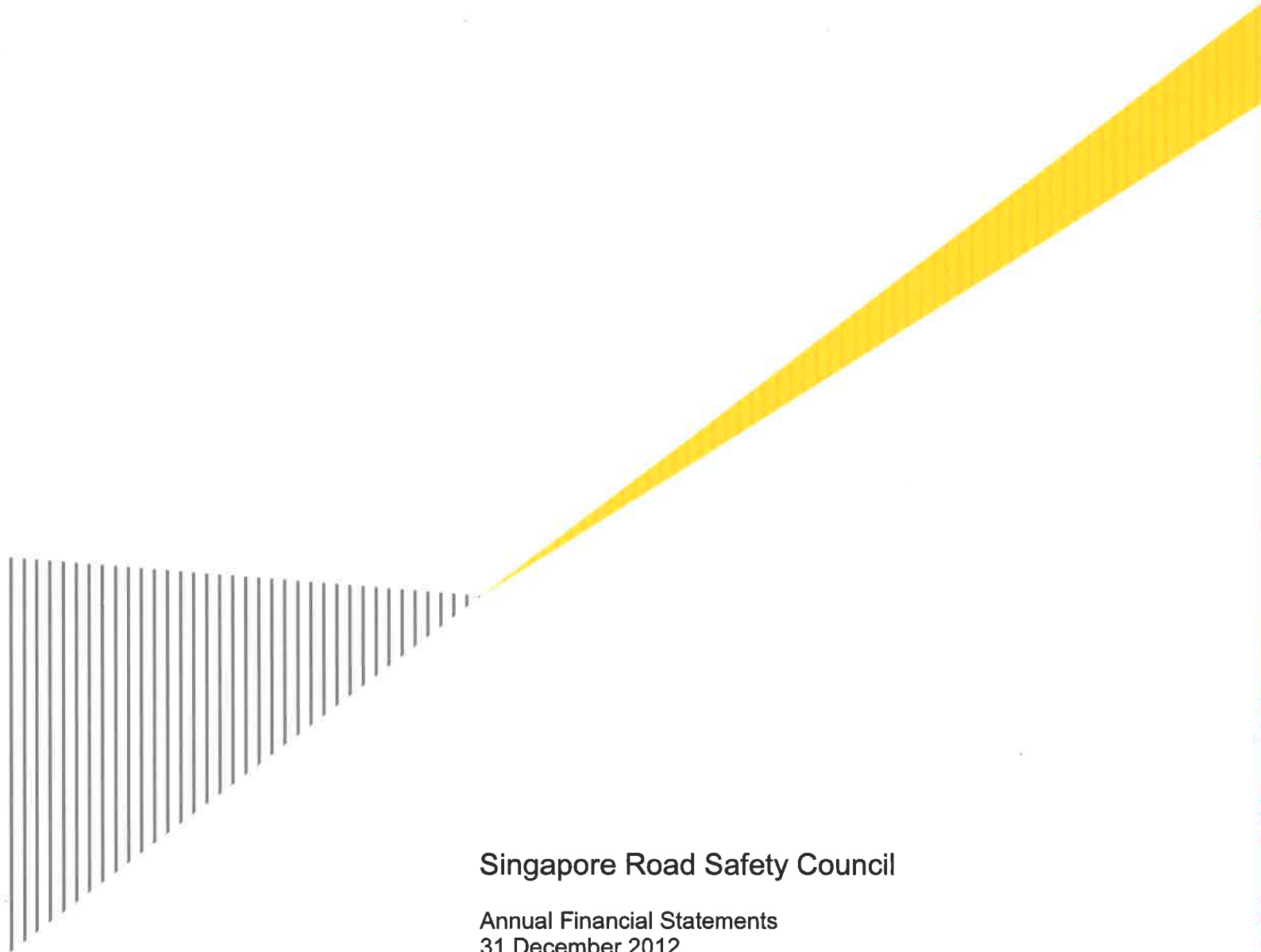


Unique Entity Number: T09SS0253D



**Singapore Road Safety Council**

Annual Financial Statements  
31 December 2012

# Singapore Road Safety Council

## General Information

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### Registration

The Singapore Road Safety Council (the "Council") was established by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 9 December 2009. The Council is registered as a charity under the Charities Act (Chapter 37) and the Societies Act (Chapter 331) (Unique Entity Number T09SS0253D).

### Board of Management Committee

#### Chairman

Mr Bernard Tay

#### Vice Chairman

Asso Prof Gopinath Menon

### Members

Mr Cheang Keng Keong	Commander of Traffic Police
Dr Chin Kian Keong	
Ms Tan Kheng Hwee	Hon Treasurer, Finance/HR Committee
Mr Poh Kay Ping	Chairman of Fundraising Committee
Mr Abu Bakar Moosa	Chairman of Audit Committee
Mr Chia Chor Leong	
Asso Prof Chin Hoong Chor	Chairman of Research Committee
Mr Ng Yeow Boon	Senior Director of Policy and Operations Division of Ministry of Home Affairs

### Registered Office

Traffic Police Department  
10 Ubi Avenue 3  
Singapore 408865

### Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

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**Singapore Road Safety Council**

**Statement by Management Committee**

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We, Bernard Tay, Asso Prof Gopinath Menon, Tan Kheng Hwee, being the three members of Singapore Road Safety Council, do hereby state that, in our opinion:

- (i) The accompanying balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and cash flow statement together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 December 2012 and the results of the activity, changes in fund and cash flows of the Council for the financial year then ended, and,
- (ii) At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Mr Bernard Tay  
Chairman



Asso Prof Gopinath Menon  
Vice-Chairman



Ms Tan Kheng Hwee  
Hon Treasurer, Finance/HR Committee

## **Singapore Road Safety Council**

### **Independent Auditor's Report For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2012**

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report To the Member of Singapore Road Safety Council**

##### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Singapore Road Safety Council (the "Council"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2012, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and cash flow statement for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

##### *Management Committee's responsibility for the financial statements*

The Management Committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and the Societies Act, Chapter 331) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

##### *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 risk 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 governing council, 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.

**Singapore Road Safety Council**

**Independent Auditor's Report  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2012**

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**Independent Auditor's Report To the Member of Singapore Road Safety Council**

*Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the Act, Charities Act, Cap. 37 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, so as to present fairly, in all material aspects, the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 December 2012 and of the results, changes in fund and cash flows of the Council for the financial year ended on that date.

*Other matter*

The financial statements of Singapore Road Safety Council for the financial year ended 31 December 2011, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 26 March 2012.

**Report in other legal and regulatory requirements**

In our opinion,

- (a) the accounting and other records required by regulations enacted under the Act to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with those regulations.

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

- (b) The use of donation moneys was not in accordance with the objectives of the Council as required under regulation 16 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



Ernst & Young LLP

Public Accountants and  
Certified Public Accountants

Singapore

**26 MAR 2013**

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
<b>Income</b>			
Donations		1,499,444	1,744,750
Government grants		25,000	333,000
Sponsorships		1,234	—
Other income		3,690	3,876
	7	<u>1,529,368</u>	<u>2,081,626</u>
<b>Resources expended</b>			
Administrative expenses		346,636	191,935
Cost of fund-raising activities		—	126,158
Charitable expenses	8	784,135	1,292,434
Donations	9	39,780	110,952
	8	<u>1,170,551</u>	<u>1,721,479</u>
<b>Net surplus for the financial year</b>		<u>358,817</u>	<u>360,147</u>

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Balance Sheet As At 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Equipment	3	13,108	6,989
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables and deposits		105,453	47,571
Prepaid operating expenses		1,244	11
Cash and cash equivalents		1,431,352	1,433,742
		1,538,049	1,481,324
<b>Total assets</b>		1,551,157	1,488,313
<b>Unrestricted fund</b>			
		1,407,618	1,048,801
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Obligation under finance lease	6	1,861	–
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals	5	140,283	439,512
Obligation under finance lease	6	1,395	–
<b>Total liabilities</b>		143,539	439,512
<b>Total unrestricted fund and liabilities</b>		1,551,157	1,488,313

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**Singapore Road Safety Council**

**Statement of Changes in Fund  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2012**

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	<b>Unrestricted Fund \$</b>
<b>2012</b>	
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2012</b>	1,048,801
Surplus for the financial year representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	358,817
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2012</b>	<u>1,407,618</u>
<b>2011</b>	
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2011</b>	688,654
Surplus for the financial year representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	360,147
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2011</b>	<u>1,048,801</u>

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*



**Singapore Road Safety Council****Cash Flow Statement  
For the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2012**

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus for the financial year	358,817	360,147
Adjustment for:-		
Depreciation	6,407	2,978
<b>Operating surplus before working capital changes</b>	<u>365,224</u>	<u>363,125</u>
Increase in other receivables, deposits and prepaid operating expenses	(59,115)	(75,371)
Decrease in other payables and accruals	(299,229)	(799,373)
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>	<u>6,880</u>	<u>(511,619)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activity</b>		
Purchase of equipment	(8,339)	(1,543)
<b>Net cash used in investing activity</b>	<u>(8,339)</u>	<u>(1,543)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activity</b>		
Repayment of obligations under finance lease	(931)	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activity</b>	<u>(931)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(2,390)	(483,162)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	1,433,742	1,916,904
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year</b>	<u>1,431,352</u>	<u>1,433,742</u>

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012

---

#### 1. General Information

The Singapore Road Safety Council ("SRSC" or the "Council") was established by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 9 December 2009. The Council is registered as a charity under the Charities Act (Chapter 37) and the Societies Act (Chapter 331) (Unique Entity Number T09SS0253D).

The objectives of the Council consist of promoting public awareness of and concern about road safety; studying, developing and improving road safety measures suitable for adoption by the public; and encouraging the adoption of these measures by the public.

The Council has been designated as an Institution of Public Character (IPC) under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 (the Income Tax Act) since its foundation date. If the Council fails to meet the conditions set for the conferment of IPC status, such IPC status may be revoked without prior notice.

Upon dissolution of the Council, the remaining funds shall be donated to other charitable organisations which have been designated as IPCs under the Income Tax Act and registered under the Charities Act (Chapter 37).

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements, which are presented in Singapore dollars ("SGD" or "\$"), have been prepared on historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

##### 2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Council has adopted all the new and revised standards and Interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.

##### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i>	1 July 2012
Revised FRS 19 <i>Employee Benefits</i>	1 January 2013
FRS 113 <i>Fair Value Measurements</i>	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 107 <i>Disclosures - Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>	1 January 2013
INT FRS 120 <i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 101 - <i>Government Loans</i>	1 January 2013

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

##### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>	
Improvements to FRSs 2012		
- Amendment to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	1	January 2013
- Amendment to FRS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>	1	January 2013
- Amendment to FRS 32 <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i>	1	January 2013
- Amendment to FRS 34 <i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>	1	January 2013
- Amendment to FRS 101 <i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i>		1 January 2013
Revised FRS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>		1 January 2014
Revised FRS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>		1 January 2014
FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>		1 January 2014
FRS 111 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>		1 January 2014
FRS 112 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>		1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 32 <i>Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>		1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>		1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 111 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>		1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 112 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>		1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> , FRS 111 <i>Joint Arrangements</i> and FRS 112 <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities - Transition Guidance</i>		1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 27, <i>Investment Entities</i>		1 January 2014

Except for the Amendments to FRS 1, the Management Committee 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. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of the Amendments to FRS 1 is described below.

#### Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

The Amendments to FRS 1 changes the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income. Items that could be reclassified to profit or loss at a future point in time would be presented separately from items which will never be reclassified. As the Amendments only affect the presentations of items that are already recognised in OCI, the Council does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance upon adoption of this standard.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.4 Significant accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of the Council's financial statements requires the Management Committee to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below when: The Council based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements was prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Council. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

- **Depreciation of equipment**

The cost of equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' useful lives. The Management Committee estimated the useful lives of these assets to be within 3 to 5 years. The carrying amount of the Council's equipment at 31 December 2012 was \$13,108 (2011: \$6,989). Changes in the expected level of usage could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

**2.5 Equipment**

All items of equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Office equipment	-	3 years
Motor vehicle	-	5 years

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income or expenditure in the year the asset is derecognised.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Council assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Council 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 to sell 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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in income or expenditure 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.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. 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 the income or expenditure unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

**2.7 Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Council determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through income or expenditure, directly attributable transaction costs.

**Subsequent measurement - loans and receivables**

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in income or expenditure when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

**Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in income or expenditure.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.7 Financial assets (continued)**

**Regular way purchase or sale of a financial asset**

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. 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.

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**2.9 Impairment of financial assets**

The Council assesses at each end of the balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

**Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Council first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Council determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

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 asset's 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 the income or expenditure.

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 Council considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor 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 the income or expenditure.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.10 Provisions**

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

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date 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.

**2.11 Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Council determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of other financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

**Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

**Other financial liabilities**

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in income or expenditure when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in income or expenditure.

**2.12 Employee benefits**

**(a) Defined contribution plans**

The Council participates in the national pension scheme, the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), a defined contribution pension scheme as defined by the laws in Singapore. Contributions to national pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

**(b) Employee leave entitlement**

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to balance sheet date.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**2.13 Income recognition**

Income from donations is generally taken up on a receipt basis. An accrual is made only when the Council has received a commitment from the donor and there is reasonable assurance that the donation will be received, in which case, the donation income is recognised on an accrual basis.

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

The Council recognises its sponsorship income as revenue. The revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received.

**2.14 Government Grants**

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

**2.15 Related parties**

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Council if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint control over the Council;
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the Council; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Council or a parent of the Council.
- (b) An entity is related to the Council if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Council are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Council or an entity related to the Council. If the Council is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Council;
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
  - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).



**Singapore Road Safety Council**

**Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012**

**3. Equipment**

	<b>Office equipment \$</b>	<b>Computer \$</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
<b>Cost:</b>			
At 1 January 2011	2,724	7,171	9,895
Additions	–	1,543	1,543
At 31 December 2011 and 1 January 2012	2,724	8,714	11,438
Additions	6,300	6,226	12,526
At 31 December 2012	9,024	14,940	23,964
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>			
At 1 January 2011	276	1,195	1,471
Depreciation charge for the financial year	545	2,433	2,978
At 31 December 2011 and 1 January 2012	821	3,628	4,449
Depreciation charge for the financial year	1,595	4,812	6,407
At 31 December 2012	2,416	8,440	10,856
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>			
At 31 December 2012	6,608	6,500	13,108
At 31 December 2011	1,903	5,086	6,989

Assets held under finance leases

During the financial year, the Council acquired equipment with an aggregate cost of \$4,187 (2011: \$Nil) by means of finance lease. The carrying amount of equipment held under finance lease at balance sheet date was \$3,489 (2011: \$Nil).

**4. Deferred government grants**

	<b>2012 \$</b>	<b>2011 \$</b>
At 1 January	–	308,000
Grants received	–	–
Amount accreted to income or expenditure	–	(308,000)
At 31 December	–	–

The deferred government grants in 2011 were given to the Council as a one-off grant for the Anti-Drink Drive 2010 programme.

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012

#### 5. Other payables and accruals

Other payables and accruals by programmes are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Anti-Drink Drive	–	289,387
Road Courtesy Campaign	10,352	669
Shell Traffic Games	42,529	110
Ride Safe Campaign	–	6,366
Safe Roads Singapore Campaign	–	4,869
Safe Roads SG Gala Dinner	–	114,814
Road Safety Education Programme	15,542	321
Others	71,860	22,976
	<u>140,283</u>	<u>439,512</u>
Add: Obligation under finance lease (Note 6)	3,256	–
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	<u>143,539</u>	<u>439,512</u>

#### 6. Finance leases commitments

The Council has finance lease for an item of equipment. Future minimum lease payments under finance lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	2012		2011	
	Minimum payment \$	Present value of payment \$	Minimum Payment \$	Present value of payment \$
Within one year	1,584	1,395	–	–
After one year but not more than five years	2,112	1,861	–	–
Total minimum lease payments	<u>3,696</u>	<u>3,256</u>	–	–
Less: Amounts representing finance charges	(440)	–	–	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>3,256</u>	<u>3,256</u>	–	–

#### 7. Income tax expense

The Council has been approved as an Institution of Public Character under Section 37 (3) (c) of the Income Tax Act up to 20 January 2014. The Council is registered as a charity under the Charities Act (Cap. 37).

The Council is exempted from tax under the provision of the Singapore Income Tax Act and accordingly no provision for tax is required.

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012

#### 8. Income resources

Incoming resources by programmes are as follows:

2012	Government grants \$	Donations \$	Sponsorships	Others \$	Total \$
Anti-Drink Drive 2012	–	23,500	–	–	23,500
Road Courtesy Campaign 2012	–	42,000	–	–	42,000
Shell Traffic Games 2012	–	201,000	–	–	201,000
Ride Safe Campaign 2012	–	10,000	–	–	10,000
Road Safety Education Programme 2012	–	26,000	–	–	26,000
Anti-Drink Drive 2011	–	166,500	–	–	166,500
Road Safety Outreach and Road Courtesy Campaign 2011	–	15,146	–	–	15,146
Others	25,000	1,015,298	1,234	3,690	1,045,222
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>1,499,444</u>	<u>1,234</u>	<u>3,690</u>	<u>1,529,368</u>
<b>2011</b>					
Anti-Drink Drive 2011	–	48,000	–	–	48,000
Road Courtesy Campaign 2011	–	14,000	–	–	14,000
Shell Traffic Games 2011	–	204,000	–	–	204,000
Ride Safe Campaign 2011	–	104,300	–	–	104,300
Safe Roads Singapore Campaign 2011	–	420,000	–	–	420,000
Safe Roads SG Gala Dinner 2011	–	496,000	–	–	496,000
Road Safety Education Programme 2011	–	24,000	–	–	24,000
Anti-Drink Drive 2010	308,000	242,300	–	–	550,300
Road Safety Outreach and Road Courtesy Campaign 2010	–	100,000	–	–	100,000
Others	25,000	92,150	–	3,876	121,026
	<u>333,000</u>	<u>1,744,750</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>3,876</u>	<u>2,081,626</u>

Donations received which are tax deductible amounted to \$662,050 (2011: \$1,676,650).

The Council received donations from members of the Management Committee and affiliated parties are \$Nil (2011: \$20,000) and \$Nil (2011: \$60,000) respectively. An affiliated party is a related party of members of the Management Committee.

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012

#### 9. Resources expended

Resources expended by programmes are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Charitable expenses:		
Road Courtesy Campaign 2012	56,505	—
Anti Drive Drink 2012	48,203	—
Shell Traffic Games 2012	143,949	—
Road Safety Education Programme 2012	97,888	—
Ride Safe Campaign 2012	137,123	—
Anti-Drink Drive 2011	198,343	285,642
Road Courtesy Campaign 2011	34,689	21,191
Shell Traffic Games 2011	35,083	138,144
Ride Safe Campaign 2011	1,247	77,228
Safe Roads Singapore Campaign 2011	—	246,265
Road Safety Education Programme 2011	10,400	18,713
Anti-Drink Drive 2010	—	471,733
Road Safety Outreach and Road Courtesy Campaign 2010	20,705	28,668
Shell Traffic Games 2010	—	3,629
Ride Safe Campaign 2010	—	1,221
	<u>784,135</u>	<u>1,292,434</u>

Resources expended by natures are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Awards for events	8,297	6,276
Depreciation of equipment	6,407	2,978
Design of events places	276,098	92,197
Event management	86,862	353,066
Food and refreshment	40,709	80,160
Marketing expenses	90,061	524,972
Materials for events	111,072	209,429
Staff costs	288,688	138,778
Photography and video	2,170	11,995
Printing and Stationary	22,681	11,128
Professional fees	103,607	26,959
Public education	—	23,665
Rental expenses for activities	—	18,879
Setup and teardown	42,154	33,951
Transport costs	15,658	15,580
Vehicles' decorations	—	6,741
Communication expenses	4,564	32,660
Donation expenses (Note 9)	39,780	110,952
Others	31,743	21,113
	<u>1,170,551</u>	<u>1,721,479</u>

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012

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#### 9. Resources expended (continued)

Staff cost comprised of:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Salaries and bonus	251,549	118,535
Contributions to defined contribution plan	37,139	20,243
	<u>288,688</u>	<u>138,778</u>

#### 10. Donation expenses

In 2012, donation expenses refer to the expenditure allocated by 105<sup>th</sup> AA Singapore anniversary Gala dinner organizer, Automobile Association of Singapore. The donation has been approved at the 16<sup>th</sup> council meeting of the Council on 24 July 2012.

In 2011, donation expenses refer to the 30% nett proceeds which will be donated to Community Chest. The donation has been approved at the 13<sup>th</sup> council meeting of the Council on 31 January 2012.

#### 11. Significant related party transactions

##### *Key management personnel compensation*

Key management personnel of the Council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Council. Key management personnel of the Council comprise members of the Management Committee. Members of the Management Committee do not receive any reimbursement from the Council for services rendered.

#### 12. Financial risk management

##### **Overview**

The Council is exposed to finance risks arising from its activities and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Management Committee reviews and agrees on policies and procedures for the management of these risks. The Council's policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below:

##### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Council if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

At the reporting date, other than cash and cash equivalents placed with banks which are regulated, there was no other significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

**Singapore Road Safety Council**

**Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012**

**12. Financial risk management (continued)**

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Council monitors liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalent deemed adequate by Management Committee to finance the Council's operations and to mitigate effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The Council's maturity profile of the financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	One year or less \$	<b>2012</b> One to five years \$	Total \$
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Other receivables and deposits	105,453	–	105,453
Cash and cash equivalents	1,431,352	–	1,431,352
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,536,805</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,536,805</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals	140,283	–	140,283
Obligations under finance lease	1,395	1,861	3,256
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>141,678</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>143,539</b>
<b>Total net undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,395,127</b>	<b>(1,861)</b>	<b>1,393,266</b>
	<b>One year or less \$</b>	<b>2011 One to five years \$</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Other receivables and deposits	47,582	–	47,582
Cash and cash equivalents	1,433,742	–	1,433,742
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,481,324</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,481,324</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals	439,512	–	439,512
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>439,512</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>439,512</b>
<b>Total net undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,041,812</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,041,812</b>

## Singapore Road Safety Council

### Notes to the Financial Statements - 31 December 2012

#### 12. Financial risk management (continued)

##### Interest rate risk

The Council's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to deposits with a bank which are subject to contractual re-pricing at prevailing market interest rates on maturity dates. The Council does not use any financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk.

The Council has no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

##### Fair values

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

*Fair values of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximate of fair value*

Members of the Management Committee has determined that the carrying amounts of cash and current receivables and payables, based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature.

*Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximate of fair value*

The fair value of the finance lease commitment is not determinable as the timing of the future cash flows arising from this amount cannot be estimated reliably.

The Council does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at balance sheet date would be significantly different from the values that would be eventually received or settled.

#### 13. Commitments

As at 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011, the Council has committed its funds for the following ongoing/future programmes:

##### Programmes

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Anti-Drink Drive 2011	-	202,954
Road Courtesy Campaign 2011	-	34,893
Shell Traffic Games 2011	-	35,084
Ride Safe Campaign 2011	-	1,370
Safe Roads Singapore Campaign 2011	-	332
Road Safety Education Programme 2011	-	10,186
	-	284,819

#### 14. Authorisation of Financial Statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with approval of the Management Committee on 26 MAR 2013.