



Trailblazer Foundation Ltd.
Registration Number: 200208130H

(Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

Annual Report
Year ended 31 December 2018

Directors' statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the members of Trailblazer Foundation Ltd. ("the Foundation") together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages FS1 to FS24 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2018 and the financial performance, changes in fund accounts and cash flows of the Foundation for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Foundation will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

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

Ho Ching (Chairman)
Tan Chian Khong (Hon. Executive Director)
Goh Yew Lin
Lee Yoke Sim Penny
Kwek Buck Chye
Tan Wearn Haw
Natarajan Varaprasad
Wong Mun Yick Christopher
Sia Tiong Heng
Jeanne Liew

(Appointed on 16 May 2019)

Directors' interests

The Foundation has no shares; its liability is limited by guarantee.

Neither at the end of, nor at any time during the financial year, was the Foundation a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Foundation to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of any other body corporate.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Ho Ching
Director



Tan Chian Khong
Director

29 May 2019



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Independent auditors' report

Members of the Foundation
Trailblazer Foundation Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Trailblazer Foundation Ltd. ("the Foundation"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, the income and expenditure statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages FS1 to FS24.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 ('the Act'), Charities Act, Chapter 37 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 Foundation as at 31 December 2018 and the financial performance, changes in fund accounts and cash flows of the Foundation for the 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 '*Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*' section of our report. We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *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 contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained the Directors' statement prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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 that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 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 Foundation'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 Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Foundation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation's internal controls.



- 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 Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation 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 directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls 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 Foundation 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 Foundation has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Foundation has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

KANG LP

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
29 May 2019

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Non-current asset			
Debt investments	4	5,087,835	5,152,747
Current assets			
Investments in unit trusts	5	26,399,855	28,065,408
Other receivables	6	302,377	83,004
Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,051,399	4,545,382
		<u>30,753,631</u>	<u>32,693,794</u>
Total assets		<u>35,841,466</u>	<u>37,846,541</u>
Funds			
Trailblazer General Fund	8	337,167	234,395
Chan Chiew Ping Fund	9	439,498	198,504
Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund	10	18,023,856	19,111,611
T-Touch Fund	11	6,679,079	6,685,530
LHL Fund	12	10,336,900	11,464,075
Total funds		<u>35,816,500</u>	<u>37,694,115</u>
Current liability			
Other payables and accruals	13	24,966	152,426
Total liabilities		<u>24,966</u>	<u>152,426</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>35,841,466</u>	<u>37,846,541</u>

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

Income and expenditure statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Trailblazer	Chan	Howe				
	General	Chiew Ping	Yoon Chong	T-Touch	LHL	2018	2017
Note	Fund	Fund	PSA Endowment Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income							
Donations (tax-deductible)	440,000	710,000	–	476,878	–	1,626,878	561,350
Donations (non tax-deductible)	–	–	–	15,017	–	15,017	7,405
Interest income	–	–	12,315	111,747	11,114	135,176	132,922
Other income	–	–	317,879	–	179,091	496,970	492,005
(Loss)/Gain on changes in fair value of investment in unit trusts	–	–	(1,069,632)	–	(595,921)	(1,665,553)	1,763,717
	<u>440,000</u>	<u>710,000</u>	<u>(739,438)</u>	<u>603,642</u>	<u>(405,716)</u>	<u>608,488</u>	<u>2,957,399</u>
Expenditure							
Sponsorship expenses	(235,143)	(472,554)	(239,637)	(576,365)	(698,000)	(2,221,699)	(1,212,812)
Other expenses	(102,085)	3,548	(108,680)	(33,728)	(23,458)	(264,404)	(195,554)
	<u>(337,228)</u>	<u>(469,006)</u>	<u>(348,317)</u>	<u>(610,093)</u>	<u>(721,458)</u>	<u>(2,486,103)</u>	<u>(1,408,366)</u>
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	16	102,772	240,994	(1,087,755)	(6,451)	(1,127,175)	1,549,033
Balance at 1 January		234,395	198,504	19,111,611	6,685,530	11,464,075	36,145,082
Balance at 31 December		<u>337,167</u>	<u>439,498</u>	<u>18,023,856</u>	<u>6,679,079</u>	<u>10,336,900</u>	<u>37,694,115</u>

No separate statement of changes in fund accounts has been prepared as the (deficit)/surplus for the year would be the only component of this statement.

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

Cash flow statement
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		(1,877,615)	1,549,033
Adjustments for:			
Interest income		(135,176)	(132,922)
Net loss/(gain) on changes in fair value of investment in unit trusts		1,665,553	(1,763,717)
Dividend income from investment in unit trusts		(428,085)	(428,819)
		(775,323)	(776,425)
Changes in:			
- other receivables		(226,180)	(9,928)
- other payables		(127,460)	97,470
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,128,963)	(688,883)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from redemption of investments		-	460
Dividend received		428,085	428,819
Interest received		206,895	191,452
Net cash from investing activities		634,980	620,731
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(493,983)	(68,152)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		4,545,382	4,613,534
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	7	4,051,399	4,545,382

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

Notes to the financial statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2019.

1 Domicile and activities

Trailblazer Foundation Ltd. (“the Foundation”) is a foundation incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The address of the Foundation’s registered office is 456 Alexandra Road, #14-01/02 Fragrance Empire Building, Singapore 119962.

The Foundation is a company limited by guarantee (see note 14) and is registered as a charity under the Charities Act.

The principal activities of the Foundation are those relating to that of a charitable organisation providing sponsorship in the areas of education, sports, medicine, arts and related areas which meet its social and charitable objectives.

The Foundation has been approved as an Institution of a Public Character under Section 37(2)(c) of the Income Tax Act with effect since 15 October 2003. Renewal had been approved for a period of another 3 years with effect from 15 October 2016.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

This is the first set of the Foundation’s annual financial statements in which FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* has been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in note 2.5.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Foundation’s functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Foundation's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial assets.

If third party information, such as broker quotes, is used to measure fair values, then management assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of FRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement (with Level 3 being the lowest).

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

The Foundation has applied the following FRSs, amendments to and interpretations of FRSs for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2018. Other than FRS 109, the adoption of these FRSs, amendments to standards and interpretations did not have a material effect on the Foundation's financial statements.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. It also introduces a new expected credit losses (ECL) model.

As a result of the adoption of FRS 109, the Foundation has adopted consequential amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the income and expenditure statement. Previously, the Foundation's approach was to include the impairment of other receivables in other expenses. Impairment losses on other financial assets are presented under 'finance costs', similar to the presentation under FRS 39, and not presented separately in the statement of profit or loss due to materiality considerations.

Additionally, the Foundation has adopted consequential amendments to FRS 107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* that are applied to disclosures about 2018 but have not been generally applied to comparative information.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of FRS 109 have been applied by the Foundation retrospectively, except as described below.

- The Foundation has used an exemption not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of FRS 109 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not generally reflect the requirements of FRS 109, but rather those of FRS 39.
- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.
 - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
 - The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- If an investment in a debt security had low credit risk at the date of initial application of FRS 109, then the Foundation has assumed that the credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.

The impact upon adoption of FRS 109 are described below.

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

FRS 109 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under FRS 109 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. FRS 109 eliminates the previous FRS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. Under FRS 109, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

FRS 109 largely retains the existing requirements in FRS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The adoption of FRS 109 has not had a significant effect on the Foundation's accounting policies related to financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

For an explanation of how the Foundation classifies and measures financial instruments and accounts for related gains and losses under FRS 109, see note 3.1(ii).

The following tables and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under FRS 39 and the new measurement categories under FRS 109 for each class of the Foundation's financial assets as at 1 January 2018.

	Note	Original classification under FRS 39	New classification under FRS 109	Original carrying amount under FRS 39	New carrying amount under FRS 109
Financial assets					
Debt investments	(a)	Held-to-maturity	Amortised cost	5,152,747	5,152,747
Investments in unit trusts	(b)	Designated as at FVTPL	Mandatorily at FVTPL	28,065,408	28,065,408
Other receivables	(c)	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	83,004	83,004
Cash and cash equivalents	(c)	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	4,545,382	4,545,382
Total financial assets				37,846,541	37,846,541

- a) Debt investments that were previously classified as held-to-maturity are now classified at amortised cost. The Foundation intends to hold the assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- b) Under FRS 39, investments in unit trusts were designated as at FVTPL because they were managed on a fair value basis and their performance was monitored on this basis. These assets have been mandatorily classified as measured at FVTPL under FRS 109.
- c) Other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that were classified as loans and receivables under FRS 39 are now classified at amortised cost.

The effect of adopting FRS 109 on the carrying amounts of financial asset at 1 January 2018 relates solely to the new impairment requirements.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

FRS 109 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in FRS 39 with an ECL model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Under FRS 109, credit losses are recognised earlier than under FRS 39. For assets in the scope of the FRS 109 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Foundation has determined that the application of FRS 109's impairment requirements at 1 January 2018 does not result in any material impact.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

3.1 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Other receivables and debt investments issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets – Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Foundation changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets 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 FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Foundation may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment – Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

The Foundation makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Foundation's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Foundation's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held-for-trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest – Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Foundation considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Foundation considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Foundation's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses – Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in income and expenditure statement.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in income and expenditure statement.

Non-derivative financial assets – Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

The Foundation classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables.

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses – Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset was classified at FVTPL if it was classified as held-for-trading or was designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets were designated at FVTPL if the Foundation managed such investments and made purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Foundation's documented risk management or investment strategy. Directly attributable transaction costs were recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at FVTPL were measured at fair value, and changes therein, which took into account any dividend income, were recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at FVTPL comprised investments in unit trusts.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

If the Foundation had the positive intent and ability to hold debt investments to maturity, then such financial assets were classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets were measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Held-to-maturity financial assets comprised debt investments such as bonds.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables were financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that were not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables were measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprised cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. These financial liabilities comprised other payables and accruals.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Foundation derecognises a financial asset 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 Foundation neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Foundation enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Foundation derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Foundation also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Foundation currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Foundation in the management of its short-term commitments.

3.2 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

The Foundation recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised costs;

Loss allowances of the Foundation are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

General approach

The Foundation applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Foundation assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Foundation considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Foundation's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Foundation considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Foundation in full, without recourse by the Foundation to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Foundation is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Foundation expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Foundation assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Foundation determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Foundation's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

A financial asset not carried at FVTPL was assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there was objective evidence that it was impaired. A financial asset was impaired if objective evidence indicated that a loss event(s) had occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that could be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity investments) were impaired included default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Foundation on terms that the Foundation would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer would enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities

The Foundation considered evidence of impairment for loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities at both an individual asset and collective level. All individually significant assets were individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired were then collectively assessed for any impairment that had been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that were not individually significant were collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment was carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Foundation used historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and made an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions were such that the actual losses were likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss was calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses were recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Foundation considered that there were no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts were written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreased and the decrease was related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss was reversed through profit or loss.

3.3 Funds

All income and expenditure are reflected in the income and expenditure statement.

Income and expenditure specifically relating to any of the funds separately set up by the Foundation is allocated to those funds.

3.4 Income recognition

Direct donations are recognised when received unless there are written confirmations of impending donations by donors.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the income and expenditure statement using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognised in the income and expenditure statement on the date that the Foundation's right to receive payment is established.

3.5 Tax

The Foundation is exempted from tax under Section 13U of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

4 Debt investments

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current investment</i>		
Bonds	5,087,835	5,152,747

As at 31 December 2018, these bonds bear interest at 3.265% (2017: 3.265%), mature on 19 February 2020 and are attributable to the T-Touch fund.

5 Investments in unit trusts

The Foundation's investments in unit trusts is managed by Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd. The Foundation's unit trusts investments portfolio is attributable to the respective funds as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<i>Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund</i>		
Fullerton Short Term Interest Rate Fund – Class A (SGD)	4,743,707	4,667,200
Fullerton Absolute Returns Investment Strategies Fund Hedged Class A (SGD)	2,127,379	2,248,185
Fullerton SGD Income Fund Class C (SGD)	6,513,420	6,886,606
Fullerton Asia Growth & Income Equities Class A (SGD)	3,493,343	4,145,490
	<u>16,877,849</u>	<u>17,947,481</u>
<i>LHL Fund</i>		
Fullerton Short Term Interest Rate Fund – Class A (SGD)	2,750,128	2,705,773
Fullerton Absolute Returns Investment Strategies Fund Hedged Class A (SGD)	1,129,696	1,193,848
Fullerton SGD Income Fund Class C (SGD)	3,687,937	3,899,237
Fullerton Asia Growth & Income Equities Class A (SGD)	1,954,245	2,319,069
	<u>9,522,006</u>	<u>10,117,927</u>
	<u>26,399,855</u>	<u>28,065,408</u>

6 Other receivables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Interest receivable	66,269	73,076
Prepayments	221,499	–
Other receivables	14,609	9,928
	302,377	83,004

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	1,701,399	1,322,573
Fixed deposits	2,350,000	3,222,809
	4,051,399	4,545,382

Cash at bank and on hand are attributable to the respective funds as follow:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Trailblazer General Fund	337,974	277,993
Chan Chiew Ping Fund	277,442	216,012
Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund	144,865	379,800
T-Touch Fund	731,681	207,740
LHL Fund	209,437	241,028
	1,701,399	1,322,573

The fixed deposits are attributable to the respective funds as follow:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund	1,000,000	822,809
T-Touch Fund	750,000	1,300,000
LHL Fund	600,000	1,100,000
	2,350,000	3,222,809

8 Trailblazer General Fund

The Trailblazer General Fund focuses on:

- (a) Sponsoring the education and development of Singaporeans who have unique talent or innovative ideas and who can make a difference to the communities;
- (b) Sponsoring the education and the development of ASEAN students who are studying or training in Singapore; and
- (c) Sponsoring events and programmes to enrich opportunities for youths and the disabled to enable them to excel.

9 Chan Chiew Ping Fund

The Chan Chiew Ping Fund offers sponsorship in these main areas as follows:

- (a) Education for girls;
- (b) Medical support, care and research for the treatment of lung cancer patients;
- (c) Support and care of needy children; and
- (d) Support and care of the elderly.

10 Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund

The Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund was set up with an initial donation of \$15 million in 2008 to honour the late Mr. Howe Yoon Chong.

The fund awards bond-free scholarships to Singapore citizens.

11 T-Touch Fund

The T-Touch Fund (formerly known as Trailblazer – Touch Fund) focuses on the following objectives:

- (a) Vocational training of youth from broken, single parent or low income families, or youth with disabilities;
- (b) Tuition and mentoring programmes for abused youths;
- (c) Pre-school education for children from poor and disadvantaged families; and
- (d) Special education for children with disabilities but with the potential to support themselves financially and live meaningful lives.

12 LHL Fund

The LHL Fund was set up on 9 May 2016 with an initial donation of \$10.7 million. The fund focuses on the following objectives:

- (a) Education for youth;
- (b) Support and care for the needy;
- (c) Support and care for the very young and the elderly; and
- (d) Improvement of life and living for Singapore and its people through community and development projects which include, but are not limited to, developing Singapore as a garden city, promoting multi-racial harmony, promoting tri-partite co-operation, and securing clean water and air.

13 Other payables and accruals

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Other payables	17,046	94,285
Accruals	7,920	58,141
	24,966	152,426

Other payables and accruals are attributable to the respective funds as follow:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Trailblazer General Fund	10,250	99,356
Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund	13,516	30,539
T-Touch Fund	1,200	22,531
	24,966	152,426

14 Members' guarantee

Each member of the Foundation undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Foundation in the event of the Foundation being wound up or within one year after the member ceases to be a member, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Foundation contracted before the member ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding one hundred dollars.

15 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

The Foundation has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Foundation's exposure to each of the above risks, the Foundation's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Foundation's management of capital.

Risk management framework

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Foundation if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Foundation's investment in bonds.

The carrying amounts of financial assets in the balance sheet represent the Foundation's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Foundation does not hold any collateral in respect of its financial assets.

There were no impairment losses on financial assets recognised in the income and expenditure statement for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Other receivables

Other receivables are short-term in nature. Impairment on other receivables has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of exposures. The Foundation considers its other receivables to have low credit risk and the amount of the allowance on other receivables is insignificant.

Debt investments

Management actively monitors credit ratings and limit its exposure to credit risk on investments by investing only in debt investments with credit rating of at least Aaa based on the Moody's ratings. The Foundation therefore considers its debt investments to have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of the allowance on its investments is negligible.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Foundation held cash and cash equivalents of \$4,051,399 at 31 December 2018 (2017: \$4,545,382). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks and financial institutions, which are rated Aa1 based on Moody's ratings. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Foundation considers its cash and cash equivalents to have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of the allowance on bank balances and other liquid funds is negligible.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Foundation monitors its liquidity risk by maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Foundation's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The contractual cash outflows of other payables and accruals approximate its carrying amount and fall within one year.

Market risk

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

The Foundation does not have any exposure to foreign exchange risk as its assets and liabilities are in Singapore dollars.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

	Nominal amount	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Fixed rate instruments		
Fixed deposits	2,350,000	3,222,809
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<u>7,350,000</u>	<u>8,222,809</u>

The Foundation 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 profit or loss.

Other market price risk

Risk management policy

Equity and fund price risk arises from the Foundation's investment in unit trusts. Management monitors the mix of unit trusts in its investment portfolio. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis.

The primary goal of the Foundation's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns in order to fund scholarships awarded under Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund and LHL Fund; management is assisted by external advisors in this regard. In accordance with this strategy, certain investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss because their performance is actively monitored and they are managed on a fair value basis.

Sensitivity analysis

For the Foundation's investment in unit trusts, a 10% increase of the unit prices of the unit trust investments at the reporting date would have increased the Foundation's surplus for the year by approximately \$2,640,000 (2017: \$2,807,000); an equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased the Foundation's surplus for the year by approximately \$2,640,000 (2017: \$2,807,000).

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain sufficient funds so as to sustain future activities of the Foundation. Capital consists of Trailblazer General Fund, Chan Chiew Ping Fund, Howe Yoon Chong PSA Endowment Fund, T-Touch Fund and LHL Fund.

There were no changes in the Foundation's approach to capital management during the year.

The Foundation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy are as follows. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Note	Carrying amount			Fair value				
		Mandatorily at FVTPL \$	Amortised costs \$	Other financial liabilities \$	Total \$	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
31 December 2018									
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>									
Investments in unit trusts	5	26,399,855	–	–	26,399,855	–	26,399,855	–	26,399,855
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>									
Debt investments	4	–	5,087,835	–	5,087,835	–	5,062,900	–	5,062,900
Other receivables*	6	–	80,878	–	80,878				
Cash and cash equivalents	7	–	4,051,399	–	4,051,399				
		–	9,220,112	–	9,220,122				
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>									
Other payables and accruals	13	–	–	(24,966)	(24,966)				

The fair values of investments in unit trusts and debt investments (bonds) are based on broker quotes at the reporting date.

* Excludes prepayments

	Note	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		Designated at fair value \$	Held-to- maturity \$	Loans and receivables \$	Other financial liabilities \$	Total \$	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$
31 December 2017									
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>									
Investments in unit trusts	5	28,065,408	—	—	—	28,065,408	—	—	28,065,408
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>									
Debt investments	4	—	5,152,747	—	—	5,171,700	—	—	5,171,700
Other receivables	6	—	—	83,004	—	—	—	—	83,004
Cash and cash equivalents	7	—	—	4,545,382	—	4,545,382	—	—	4,545,382
		—	5,152,747	4,628,386	—	9,781,133	—	—	9,781,133
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>									
Other payables and accruals	13	—	—	—	(152,426)	(152,426)	—	—	(152,426)

The fair values of investments in unit trusts and debt investments (bonds) are based on broker quotes at the reporting date.

Measurement of fair values

Investments in unit trusts and debt investments

The fair value of investments in unit trusts classified as mandatorily at FVTPL and quoted debt investments classified as amortised costs, are categorised under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are based on the number of subscribed units multiplied by the net asset value price quoted by external fund managers and evaluated prices by Singapore Exchange Limited (“SGX”) respectively.

Other short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity.

16 (Deficit)/Surplus for the year

The following items have been included in arriving at (deficit)/surplus for the year:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Dividend income from investments in unit trusts (included in other income)	428,085	428,819
Amortisation of debt investments (included in interest income)	(64,912)	(63,686)
Professional fee paid to a firm in which a director is a member	(37,896)	(106,358)
Consultancy fee paid to a director	—	(10,000)
	—	(10,000)

17 Sponsorship commitments

As at 31 December 2018, the Foundation has sponsorship commitments of up to \$1,113,990 (2017: \$676,670) from 2019 to 2022 (2017: from 2017 to 2020) to various beneficiaries. These commitments are not provided for in current year.