

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)
(UEN: 200910045N)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

(UEN: 200910045N)

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023

	<u>PAGE NO</u>
Directors' Statement	1 - 2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Funds	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 27

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of The Ireland Funds (Singapore) (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

Quek Swee Han
Noorhayati Binte Mohamed Kassim
Creaner Gerard Peter
Gareth John McIlroy
Lee Sze Min

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. None of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the share capital of the Company that is required to be reported pursuant to Section 201(6)(g) of the Singapore Companies Act 1967.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Company is limited by guarantee, there were no shares or debentures in issue in the Company at the end of the financial year.

Share options

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

Independent auditors

The auditors, Robert Yam & Co PAC, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors:



Quek Swee Han
Director/Chairman



Noorhayati Binte Mohamed Kassim
Director

14 June 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBER OF THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)****3****Report on Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of The Ireland Funds (Singapore) (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company 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 Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatements of this information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

4

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

5

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- a. the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with the objectives of the Company as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- b. the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



Robert Yam & Co PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

14 June 2024

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

6

	Note	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	6	514	1,130
Current assets			
Other receivables	7	161,116	7,700
Prepayments		-	53
Cash and bank balances	8	639,826	1,341,024
		800,942	1,348,777
Total assets		801,456	1,349,907
		=====	=====
FUNDS AND LIABILITY			
Funds			
Unrestricted funds			
General fund	9	765,175	1,324,019
Designated contingency fund	9	10,000	10,000
		775,175	1,334,019
Current liability			
Other payables	10	26,281	15,888
Net current assets		774,661	1,332,889
Total liability		26,281	15,888
Net assets		775,175	1,334,019
Total funds and liability		801,456	1,349,907
		=====	=====

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

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023**

7

	Note	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Donations and funds matching grants received	11	610,541	869,443
Other income	12	14,010	8,492
Donations disbursed	13	(915,235)	(238,100)
Event expenses	14	(151,094)	(127,556)
Marketing and sponsorship expenses	15	(8,639)	(2,000)
Administrative expenses	16	(12,772)	(7,749)
Employee benefit expenses	17	(78,135)	(70,135)
Other expenses	18	(17,520)	(15,557)
Net (loss)/profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(558,844)</u> =====	<u>416,838</u> =====

**Statement of Changes in Funds
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Contingency fund S\$	General fund S\$	Total S\$
Balance at 1 January 2022	10,000	907,181	917,181
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	416,838	416,838
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,324,019</u>	<u>1,334,019</u>
Net surplus, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	(558,844)	(558,844)
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>10,000</u> =====	<u>765,175</u> =====	<u>775,175</u> =====

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

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

8

	Note	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before tax		(558,844)	416,838
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Depreciation expense	6	616	830
Interest income	12	(8,279)	(958)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(566,507)	416,710
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
Other receivables		(153,416)	62,278
Prepayments		53	165
Other payables		10,393	(5,022)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		<u>(709,477)</u>	<u>474,131</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest income received		8,279	958
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>8,279</u>	<u>958</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(701,198)	475,089
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,341,024	865,935
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	<u>639,826</u> =====	<u>1,341,024</u> =====

There are no liabilities arising from financing activities. As such, no reconciliation has been prepared.

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

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

1. Corporate Information

The Ireland Fund (Singapore) (the 'Company') was incorporated on 4 June 2009 as a public company limited by guarantee and is domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The registered office is located at 8 Marina Boulevard, #05-02 Marina Bay Financial Centre, Singapore 018981.

The principal activities of the Company are to facilitate donations by individuals and organisations to projects having a charitable purpose in the Republic of Singapore. The Company was registered as a charity under the Charities Act on 31 July 2009. On 20 September 2009, the Company has been approved as an Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") under the Charities Act. The IPC status was renewed on 1 June 2022 for 24 months until 31 May 2024.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 14 June 2024.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") and the related interpretations to SFRS ("INT SFRS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Committee. They are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967.

2.2 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

2. Basis of preparation (cont'd)

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

3. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards that 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 statements, unless otherwise indicated.

3.1 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Computer equipment	3 years

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

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of 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.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

3.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs 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.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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 unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.3 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. At initial recognition, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or financial liability.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

3.3 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments (cont'd):

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

3.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

3.5 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances comprise cash at bank and short-term bank deposits.

3.6 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event, the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

3.7 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of 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. Changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss in the financial year they occur.

3.8 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity such as the Central Provident Fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.

(b) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

3.9 Revenue recognition

The financial reporting standard on revenue from contracts with customers establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, trade discounts, volume rebates and changes to the transaction price arising from modifications), net of any related sales taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient the effects of any significant financing component is not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

- (a) All donations are accounted for either when the cash is received or a written confirmation of the pledge from the donor is received, whichever is earlier.
- (b) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

3.10 Income tax

The Company is a registered Charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

4. Membership guarantee

The Company is a company limited by guarantee whereby every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he or she ceases to be member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributions among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding the sum of S\$10 only.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has 5 (2022: 5) members.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. 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. Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the current year.

6. Plant and equipment

	Computer equipment and software S\$
2023	
Cost	
At 1 January 2022, 31 December 2022, 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	2,948
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	988
Charge for the year	830
At 31 December 2022	1,818
Charge for the year	616
At 31 December 2023	2,434
Net carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	1,130
At 31 December 2023	514

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

17

7. Other receivables

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Donations receivable from:		
- Related parties	94,800	-
- Non-related parties	17,460	7,700
Refundable deposits	28,416	-
Grant receivables	20,440	-
	<u>161,116</u>	<u>7,700</u>
	=====	=====

Donations receivable from non-related parties relate to donations pledged by individuals for the Emerald Campaign held in the current financial year.

Grant receivables relate to funds receivable from the Tote Board for the Emerald Campaign.

As at the end of the reporting year, there were no amounts that were impaired as these receivables have been subsequently collected.

8. Cash and bank balances

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Cash at bank	330,834	1,040,191
Short-term bank deposits	308,992	300,833
	<u>639,826</u>	<u>1,341,024</u>
	=====	=====

The short-term bank deposits mature within 3 months (2022: 1.5 months) from the end of financial year and earn interest at a rate of 0.9% to 3.00% (2022: 0.2% to 2.95%) per annum.

9. Unrestricted Funds*General fund*

This fund is used to pay for operating costs and granting donations to charitable projects.

Contingency fund

This is a designated fund used to cover unexpected liabilities and the deductible under the Company's insurance policy.

10. Other payables

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Accrued expenses	26,281	15,888
	<u>26,281</u>	<u>15,888</u>
	=====	=====

11. Donations received

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Tax deductible receipts	364,681	392,577
Non tax-deductible receipts	225,420	239,560
Funds matching grants	20,440	237,306
	<u>610,541</u>	<u>869,443</u>
	=====	=====

Included in the above are donations from related parties amounting to S\$163,232 (2022: S\$184,938), as disclosed in Note 19.

Funds matching grants of S\$20,440 (2022: S\$237,306) were awarded by Tote board through Enhanced Fund-Raising programme.

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

19

12. Other income

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Interest income	8,279	958
Young Leaders membership fee	400	900
Sponsorship	1,300	-
Donations-in-kind	4,031	6,634
	<u>14,010</u>	<u>8,492</u>
	=====	=====

13. Donations disbursed

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Assisi Hospice	150,000	-
Autism Association Eden Senior School	100,000	-
Blackwater Opera Valley Festival *	50,000	-
Boys Town	70,000	-
Down Syndrome Association (Singapore)	-	50,000
Embassy of Ireland	10,000	-
Gaelic Dragons Dragon Boat Team	-	6,100
Gaelic Junior Lions Football Club	4,000	-
Gaelic Lions Football Club	5,000	-
Hope House	94,000	-
Irish Inspirational Dance	15,000	-
LASALLE College of Arts	75,195	7,000
Rainbow Centre, Singapore	-	50,000
Singapore Institute of Technology – The Tan Mui Eng Bursary	102,000	-
Singapore Institute of Technology – The Ireland Funds (Singapore) Allied Research Grant	80,000	-
Singapore Association for Mental Health	150,000	-
Singapore Council of Women's Organisations Star Shelter	-	50,000
Singapore Irish Rugby Club	5,000	-
SPD (formerly known as Society for Physically Disabled)	-	50,000
Special Olympics Singapore	-	15,000
St. Patrick's School – Gaelic Football	-	10,000
SCWO Star Shelter	5,040	-
	<u>915,235</u>	<u>238,100</u>
	=====	=====

*This amount was wholly spent for beneficiaries in Singapore.

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

20

14. Event expenses

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Event management and stage setting	50,693	33,315
Miscellaneous	20,403	4,658
Printing cost	2,837	2,793
Prizes	4,770	11,225
Entertainment	4,121	7,253
Meal and hotel cost	61,084	59,445
Beverage and drinks	7,185	8,867
	<u>151,094</u>	<u>127,556</u>
	=====	=====

15. Marketing and sponsorship expenses

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Marketing and sponsorship expenses	8,639	2,000
	<u>8,639</u>	<u>2,000</u>
	=====	=====

16. Administrative expenses

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Auditors' remuneration	6,155	5,037
Professional fees	4,050	1,000
Secretarial fees	2,567	1,712
	<u>12,772</u>	<u>7,749</u>
	=====	=====

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

21

17. Employee benefits expense

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Salaries, bonuses and allowances:		
- other employee	78,000	70,000
Other short-term benefits		
- other employee	135	135
	<u>78,135</u>	<u>70,135</u>
	=====	=====

18. Other expenses

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Bank charges	432	139
Insurance	3,418	2,696
Printing and stationery	584	58
Sundry expenses	13,086	12,664
	<u>17,520</u>	<u>15,557</u>
	=====	=====

19. Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Donations from:		
- Companies related to a director	1,000	1,000
- Directors	128,845	183,938
	<u>129,845</u>	<u>184,938</u>
	=====	=====
Payment made on behalf by	33,387	-
	=====	=====

19. Related party transactions (cont'd)

The above related party transactions are represented by:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Tax-deductible receipts		
- Donations	60,150	112,200
- Auction Prizes	219	788
- Table Sales	51,000	51,000
	<u>111,369</u>	<u>163,988</u>
Non tax-deductible receipts		
- Donations	295	250
- Auction Prizes	18,181	20,100
- Raffle Draw	-	600
	<u>129,845</u>	<u>184,938</u>
	=====	=====

20. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following categories of financial assets and liabilities:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Other receivables	161,116	7,700
Cash and bank balances	639,826	1,341,024
	<u>800,942</u>	<u>1,348,724</u>
	=====	=====
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other payables	26,281	15,888
	=====	=====

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

21. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The board of directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for managing each of these risks on an informal basis. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices and monitored by senior management staff.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company'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 Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Company are other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The Company minimises credit risk by dealing only with high credit quality counterparties.

As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

For expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets, the three-stage approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is used to measure the impairment allowance. Under this approach the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. However, a simplified approach is permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component, such as trade receivables. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12-month ECL, unless the assets are considered credit impaired.

21. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

For credit risk on other receivables an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has no exposure to credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

The Company's financial liabilities, which comprise other payables, mature within 12 months from the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

22. Fair value of assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of other receivables, cash and bank balances and other payables are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short-term nature.

23. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to ensure that adequate balances are maintained to meet the objectives and to avoid any financial difficulty. The Company's overall strategy remained unchanged from 2022.

The management makes recommendations based upon operating budgets and the inherent risks at least annually to the board of directors on the level of balances that need to be maintained to achieve this objective.

23. Capital management (cont'd)

At the end of the reporting period, the accumulated funds amounted to S\$775,175 (2022: S\$1,334,019) and cash and cash equivalents exceeded current liability by S\$613,545 (2022: S\$1,325,136).

24. Events occurring after the reporting period

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the following donations were granted or pledged to charitable projects that are for the benefit of the community in Singapore as a whole:

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Assisi Hospice	-	150,000
Autism Association Eden Senior School	30,000	-
Autism Resource Centre	20,000	-
Gaelic Dragons Dragon Boat Club	10,000	-
HopeHouse Ltd	-	44,000
LASALLE College of the Arts	67,000	72,850
New Life Stories	30,000	-
Singapore Association for Mental Health	-	150,000
Singapore Institute of Technology	55,000	182,000
St Andrews Autism Centre	135,000	-
Tanglin Rugby Club	9,000	-
	<u>356,000</u>	<u>598,850</u>
	=====	=====

25. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of these standards does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the disclosures or on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

25. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards (cont'd)

FRSs effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 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

26. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

For the future reporting years certain new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Committee and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the Company for future reporting years are listed below. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any significant modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

The Company has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Company that have been issued but not yet effective.

26. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (cont'd)

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 116 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 7 and FRS 107: Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS21 The Effects Of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

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

The annexed detailed profit and loss account does not form part of the audited statutory accounts and therefore it is not covered by the independent auditor's report. It is not necessary to file the detailed profit and loss account with the Accounting & Corporate Regulatory Authority.

THE IRELAND FUNDS (SINGAPORE)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Detailed Profit and Loss Account
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2023

	2023 S\$	2022 S\$
Donations received and funds matching grants received	610,541	869,443
Less: Donations disbursed	(915,235)	238,100
Donation (deficits)/surplus after disbursement	(304,694)	631,343
Add: Other income		
Interest income	8,279	958
Young Leaders membership fee	400	900
Sponsorship	1,300	-
Donations-in-kind	4,031	6,634
	14,010	8,492
Total (loss)/income - net	(290,684)	639,835
Less: Administrative expenses		
Audit fee	6,155	5,037
Professional fees	4,050	1,000
Secretarial fees	2,567	1,712
	12,772	7,749
Less: Other expenses		
Bank charges	432	139
Event expenses	151,094	127,556
Insurance	3,418	2,696
Printing and stationery	584	58
Salaries, CPF and SDF	78,135	70,135
Marketing and sponsorship expenses	8,639	2,000
Others	13,086	12,664
	255,388	215,248
Total expenses	268,160	222,997
(Loss)/profit for the year	(558,844)	416,838