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

On behalf of the Executive Council of the Singapore Actuarial Society

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jill Hoffman  
President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Angela Koechli  
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore, **1 5 MAR 2013**



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Singapore Actuarial Society (the "Organisation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012, the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

*Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Societies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair statements of comprehensive income and statements of financial position and to maintain accountability of assets.

*Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)  
**(CONT'D)**

*Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation as at 31 December 2012 and the results and cash flows of the Organisation for the financial year ended on that date.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

*A Garanzia UP*

A Garanzia LLP  
Public Accountants and  
Certified Public Accountants

Singapore, **15 MAR 2013**

*S14512 \ Audit Ye2012*

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
<b>INCOME</b>			
Members' annual and admission fees	(3)	86,448	75,054
Conference and events	(4)	123,493	36,281
Other income	(5)	46,632	32,751
		256,573	144,086
 <b>Less: EXPENDITURE</b>			
Audit fee		4,000	-
Bank charges		-	316
Council and committees' refreshments		2,849	1,277
Executive club membership fees		335	1,284
IAA membership fees		4,655	4,654
Insurance		7,704	7,704
Office equipment expenses		2,277	998
Office rent		30,816	22,577
Postage, printing and stationery		2,970	2,899
Speakers' gifts and competition prices		2,903	792
Staff costs	(6)	78,141	61,980
Telephone and internet		1,114	1,225
Transportation		1,921	1,349
Website maintenance		4,777	4,640
		144,462	111,695
 <b>Surplus before tax from operating activities</b>	 (7)	 112,111	 32,391
Income tax expense	(8)	(11,432)	(10,805)
 <b>Surplus for the financial year</b>		 100,679	 21,586
 Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax		 -	 -
 <b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		 100,679	 21,586

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



**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Represented by:			
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND</b>		553,069	452,390
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Other receivables	(9)	-	642
Other current assets	(10)	4,800	4,800
Deferred expenses	(11)	40,554	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(12)	571,518	468,036
		616,872	473,478
<b>LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Other payables	(13)	10,134	-
Deferred income	(14)	44,565	21,088
Provision for taxation		9,104	-
		63,803	21,088
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		553,069	452,390

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



**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	S\$	S\$
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND</b>		
(Unrestricted funds)		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	452,390	430,804
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>100,679</u>	<u>21,586</u>
Balance at end of the financial year	<u><u>553,069</u></u>	<u><u>452,390</u></u>

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

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	S\$	S\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus before income tax from operating activities	112,111	32,391
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	.	(1,751)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	111,874	30,640
Decrease / (increase) in other receivables	642	(642)
Increase in other current assets	-	(2,200)
Increase in deferred expenses	(40,554)	-
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	10,134	(2,804)
Increase in deferred income	30,000	-
(Decrease) / increase in advance subscription fees	(6,523)	14,703
Cash generated from operations	105,573	39,697
Income tax paid	(2,328)	(10,805)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	103,245	28,892
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Interest received	237	1,751
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	237	1,751
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	103,482	30,643
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	468,036	437,393
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year</b> (Note 12)	571,518	468,036

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

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

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

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES**

The Organisation is registered in the Republic of Singapore under the Singapore Societies Act and domiciled in Singapore.

The objectives of the Organisation are:

- ❖ to uphold the highest professional standards among members;
- ❖ to serve the public's interest in matters we are uniquely qualified to respond on;
- ❖ to promote the study, discussion, publication and research into the application of economic, financial and statistical principles to practical problems, the actuarial, economic and allied aspects of life assurance, non-life insurance, employee retirement benefits, finance and investment with particular reference to Singapore and the ASEAN region;
- ❖ to assist students in the course of their actuarial studies;
- ❖ to further the professional development of actuaries; and
- ❖ to foster and encourage social relationship among the members.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*(a) Basis of preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Societies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

The financial statements, which are presented in Singapore dollar, have been prepared on historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Organisation and are consistent with those used in the previous financial year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of profit or loss during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on the Organisation's best knowledge of current events and actions and historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the accounting policies below.

In the current financial year, the Organisation has adopted all the new and revised FRS and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year.

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

*(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)*

The adoption of these new / revised FRS and INT FRS has no material effect on the financial statements.

The Organisation has not applied the following new / revised FRS or interpretations that have been issued as of the reporting date but are not yet effective:

Descriptions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 12: Deferred Tax - Recovery of Underlying Assets	1 January 2012
Amendments to FRS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	1 July 2012
Amendments to FRS 19: Employee Benefits	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 27: Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 28: Investments in Associates & Joint Ventures	1 January 2013
FRS 110: Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013
FRS 111: Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
FRS 112: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
FRS 113: Fair Value Measurements	1 January 2013

The management expects that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

*(b) Income recognition*

All income resources are included in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Organisation and the amount income and related expenditure can be reliably measured.

The Organisation's sources of income are subscriptions, job advertisements and conferences.

Subscriptions on membership are taken into account as and when received.

Income from job advertisements is taken into account as and when received.

Income from sponsorship and registration fees for conferences is recognised in statement of comprehensive income upon receipt.

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

*(c) Income tax*

Current income tax liabilities for current and prior periods are recognised at the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities, using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax assets/liabilities are recognised for all deductible taxable temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at:

- (a) the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date; and
- (b) the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Organisation expects, at the statement of financial position date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

The Organisation has no deferred income tax assets/liabilities.

*(d) Financial assets*

Financial assets within the scope of FRS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, in the case when financial assets are not at fair value; they are stated at directly attributable transaction cost.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for selling in the near term. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Organisation has positive intention and ability to hold the assets to maturity. Investments held under this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For investments carried at amortised cost, gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income through the amortisation process.

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

***(d) Financial assets (cont'd)***

Financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income through the amortisation process.

Available-for-sale financial assets are any other financial assets that are not classified in any preceding categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is de-recognised. For quoted investments, fair value is determined by market bid price. For unquoted investments, fair value is determined by using valuation techniques, like discounted cash flow analysis.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition 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 is recognised in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

***(e) Impairment of financial assets***

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that assets.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

*(e) Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)*

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred; the Organisation considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the receivable and default or significant delay in payments.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

Available-for-sale financial assets

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence of impairment include (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, (ii) information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in equity instrument may not be recovered; and (iii) a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its costs. Significant is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, is transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Reversals of impairment losses in respect of equity instruments are not recognised in profit or loss; increase in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.



**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

*(e) Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)*

Available-for-sale financial assets (cont'd)

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on the investment previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

*(f) Receivables*

Receivables are measured in initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate bad and doubtful debts for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The bad and doubtful debts recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed subsequent to initial recognition.

The Organisation has no receivables for the 2012 year.

*(g) Cash and cash equivalents*

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

*(h) Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process. The liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

*(i) Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Organisation has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources economic benefits and will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be established on the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

*(j) Functional and foreign currencies*

(i) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Organisation (the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar, which is the functional currency of the Organisation.

(ii) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rates ruling at that date.

All exchange differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

*(k) Funds accounting*

Accumulated funds are unrestricted funds that can be used in accordance with the Constitution of the Organisation.

**3. MEMBERS' ANNUAL AND ADMISSION FEES**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Members annual fees	80,448	69,254
Members admission fees	6,000	5,800
	<u>86,448</u>	<u>75,054</u>

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**4. CONFERENCE AND EVENTS**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	S\$	S\$
<u>Income</u>		
AA induction course	2,500	2,000
AA symposium 2011	350	23,550
AGM and dinner	1,580	1,420
CA2 module	20,250	15,150
Forums	1,050	1,605
General insurance conference	75,305	67,380
Health insurance conference	65,119	-
Joint professionalism course (SAS/SMU)	17,000	43,800
Joint regional seminar (SAS/SHK)	26,380	20
Life insurance conference	95,250	-
Life protection seminar 2010 (SAS/LIA)	-	1,300
Retirement conference	66,190	-
Social events	250	1,045
	<u>371,224</u>	<u>157,270</u>
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	S\$	S\$
<u>Expenditure</u>		
AA symposium 2011	-	9,389
AGM and dinner	7,829	9,834
CA2 module	12,499	12,444
EAAC	3,135	2,103
Forums	11,378	20,875
General insurance conference	36,423	36,036
Health insurance conference	40,373	-
Joint professionalism course (SAS/SMU)	5,650	13,355
Joint regional seminar (SAS/SHK)	16,918	-
Life insurance conference	50,994	-
Retirement conference	52,774	498
Social events	9,758	16,455
	<u>247,731</u>	<u>120,989</u>
Surplus	<u>123,493</u>	<u>36,281</u>

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**5. OTHER INCOME**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Donations	45	-
Fixed deposit interest	237	1,751
Job advertisements	46,350	31,000
	<u>46,632</u>	<u>32,751</u>

**6. STAFF COSTS**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Salaries and bonuses	68,745	55,024
CPF	9,233	6,869
Other employee benefit expenses	163	87
	<u>78,141</u>	<u>61,980</u>

**7. SURPLUS BEFORE TAX FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

This is arrived at after charging the following:

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Rental expenses	30,816	22,577
Staff costs (Note 6)	78,141	61,980
	<u>78,141</u>	<u>61,980</u>

**8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Tax expense attributable to surplus is made up of:		
- Current year income tax	9,104	-
- Underprovision in respect of prior financial year	2,328	10,805
	<u>11,432</u>	<u>10,805</u>

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)**

The income tax expense on surplus differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax due to the following:

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Surplus before income tax	<u>112,111</u>	<u>32,391</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17%	19,059	5,506
Effects of:		
- Statutory stepped tax exemption	(9,955)	(3,178)
- Others	-	(2,328)
- Under provision in respect of prior financial year	<u>2,328</u>	<u>10,805</u>
	<u><u>11,432</u></u>	<u><u>10,805</u></u>

**9. OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>642</u>

The Organisation has no other receivables that are past due at the statement of financial position date.

**10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Rental deposit	<u>4,800</u>	<u>4,800</u>

**11. DEFERRED EXPENSES**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
EAAC 2013 initial venue deposit	<u>40,554</u>	<u>-</u>

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Cash at bank	314,610	211,365
Fixed deposits	256,908	256,671
	571,518	468,036

Fixed deposit is renewed on annual basis with effective interest rate of 0.10% ~ 0.25% (2011: 0.05 ~ 0.35%).

**13. OTHER PAYABLES**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Other payables	6,134	-
Accruals (Audit fee)	4,000	-
	10,134	-

**14. DEFERRED INCOME**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
Advance subscription fees	14,565	21,088
EAAC 2013 sponsorship	30,000	-
	44,565	21,088

**15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

	<u>2012</u> S\$	<u>2011</u> S\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Loans and receivables		
- Other receivables (Note 9)	-	642
- Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	571,518	468,036
	571,518	468,678
<u>Financial liability</u>		
Financial liability carried at amortised cost		
- Other payables (Note 13)	10,134	-
	10,134	-

**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The Organisation is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The management carried out their financial risks management in accordance with established policies and procedures.

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

**(a) Market risk**

**(i) Currency risk**

The Organisation is not exposed to currency risk as all the balances and transaction are in Singapore dollar.

**(ii) Interest rate risk**

The Organisation is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Organisation does not have any interest bearing financial liabilities at statement of financial position date.

**(iii) Price risk**

The Organisation is not exposed to price risk as it does not hold listed securities.

**(b) Credit risk**

Credit risk is a risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Organisation's exposures to credit risk arise primarily from other receivables.

The Organisation's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increase in credit risk exposure. The Organisation does not need credit term. The receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Organisation's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Organisation has no outstanding financial instruments.

Exposure to credit risk

At the statement of financial position date, the Organisation's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position.

Information regarding receivables is disclosed in Note 9.

The Organisation has no receivables for the 2012 year.



**SINGAPORE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY**  
(Registered under the Registry of Societies)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Organisation will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Organisation's exposure to liquidity risk may arise primarily from mismatches of collections and payments timing.

The Organisation has no exposure to liquidity risk.

The Organisation's liquidity risk management policy is to maintain sufficient liquid financial assets to pay for liabilities that are due in the next twelve months.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Organisation's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual payments:

	<u>2012</u> S\$ One year or less	<u>2011</u> S\$ One year or less
Other payables	<u>10,134</u>	<u>-</u>

**(d) Capital risk**

The Organisation's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Organisation is adequately capitalised and to maintain an optimal capital structure between cash and investments.

Capital is defined as total accumulated surplus from the Organisation's activities.

The Organisation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

**(e) Fair values**

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities at the statement of financial position date approximate the fair values due to the relatively short term maturity of these financial instruments.

**17. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the voting Members on 15 March 2013.