PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

(Registered in Singapore)

(Society Registration No.: SS99SS0011L)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

RAFFLES PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER
(Registered in Singapore)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 4 to 21 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 December 2014 and of the results, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Society for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Society will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

Umesh Ursekar
President

Praveen Dayal
Assistant Treasurer

Singapore,
14 April 2015

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
Project Management Institute Singapore Chapter (Registered in Singapore)**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Society financial statements of Project Management Institute Singapore Chapter (the Society), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position of the Society as at 31 December 2014, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Funds and Statement of Cash Flows of the Society for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Society Act, Chapter 311 (the Act) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessment, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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Corporate Tel: 6538 9558 Fax: 6473 6609 *Consultancy* Tel: 6538 8117 Fax: 6473 6820 Email: consultant@rafflescorporate.com Website: www.rafflescorporate.com

Opinion,

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 December 2014 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Society for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Raffles PAC

RAFFLES PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
14 April 2015

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
EQUITY			
Accumulated Surplus		**763,097**	**791,691**
Represented by:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and Equipment	4	-	1,049
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade Receivables	5	40,688	-
Other Current Assets	6	129,626	12,252
Fixed Deposits	7	602,612	470,000
Cash and Bank Balances	8	291,379	326,200
		1,064,305	808,452
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade Payables	9	23,914	-
Other Payables and Liabilities	10	277,017	3,350
Provision for Taxation	15	277	14,460
		301,208	17,810
Net Current Assets		763,097	790,642
		763,097	**791,691**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accounts)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	11	119,941	655,820
Interest Income	12	6,507	5,541
Other Income	13	6,888	15,586
Administrative Expenses		(158,381)	(401,995)
Other Expenses		-	(35,915)
(Loss)/Surplus before tax	14	(25,045)	239,037
Income tax expenses	15	(3,550)	(21,895)
(Loss)/Surplus for the year		(28,595)	217,142

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accounts)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	Accumulated Surplus
	$
Balance as at 01 January 2013	574,550
Total surplus for the year	217,142
Balance as at 31 December 2013	791,692
Total loss for the year	(28,595)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	763,097

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accounts)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating activities	$	$
Surplus/(loss) before tax of the year	(25,045)	239,037
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1,049	1,486
Interest Income	(6,507)	(5,541)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(30,503)	234,982
Movements in Working Capital		
Trade Receivables	(40,688)	-
Other Current Assets	(117,373)	(10,862)
Trade Payables	23,914	-
Other Payables and Liabilities	273,668	(9,787)
Cash generated from operations	109,018	214,333
Income taxes paid	(17,734)	(10,022)
Net cash generated from operating activities	91,284	204,311
Cash Flows from Financing activities		
Interest Received	6,507	5,541
Net cash generated from financing activities	6,507	5,541
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	97,791	209,852
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	796,200	586,348
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (note 7 & 8)	893,991	796,200

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accounts)

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

1. GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Society is domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The registered address of the Society is:

20 Bendemeer Road
#04-02 CyberHub
Singapore 339914

The Society is a non-profit making society formed under the Society Act for the purpose of providing world-class services/products and services to project management services, advance state-of-art practice of project management practice and programs, fostering professionalism in project management and acceptance of project management as a discipline and profession.

There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Members on 09 April 2015.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements of the Society which are expressed in Singapore dollars have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where otherwise disclosed in the notes hereto.

All financial information is presented in Singapore dollars which is the Society's functional currency and has been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Society. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

During the financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs ("INT FRSs") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2014. The adoption of these new / revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the Society's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current year or prior years except as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The Society has not applied any new FRS or INT FRS that has been issued as at the balance sheet date but is not yet effective. The members do not anticipate the adoption of the new FRS and INT FRS in future financial periods to have any material impact on the Society's financial statements in the period of initial application.

(b) FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Society's financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (SGD), which is also its functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Society and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When the parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Society and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment as stated hereunder:

Office Equipment	3 years
Computers	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

(d) FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Society classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The designation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is irrevocable.

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet only when the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Society has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirely, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised directly in equity is recognised in the income statement.

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

Trade receivables that are factored out to banks and other financial institutions with recourse to the Society are not derecognised until the recourse period has expired and the risks and rewards of the receivables have been fully transferred. The corresponding cash received from the financial institutions is recorded as borrowings.

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets classified as held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. Financial assets classified as held for trading are derivatives (including separated embedded derivatives) or are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performances are evaluated on a value basis, in accordance with a documented Society investment strategy. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in the income statement. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

ii) *Loans and receivables*

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. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Loans and receivables are presented as "trade receivables and other current assets" on the balance sheet.

iii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Society has the positive intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity. If the Society were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial asset, the whole category would be reclassified as available-for-sale. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the held-to-maturity investments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

iv) *Available-for-sale financial asset*
Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial asset are recognised directly in the fair value adjustment reserve in equity, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in the income statement. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement when the financial asset is derecognised. Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

(e) IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Society assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

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

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 Society considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through the income statement in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decreases can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost, had no impairment been recognised in the prior periods.

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

iii) *Available-for-sale financial assets*
Significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost, significant financial difficulties of the issuer or obligor, and the disappearance of an active trading market are considerations to determine whether to determine there is objective evidence that investment securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are impaired.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the income statement, is transferred from equity to the income statement. Reversals of impairment losses in respect of equity instruments are not recognised in the income statement. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments are recognised in the income statement if the increase in fair value of the debt instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment losses were recognised in the income statement.

(f) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdraft that form an integral part of the Society's cash management.

(g) FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised only when the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Society determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near future; or it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Society manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or the financial liability forms part of a Society of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Society's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Society is provided internally on that basis; or it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value and subsequently stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

Trade payables and other payables and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Society's accounting policy for borrowing costs. Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and subsequently at the higher of the amount of obligation under the contract and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

De-recognition

The Society derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Society's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Society and the income can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised.

i) Membership fees are recognised on transfer of funds from Project Management Institute Inc.
ii) Events income is recognised on accrual basis.
iii) Interest income is recognised on accrual basis.

Other Income

Other Income is recognised on accrual basis.

(i) PROVISIONS

General

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Society has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. A provision is reversed only if it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using an appropriate pre-tax rate that reflects 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.

(j) INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for certain temporary differences, viz., the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets of liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that they probably will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they are reversed, based on the laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that related tax benefits will be realised.

(k) RELATED PARTY

A related party is defined as follows:

(i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Society if that person:

a) Has control or joint control over the Society;

b) Has significant influence over the Society; or

c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Society or of a parent of the Society.

(ii) An entity is related to the Society if any of the following applies:

a) The entity and the Society are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

b) 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).

c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Society or an entity related to the Society. If the Society is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Society;

f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i) above;

g) A person identified in (i)a) above has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel or the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and assumptions concerning the future and judgments are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Society's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date 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.

Depreciation of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management's estimates of the useful lives of these plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 2(c). Changes in the expected usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of plant and equipment and the depreciation charge for the year are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Income Taxes

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Society recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the Society's tax payable is $276 (2013: $14,460).

Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Society's accounting policies, the management has made certain judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Allowance for bad and doubtful debts

The impairment policy for bad and doubtful debts of the Society is based on the evaluation of collectability and ageing analysis of the accounts receivables and on management's judgment. At the balance sheet date, the trade receivables, net of allowance, of the Society amounted to $40,688 (2013: $Nil). A considerable amount of judgment is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including the current credit worthiness and the past collection history of each customer. If the financial condition of these customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payment, additional allowance will be required.

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
	$	$	$
Cost:			
As at 01 January 2013	6,729	-	6,729
Additions	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2013	6,729	-	6,729
Additions	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2014	6,729	-	6,729
Accumulated Depreciation:			
As at 01 January 2013	4,194	-	4,194
Depreciation charge for the year	1,486	-	1,486
As at 31 December 2013	5,680	-	5,680
Depreciation charge for the year	1,049	-	1,049
As at 31 December 2014	6,729	-	6,729
Net Book Value			
As at 31 December 2013	1,049	-	1,049
As at 31 December 2014	-	-	-

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2014	2013
	$	$
Trade Receivables	40,688	-

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Trade receivables are denominated in Singapore dollars only.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their ageing at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Lesser than 30 days	19,508.00	-
30 - 60 days	20,380.00	-
61 - 90 days	800.00	-
More than 90 days	-	-
	40,688.00	-

Receivables that are impaired

The Society has trade receivables amounting to $Nil (2013: $Nil) that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired.

6. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2014	2013
	$	$
Refundable Deposits	128,356	8,827
Prepayments	1,270	3,425
	129,626	12,252

Other current assets are denominated in Singapore dollars only.

7. FIXED DEPOSITS

	2014	2013
	$	$
Fixed Deposits with Banks	602,612	470,000

Fixed deposits are made for varying periods of between 3 to 6 months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Society. Fixed deposits earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The weighted average effective interest rates as at 31 December 2014 for the Society were 1.05% (2013: 1.05%).

The fixed deposits are denominated in Singapore dollars only.

8. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2014	2013
	$	$
Cash at Bank	291,379	326,200

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

The cash and bank balances are denominated in Singapore dollars only.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at the end of the reporting period:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Continuing operations:		
Cash at Bank and on Hand	291,379	326,200
Current Fixed Deposits (note 7)	602,612	470,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	893,991	796,200

9. TRADE PAYABLES

	2014	2013
	$	$
Trade Payables	23,914	-

Amounts in trade payables are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 30 to 60 day terms.

Trade payables are denominated in Singapore dollars only.

10. OTHER PAYABLES AND LIABILITIES

	2014	2013
	$	$
Accruals	6,233	3,350
Other Creditors	190	-
Deferred Revenue	270,594	-
	277,017	3,350

Other payables are denominated in Singapore dollars only.

11. REVENUE

	2014	2013
	$	$
Membership Fee Income	89,355	96,785
Events Income	30,586	559,035
	119,941	655,820

12. INTEREST INCOME

	2014	2013
	$	$
Interest on Fixed Deposits	6,507	5,541

13. OTHER INCOME

	2014	2013
	$	$
Advertising Income	6,888	-
Gain on sale of computer equipment	-	1,452
Other Income	-	15,586
	6,888	17,038

Other income is recognised on accrual basis.

14. (LOSS)/SURPLUS BEFORE TAX

(Loss)/Surplus before tax is derived after charging the following:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Accounting Fees	5,400	5,400
Donations	7,200	7,500
Internet/Web Hosting	9,709	125
Secretarial and Filling Fees	53,714	55,833

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Major components for income tax expense

	2014	2013
	$	$
Income statement:		
Current income tax - continuing operations		
- Current income taxation	277	14,460
- Under provision in repect of previous years	3,273	7,435
	3,550	21,895

The current year income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2013: 17%) to profit before income tax as a result of the following: -

	2014	2013
	$	$
Accounting (loss)/profit before tax	(25,045)	239,037
Income tax expense at statutory rate	(6,916)	40,636
Non-deductible expenses	1,107	1,528
Effect of partial tax exemption	(830)	(21,507)
Unutilised tax losses	6,916	-
Underprovision in respect of previous years	3,273	7,435
Corporate income tax rebate	-	(6,197)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	3,550	21,895

The Society also has unabsorbed tax losses for offsetting against future taxable income as follows:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Amount at the beginning of year	-	-
Amount in current year	25,045	-
Amount utilised in current year	-	-
Amount at the end of year	25,045	-

The realisation of unabsorbed tax losses from the future taxable income is available for an unlimited future period in accordance with the provision of the Singapore Income Tax Act, if there is no substantial change in the composition of the shareholders and the shareholdings in the Society at the relevant dates when the tax losses are utilised.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Society. The Society has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risk occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the risk management process of the Society to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. The key financial risks of the Society include liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

(a) LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Society's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches in maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Society's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. When required the Society borrows from its directors and shareholders.

There are no undiscounted cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014 to be disclosed as all the financial instruments of the Society are due to mature within twelve months from the end of the financial year.

(b) FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Society is not exposed to any foreign currency risk as it does not have any foreign currency transaction. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is carried out for changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(c) INTEREST RATE RISK

The Society does not have any fixed-rate or variable-rate debt securities or borrowings. Short-term receivables and payables are not exposed to interest rate risk. The Society does not have any specific policy to manage its interest risks. Accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is carried out for changes in interest rates.

(d) CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Society's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables and other current assets. The Society has a credit policy in place, which establishes credit limits for customers and monitors their balances on an on-going basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. Cash and fixed deposits are placed with banks and financial institutions, which are regulated.

At the end of the reporting period, there is no 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.

Information regarding credit enhancements for trade receivables is disclosed in Note 5.

The credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

Financial assets those are neither past due nor impaired

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially from companies with a good payment record with the Society. Cash and fixed deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets those are due and/or impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired.

(e) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Society consists of the issued share capital and accumulated surpluses.

The objectives of the Society when managing capital are to safeguard the Society's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Society may adjust the amount of dividend payment, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings, redeem existing borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The Society is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

(f) FAIR VALUES

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

Continuing Operations		$	$
Revenue:	Membership Fee Income	89,355	
	Events Income	30,586	119,941
Add:	Interest Income		
	Interest on Fixed Deposits		6,506
	Other Income		
	Advertising Income		6,888
Less:	Operating Expenses		
	Administrative Expenses		(158,380)
Loss before tax			(25,045)
Less:	Income Tax Expense - Current Year		(3,550)
Loss after tax, representing Total Comprehensive Loss for the year			**(28,595)**

PROJECT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SINGAPORE CHAPTER

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Singapore Dollars)

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	$
Accounting Fees	5,400
AGM/EOGM Expenses	9,319
Audit Fees	1,650
Bank Charges	250
Board Expenses	3,497
Depreciation Expenses	1,049
Donations	7,200
Internet/Web Hosting	9,709
Late payment interest	10
Meeting Expenses	2,013
PayPal Commission	5,885
Postage & Courier	165
Printing & Stationery	687
Professioanal Fees	800
Secretariat fees	53,714
Social Events Expenses	26,494
Subsidiary expenses	26,969
Sundry Expenses	3,035
Transport	535
	158,380