

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

UEN: S86SS0040A
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Financial Statements
31 December 2024



Royalty
Public Accounting Corporation

Contents

Statement by the Management Committee	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2-4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9-25

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

In the opinion of the Management Committee:

- 1) the accompanying financial statements of Nanyang Technological University Alumni Club (the "Club") are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Club as at 31 December 2024 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Club for the financial year then ended.
- 2) the accounting and other records required by the Societies Regulations enacted under the Act to be kept by the Club have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of those regulations.

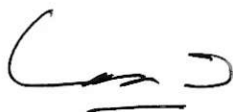
On behalf of the Management Committee



LAU CHOK YEE JEROME
President



LEE WEE LIAM WILLIAM
Honorary General Secretary



LOKE HIP MENG TOMMY
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore

Date: 10 APR 2025



Royalty
Public Accounting Corporation

忠众泰和会计师事务所
新加坡注册会计师

2 Venture Drive
#11-05 Vision Exchange
Singapore 608526

UEN 201917165N
Incorporated with limited liability

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nanyang Technological University Alumni Club (the "Club"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Club as at 31 December 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the Act) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Club as at 31 December 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Club 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 Club 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 Management Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Management Committee.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Responsibilities of the Management Committee for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Management Committee's responsibilities include overseeing the Club'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 Club's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Committee.

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Club'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 Club to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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


ROYALTY PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore

Date: 10 APR 2025

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Fund			
Accumulated fund		<u>(623,324)</u>	<u>(448,345)</u>
Represented by:			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	80,286	106,283
Right-of-use asset	5	<u>9,738</u>	<u>26,432</u>
		<u>90,024</u>	<u>132,715</u>
Current assets			
Subscription receivables	6	8,299	48,707
Other receivables	7	128,185	97,091
Fixed deposits	8	1,837,381	1,999,859
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>144,367</u>	<u>134,983</u>
		<u>2,118,232</u>	<u>2,280,640</u>
Less: Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	176,871	134,528
Deferred income	10	2,644,375	2,699,808
Lease liabilities	5	<u>10,334</u>	<u>17,030</u>
		<u>2,831,580</u>	<u>2,851,366</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(713,348)</u>	<u>(570,726)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,334)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(623,324)</u>	<u>(448,345)</u>

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

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	\$	\$
Income			
Members' subscriptions		519,851	519,240
Members' entrance fees		25,810	40,502
Facilities and activities income		61,657	50,964
Interest income	11	63,537	63,336
Sponsorship		2,050	-
Government grants		1,459	2,087
Miscellaneous income		<u>4,297</u>	<u>4,848</u>
Total income		<u>678,661</u>	<u>680,977</u>
Expenditure			
Staff costs	12	257,837	312,919
Other expenses	13	122,540	88,366
Club activities	14	427,953	417,106
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	27,635	22,100
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	5	16,694	16,694
Interest on lease liability	5	<u>981</u>	<u>1,810</u>
Total expenses		<u>853,640</u>	<u>858,995</u>
Deficit before tax		<u>(174,979)</u>	<u>(178,018)</u>
Income tax expense	15	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deficit and total comprehensive loss for the financial year		<u><u>(174,979)</u></u>	<u><u>(178,018)</u></u>

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

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Accumulated fund \$
Balance at 1 January 2023	(270,327)
Net deficit and total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<u>(178,018)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>(448,345)</u>
Balance at 1 January 2024	(448,345)
Net deficit and total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<u>(174,979)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>(623,324)</u>

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

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Deficit for the year		(174,979)	(178,018)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	27,635	22,100
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	5	16,694	16,694
Interest income		(63,537)	(63,336)
Interest on lease liability		981	1,810
Provision for impairment of receivables		108	2,809
		<u>(193,098)</u>	<u>(197,941)</u>
Change in working capital:			
Subscription receivables		40,300	(4,452)
Other receivables		(22,666)	20,068
Deferred income		(55,433)	(11,209)
Trade and other payables		<u>42,343</u>	<u>23,917</u>
Cash used in operations		(188,554)	(169,617)
Interest received		<u>55,109</u>	<u>44,605</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(133,445)</u>	<u>(125,012)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment		<u>(1,638)</u>	<u>(112,226)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(1,638)</u>	<u>(112,226)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liability		(17,030)	(16,202)
Lease interest		<u>(981)</u>	<u>(1,810)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(18,011)</u>	<u>(18,012)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents			
Net change during the year		(153,094)	(255,250)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>2,134,842</u>	<u>2,390,092</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>1,981,748</u>	<u>2,134,842</u>
Comprised of:			
Fixed deposits		1,837,381	1,999,859
Cash and bank balances		<u>144,367</u>	<u>134,983</u>
		<u>1,981,748</u>	<u>2,134,842</u>

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

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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

1. General information

Nanyang Technological University Alumni Club (the “Club”) is a society registered under the Societies Act 1966 and domiciled in Singapore. Its registered address is located at 11 Slim Barracks Rise, #05-03, Executive Centre, Singapore 138664.

The principal activities of the Club are to promote a sense of belonging and identity among its members and to provide opportunities for members to foster friendship and engage in social, cultural, and academic activities.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Going concern

The financial statements of the Club have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the net current liabilities as at 31 December 2024 of \$713,348 (2023: \$570,726) and the deficit on the accumulated fund of \$623,324 (2023: \$448,345).

The Management is of the opinion that as long as the Club continues to adhere to the terms and conditions and of the Settlement and Termination of Lease agreement with NTU, the risk of being obliged to refund to NTU the prepaid entrance fees disclosed in Note 10 is minimal.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Club have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Societies Act, Cap.311 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”). The financial statements, which are presented in Singapore dollar (“\$”), have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires the Management Committee to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Club’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting 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 income and expenditure during the financial year.

2.3 Adoption of new and revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Club has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Club and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Club.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective**

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and FRS 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	1 January 2026
FRS 118 <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:</i>	1 January 2027
FRS 119 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and FRS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.5 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of 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 manner intended by the Management Committee. 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 plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Renovation	5 years

The carrying value 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 value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, 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 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.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Club assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Club 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.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)

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.

2.8 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Club 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 measurements

Investments in debt instruments

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.8 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Club 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 Club's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Club has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition

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 has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Club becomes a party to the contractual provision of the financial instrument. The Club 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.

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 profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Club 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 Club 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.

For subscription receivables, the Club applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Club does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

For other receivables, fixed deposits and cash and bank balances, the Club applies the general approach and measures the credit loss provision at an amount equal to 12-month expected loss if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and unpledged fixed deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Club makes contribution to the Central Provident Fund 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.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.12 Leases

The Club 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.

(a) As lessee

The Club applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Club recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Club 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 remeasurement 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.

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Club recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Club 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.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Club expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to the customer. Revenue is recognised when the Club satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good 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 revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Members' subscriptions

The Club provides membership services to its members. Members' subscriptions are recognised as income in the period to which the fees relates.

Members' entrance fees

Members' entrance fees are recognised from the date in which the member is admitted.

Facilities and activities income

Facilities and activities income is recognised when the services are rendered at a point in time and the amount of revenue and costs of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.14 Government grants

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

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.

2. Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

2.15 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Management Committee 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4. Plant and equipment

	Furniture & fittings	Office Equipment	Renovation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	1,299	61,012	-	62,311
Additions	26,478	3,408	82,340	112,226
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	27,777	64,420	82,340	174,537
At 1 January 2024	27,777	64,420	82,340	174,537
Additions	722	916	-	1,638
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	28,499	65,336	82,340	176,175
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 1 Jan 2023	307	45,847	-	46,154
Depreciation	4,783	6,338	10,979	22,100
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	5,090	52,185	10,979	68,254
At 1 Jan 2024	5,090	52,185	10,979	68,254
Depreciation	5,582	5,585	16,468	27,635
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	10,672	57,770	27,447	95,889
Carrying Amount				
At 31 December 2023	22,687	12,235	71,361	106,283
At 31 December 2024	17,827	7,566	54,893	80,286

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**5. Lease liabilities**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current:		
Lease liabilities	10,334	17,030
Non-current:		
Lease liabilities	-	10,334
	<u>10,334</u>	<u>27,364</u>

Company as a lessee

The Club has a lease for a term of three years for premises known as “Chill@5” which is used by members as a multi-purpose lounge with a meeting room, studio, co-working space and chill corners.

a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets

	Premises \$
At 1 January 2023	43,126
Depreciation	<u>(16,694)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>26,432</u>
At 1 January 2024	26,432
Additions	-
Depreciation	<u>(16,694)</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>9,738</u>

b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16,694	16,694
Interest expense on lease liabilities	981	1,810
Lease expense not capitalised in lease liabilities:		
- Expense relating to short-term leases	<u>2,238</u>	<u>1,730</u>
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>19,913</u>	<u>20,234</u>

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

6. Subscription receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Subscription receivables	17,800	58,100
Less: Provision for impairment	<u>(9,501)</u>	<u>(9,393)</u>
	<u>8,299</u>	<u>48,707</u>

Subscription receivables from members are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally on 30-day terms in both years. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Subscription receivables are subscriptions due from many members and individually small in value. The Club applies a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) using a lifetime ECLs provision for subscription receivables. To measure ECLs on a collective basis, subscription receivables are grouped on days past due. The Club has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for any current and forward-looking factors affecting the ability of the members to settle the subscriptions. Subscription receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The movement on the provision for impairment of subscription receivables is as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
At the beginning of the year	9,393	6,584
Provision for the year	108	2,809
Written off against receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At the end of the year	<u>9,501</u>	<u>9,393</u>

7. Other receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Refundable deposits	22,500	22,500
Prepayments	64,919	40,944
Interest receivable	37,641	29,213
Event and other receivables	<u>3,125</u>	<u>4,434</u>
	<u>128,185</u>	<u>97,091</u>

8. Fixed deposits

Fixed deposits earn interest rates ranging from 2.55% to 3.8% (2023: 0.35% to 3.80%) per annum during the year.

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

9. Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Accrued licence fee	76,355	76,762
Other accruals	31,389	27,579
Sundry creditors	68,742	23,972
GST (refundable)/payable	(1,215)	4,615
Deposits received from members	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>
	<u>176,871</u>	<u>134,528</u>

10. Deferred income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Deferred entrance fees	2,640,024	2,651,568
Deferred members' subscriptions	2,751	47,264
Deferred income- others	<u>1,600</u>	<u>976</u>
	<u>2,644,375</u>	<u>2,699,808</u>

Deferred entrance fees represent the entrance fees for 3,000 new ordinary members at \$888 each prepaid by Nanyang Technological University ("NTU"). The amount will be recognised as income upon nomination by NTU for targeted members to utilise membership entrance fees. Thirteen nominations of members were made during the financial year (2023: 14). The Management is of the opinion that so long as the Club continues to adhere to the terms and conditions of the settlement and termination of lease agreement, the risk to refund the prepaid entrance fees by NTU is minimal.

11. Interest income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Fixed deposit interest	<u>63,537</u>	<u>63,336</u>
	<u>63,537</u>	<u>63,336</u>

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

12. Staff costs

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Salaries and bonus	219,263	269,121
CPF Contributions	36,956	42,050
SDL and FWL	532	623
Staff welfare	861	549
Medical fee	225	576
	<u>257,837</u>	<u>312,919</u>

13. Other expenses

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Advertisements	859	1,487
Audit fee	5,452	5,400
Allowance for impairment of subscription receivables	108	2,809
Bad debts written off	9,617	-
Bank charges	8,862	7,947
Cleaning	1,410	1,030
Clerical and intern services	24,696	28,265
General expenses	4,893	204
Hardware and software	4,539	12,733
Incentive and commission	4,876	897
Insurance	5,543	5,449
Permits and licences	1,067	1,067
Postage and stamps	1,577	1,278
Printing and stationery	4,890	1,492
Professional fee	28,280	800
Rental of equipment	2,238	1,730
Repair and maintenance	1,356	2,655
Small value assets written off	736	1,296
Social and hospitality	2,788	3,442
Telephone	3,662	4,464
Transport	893	887
Training and development	1,400	150
Website charges	2,798	2,884
	<u>122,540</u>	<u>88,366</u>

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

14. Club activities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Licence fee- use of clubhouse	350,000	350,000
Association subscriptions	-	150
Club decorations	-	1,145
Convocation sponsorship	-	1,060
Events and others	47,834	47,742
Members benefits	5,908	147
General member supplies	12,829	7,327
Publications	770	649
Membership drive	10,612	8,886
	<u>427,953</u>	<u>417,106</u>

15. Income tax

No tax income is payable for the year because the Club has adequate unabsorbed tax losses available to offset against the interest income for the year.

Reconciliation between the income tax expense on the results for the year and that determined by applying the Singapore standard tax rate is as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Deficit before tax	<u>(174,979)</u>	<u>(178,018)</u>
Income tax using the statutory tax rate of 17% (2023: 17%)	(29,746)	(30,263)
Adjustments:		
Non-taxable income	(104,571)	(104,994)
Non-deductible expenses	145,119	146,029
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	<u>(10,802)</u>	<u>(10,772)</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The specific provisions in Section 11 (1) of the Income Tax Act are applicable to the ascertainment of the income of the Club. The Club is not deemed to be carrying on a business for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 since 50% of more of its gross receipts on a revenue account are received from its members. In such instance, any surplus accruing to members from subscriptions, contributions and charges paid by them will not be regarded as income and only income derived from dealings with non-members (i.e. interest income) is taxable.

As at 31 December 2024, the Club has unutilised tax losses amounting to approximately \$1,000 (2023: \$64,000) which may, subject to the provisions of the Singapore Income Tax Act, be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to the uncertainty of its recoverability.

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

16. Financial instruments by category

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

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Subscription receivables	8,299	48,707
Other receivables	63,266	56,147
Fixed deposits	1,837,381	1,999,859
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>144,367</u>	<u>134,983</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>2,053,313</u>	<u>2,239,696</u>
 <u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Trade and other payables	176,486	128,313
Lease liabilities	<u>10,334</u>	<u>27,364</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>186,820</u>	<u>155,677</u>

17. Financial risk management

The Management Committee continually monitors the Club's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Club's activities. The Club has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The effective interest rates for the fixed deposits at the end of the year are stated in Note 8.

The Club does not account for any fixed rate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect income or expenditure.

Liquidity risk

In the management of liquidity risk, the Management Committee monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate to finance the Club's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The Club's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are due within 1 year or on demand.

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ALUMNI CLUB

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

17. Financial risk management (cont.)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Club as and when they fall due. The Club's exposure to credit risk is primarily attributable to its subscription and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. For bank balances and fixed deposits, the Club minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating banks.

Members' subscriptions are individually small in value and spread across a large number of member counterparties. The Club is not exposed to any material credit risk to any single member. There are sanctions under the Club's constitution regarding delayed payment and non-payment of subscriptions. Management reviews the receivables balance on a regular basis and undertakes an exercise to suspend members for non-payments.

Fair value

The carrying amounts of the current financial assets and current financial liabilities reported in the statement of financial position approximate their fair values because they are short-term in nature or repriced frequently.

Capital risk

The Club's main objectives when managing its fund are to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal fund to cover the expected cash requirements of the Club.

The Club manages its fund by regularly monitoring its current and future liquidity requirements. The Club is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

18. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue by the Management Committee on 10 APR 2025.