Building a Resilient Community of Success, Together

MUIS ANNUAL REPORT 2019

CONTENTS

MISSION

To work with the community in developing a profound religious life and dynamic institutions.

VISION

A Gracious Muslim Community of Excellence that Inspires and Radiates Blessings to All.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

To set the Islamic agenda, shape religious life and forge the Singaporean Muslim identity.

THE SINGAPORE MUSLIM IDENTITY

1. Holds strongly to Islamic principles while adapting itself to changing context.
2. Morally and spiritually strong to be on top of challenges of modern society.
3. Progressive, practises Islam beyond form/rituals and rides the modernisation wave.
4. Appreciates Islamic civilisation and history, and has a good understanding of contemporary issues.
5. Appreciates other civilisations and is confident to interact and learn from other communities.
6. Believes that good Muslims are also good citizens.
7. Well-adjusted as contributing members of a multi-religious society and secular state.
8. Be a blessing to all and promotes universal principles and values.
9. Inclusive and practises pluralism without contradicting Islam.
10. Be a model and inspiration to all.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In 2019, Muis embarked on its 6th Muis Three-Year Plan (2019-2021). Muis demonstrated its unwavering commitment to serve the community within the context of a multi-religious and secular Singapore through collaborative efforts with stakeholders. In building a progressive and inclusive community, it also continued to strengthen its institutions and capabilities.

Community engagement was one of Muis' strategic thrusts in 2019. Muis undertook a significant effort to collectively envision the future role of asatizah in Singapore. I am grateful for the dedication by the various actors to further strengthen the asatizah fraternity so that they are well-placed to serve the religious needs of our local Muslim community.

The community recognises that our asatizah possess the potential to make valuable contributions beyond the religious sector. Muis has demonstrated its firm commitment to implement the frameworks to build the capabilities of our asatizah as they take on evolving contemporary challenges. I look forward to the developments of the various initiatives that will fulfil the shared aspiration of our community in realising the emergence of "Asatizah of the Future".

Muis also extended its outreach to the Muslim community to uplift and empower the disadvantaged. I am pleased to note that the valuable partnership forged through the M³ initiative with partner agencies MENDAKI and People Association's Malay Activity Executive Committees Council (MESRA) has enabled Muis to be more comprehensive in supporting all segments of the community.

The FITRAH initiative has enhanced support for the incarcerated and their families. Our mosques also host engagements between the *Naib Kadis* and couples embarking on building strong and stable marriages through the *Bersamamu* initiative. All of these efforts by Muis and its partners are part of the national "many hands" approach to level up our society.

Muis recognises the changing dynamics of the world we live in and the need to engage the community across diverse platforms. Contextualised religious guidance is now provided not only through traditional means, but also through the digital space. With online platforms like MuslimSG and the Asatizah Youth Network, Muis has identified and curated innovative digital solutions to ensure that the community can easily access religious resources that suit the context of our plural society.

The importance of social cohesion is also reflected in our continued efforts to broaden and deepen the community's understanding and practice of Islam. We have also been strengthening our mosques and madrasahs so that these key institutions continue to play effective roles in shaping the community's religious life.

With the enduring support of the community, Muis has done commendable work in establishing a strong foundation that would allow the community to remain resilient and be actively engaged as part of the wider Singaporean society. I am optimistic that we will continue to thrive together in the same spirit as we strive towards the vision of a Gracious Muslim Community of Excellence that Inspires and Radiates Blessings to All. The Muslim Community is a Community of Success that Singapore can take pride in.

Haji Mohammad Alami Musa
President of Muis

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S MESSAGE

2019 marked the first year of our 6th Muis Three-Year Plan (2019-2021). Even as Muis enters a new phase in our service to the community, some elements remain everlasting as our work evolves. This includes upholding the trust of the community, strengthening our institutions and ensuring the religious life of the community thrives in a multi-cultural and multi-religious society.

It is thus with great pleasure that I deliver my first report on another ground-breaking and meaningful year. Throughout 2019, we embarked on close collaborations and partnerships with our stakeholders so that the community can be more cohesive and thrive together.

Alhamdulillah, I am glad to report that Muis has made further progress in our efforts to uplift the underserved.

Through the M^3 collaboration with partner agencies MENDAKI and People Association's Malay Activity Executive Committees Council (MESRA), Muis has been able to extend our outreach to support the community. M^3@Wisma Geylang Serai has made essential services such as financial assistance and zakat payment more accessible to the community. More low-income families in the community are also benefitting from Zakat Financial Assistance administered by the mosques, and are being referred to national support schemes at the Social Service Offices as well.

Following the establishment of the FITRAH Office at Masjid En-Naeem, we have increased our efforts to engage prison inmates and their families through curated religious modules and home visits with the support of 310 volunteers.

Muis also stays committed to providing contextualised religious guidance across different platforms. The Office of the Mufti issued a landmark *fatwa* on joint tenancy which takes into consideration feedback from Muslim financial planners and legal practitioners, to eliminate existing difficulties in order to better safeguard the interests of the Muslim community. Digital engagement efforts through MuslimSG and the Asatizah Youth Network also helped ensure that the community has access to religious resources online, as well as the opportunities to connect more personably with our asatizah in a safe and inclusive space.

In strengthening our religious institutions, Masjid Darul Ghufran has reopened its doors with more prayer spaces. It is now able to accommodate 5,500 congregants, making it the largest mosque in Singapore. Guided by the commitment to deliver quality Islamic education for the young, our educators also undergo trainings and professional development to nurture the generation of future leaders.

Muis is thankful for the unrelenting support and trust from the community that enable it to carry out its work. In 2019, Muis collected a record of $46.5 million from zakat collection, which allows us to continuously serve the vulnerable in the community and strengthen our religious institutions.

2019 also marked an important phase in building the necessary fundamentals to strengthen the development of our asatizah. The Committee on Future Asatizah (COFA), supported by officers from Muis, conducted a rigorous engagement exercise with 1,900 key stakeholders to effectively strengthen the development of the asatizah workforce.

The completion of the COFA report in 2019 has set the direction for our future efforts to uplift the asatizah sector. The efforts of the intensive year-long groundwork are sustained as further developments on the various workstreams have been set to unfold from 2020. The three-year Asatizah Workforce Development Plan (AWDP) will commence with the launch of the Career Map and Competency Framework (CCF), and the first intake of returning graduates will begin their Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS) in April.

Indeed, all these achievements would not have been possible without the strong support of the community. These efforts to build the capabilities of our asatizah, strengthen our religious institutions, and strengthening the support structures for the vulnerable in the community, have also established a strong foundation as we brace for a more challenging 2020.

Moving forward, I am confident that this *gotong-royong* spirit will remain a driving force for the Singapore Muslim community. Muis looks forward to continue working together with our stakeholders, partners and volunteers as we strive towards our vision of a Muslim Community of Success.

Esa Masood
Chief Executive of Muis

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL




Column (Top to Bottom)

Hj Mohammad Alami Musa
Mr Esa Masood
Dr Nazirudin Mohd Nasir
Hj Abdul Razak Hassan Maricar

Ustaz Pasuni Maulan
Ustaz Mohamad Hasbi Hassan
Mdm Rahayu Buang
Mdm Rahayu Mohamad
Ustazah Sukarti Asmoin

Ustaz Fathurrahman M Dawoed
Hj Farihullah s/o Abdul Wahab Saifuallah
Dr Syed Harun Thaha Alhabsyi
Ms Nora Rustam
Mdm Zuraidah Abdullah

Mr Asa'ad Sameer Ahmad Bagharib
Mr Muhammad Imran Kuna Abdullah
Mr Abdul Hamid Abdullah
Mr Rohan Nizam Basheer
Mr Abu Bakar Mohd Nor

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION

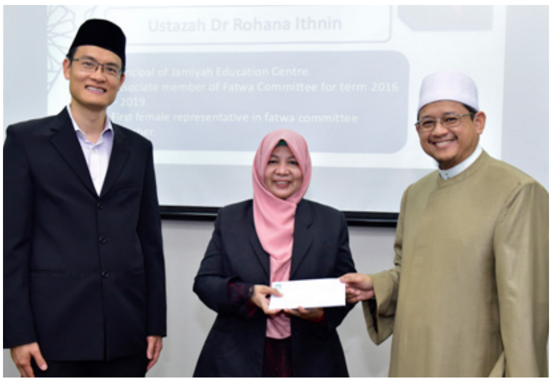
Providing Contextualised Religious Guidance to the Singapore Muslim Community

Mufti Dr Mohamed Fatris Bakaram, Ustaz Irwan Hadi Mohd Shuhaimy and Ustaz Fathurrahman M Dawoed engaged stakeholders during a briefing on the updated fatwa on Joint Tenancy at Masjid Al-Ansar.

The Office of the Mufti (OOM) provides religious guidance to the Singapore Muslim community on a wide spectrum of issues, to empower the community to be confident Muslims in a multi-religious and secular society. In 2019, OOM published key *fatwas* (religious rulings) on joint tenancy and public guardianship.

The reviewed *fatwa* on joint tenancy allows Muslims to enter into a joint tenancy contract without having to draw up additional contracts such as *hibah ruqbah* or *nuzriah*. The Fatwa Committee's decision to review the 2008 *fatwa* marked an important milestone in its *fatwa* development. It has helped to secure the welfare of the Muslim deceased's dependents and prevent instances that may cause potential hardship and family disputes. Muis embarked on a series of engagements to inform and gather feedback from the asatizah fraternity and the Muslim public on the reviewed *fatwa*. Based on the survey conducted during these engagements, 98% were highly supportive of the *fatwa*.

On public guardianship, the Fatwa Committee issued a *fatwa* on the permissibility of drawing up a Lasting Power of Attorney (LPA) document, which allows Muslims to properly plan the management of their affairs should they lose their mental capacities in future. This is in light of Singapore having an increasingly ageing population with one of the longest life expectancies in the world.[1]



Chief Executive of Muis, Mr Esa Masood and Mufti Dr Mohamed Fatris Bakaram appointed Ustazah Dr Rohanah Ithnin as the first female member of the Fatwa Committee.

In addition, OOM also issued an *irsyad* (religious advisory) on Advance Care Planning (ACP), allowing Muslims to plan for the desired medical care should they find themselves in critical medical conditions in future. Both the LPA *fatwa* and ACP *irsyad* form part of OOM's evolving religious policies on elderly issues.

OOM also engaged asatizah and the public to keep them informed of the *fatwas* and *irsyads* issued. These were done through online and offline forums, as well as traditional media, i.e. radio. In widening its outreach efforts, OOM leveraged social media platforms such as Instagram and Facebook to share information on the *fatwas* and *irsyads*, as well as religious narratives and advisories in the form of religious FAQs and Friday sermon summaries. There were 251 social media posts in 2019, reaching an audience of more than 1.06 million online. OOM's social media followers also saw an 80% increase, from 6,681 in 2018 to 12,765 in 2019.

On 26 September 2019, Dr Rohana Ithnin became the first woman to be appointed as a member of the Fatwa Committee. Dr Rohana is a strong advocate for youth involvement in religious discussions and valued by the Muslim community for her expertise on youth issues. She completed her doctorate in Islamic Studies at Universitas Ibn Khaldun in Indonesia and has taught at three local madrasahs before becoming the principal of Jamiyah Education Centre in 2018. She was also a council member of the Singapore Islamic Scholars and Religious Teachers Association (Pergas).

[1]A study published in 2018 by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington found that the average Singaporean can expect to live 85.4 years in 2040, up 2.1 years from the average 83.3. years in 2016, and the third longest globally.

Developing Asatizah as Key Agents of Change

Muis Academy continues to develop asatizah as key agents of change, opinion-shapers, and public intellectuals through a discourse framework focusing on thought leadership. In 2019, Muis Academy offered two runs of the Islam in Context (ICON) programme for 185 returning graduates of Islamic studies from overseas Islamic universities. The programme is a pre-requisite for graduates to get accreditation under the Asatizah Recognition Scheme (ARS). Guided by the Singapore Muslim Identity (SMI) ethos, ICON familiarised the new graduates with Singapore's plural and secular context, so that they can execute their role as religious leaders effectively.

Since the programme's inception in 2017, a total of 258 asatizah successfully completed the 4 runs of ICON and received their ARS certificates. To rigorously develop future-ready asatizah, the 4-week ICON programme has been replaced with the 1-year Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS) that is set to commence in April 2020.

Deputy Chief Executive of Muis, Dr Albakri Ahmad and Ustaz Dr Mohammad Hannan Hassan present certificates to recent Islamic Studies graduates upon their completion of the ICON programme.

The Muis Postgraduate Scholarship Scheme (PGS) was launched in 2005 to create more opportunities for deserving individuals to pursue further studies in areas relating to the study of Islam and Muslim societies. Ustaz Dr Afif Pasuni, PGS Recipient in 2015, is now serving his bond at Muis after completing his PhD, working on madrasah curriculum. Muis will review the PGS Scheme as part of a broader framework for talent development under the Asatizah Workforce Development Plan (AWDP), a three-year plan commencing in 2020, to enhance the attractiveness of the religious sector with better career prospects and opportunities for career development.

Rigorous Engagement in Advancing Progressive Discourses

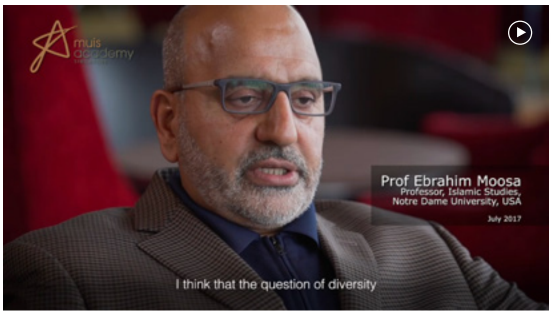
President of Muis, Hj Mohammad Alami Musa leads the Q&A session with Karen Armstrong at the 12th Muis Lecture.

In advancing progressive discourses on Islam, Muis Academy invites scholars to deliver lectures under the Muis Distinguished Visitors Programme (DVP), and speak at various conferences and seminars on Islam in the Modern World. In 2019, more than 650 participants attended these sessions. The themes for 2019 focused on Diversity and Plurality & Developments in Islamic Thought: Traditions and Reforms.

Muis Academy hosted Ms Karen Armstrong, world-renowned scholar on religion, for the 12th Muis Lecture on 21 June 2019. 550 participants, comprising religious, community and youth leaders across different faith groups, attended the lecture. Ms Armstrong is the author of numerous books on religious affairs which were translated to 35 languages. Her deep and original foresight that brought about the global co-creation of the *"Charter of Compassion"* aligns with Muis' key message that religion is a positive force for social cohesion and development.

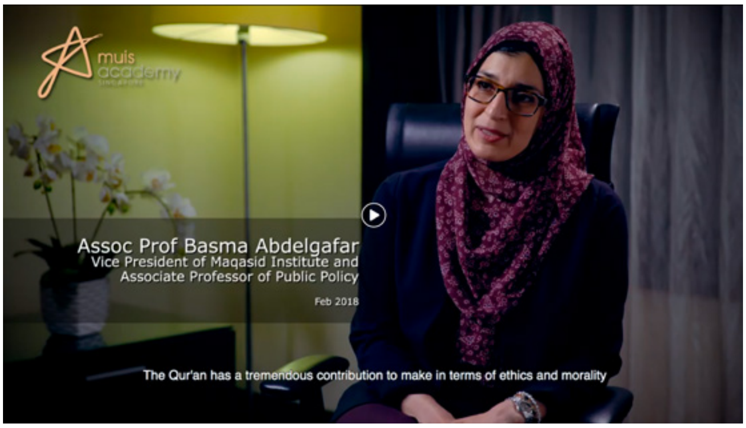
Muis Academy organised the following three roundtable discussions for academics, activists, asatizah, interfaith and community leaders, policy-makers and public officers on Islam and diversity, on the theme of multiculturalism and its expressions in the British and the Canadian experiences, and its relationship to the media:

- *"Human Dignity, Islamophobia and the Struggle for Recognition"* by Tariq Modood, Professor of Sociology, Politics and Public Policy and the founding Director of the Centre for the Study of Ethnicity and Citizenship at the University of Bristol, UK.
- *"Media, Islamophobia and Policy-Making for Cohesive Societies"* by John Esposito, Professor of Religion and International Affairs and of Islamic Studies at Georgetown University, USA.
- *"Multicultural Citizenship, Islamophobia and Public Reason: The Canadian Muslim Experience"* by Mohammad Fadel, Professor, Faculty of Law, Religion and Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations, University of Toronto, Canada.



"Critical Conversation: Diversity, Sectarianism and Dignity" by Professor Ebrahim Moosa

"Critical Conversation: Religious Values in the Age of Polarisation" by Professor Heidi Hadsell



"Critical Conversation: Unity of Creation and Mindful Governance" by Dr Basma Abdelgafar

In 2019, Muis Academy concluded the Critical Conversation Series comprising 22 bite-sized videos of interviews with 11 global scholars on selected themes such as developments in Islamic thought and reforms; diversity in the age of de-globalisation, and identity and citizenship. The videos garnered over 20,000 views online.

Delivering Quality & Accessible Islamic Education

A total of 67 students received the Virtuous Student Award at the IEF Disbursement Ceremony for their exemplary moral values and positive attitude towards learning.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION FUND (IEF):

S$1.46M

disbursed to support
4,477 students

One of Muis' focus areas is to enhance Islamic education for children and youth by strengthening the part-time Islamic education programmes and promoting greater participation.

Muis formed the Islamic Learning Hub and Management (ILHAM) Office in September 2019 to raise the quality of aLIVE[2] programmes at mosques by streamlining the hiring and development of teachers and quality management across centres. The office will start to manage the operations of five aLIVE centres in 2021 before scaling up to gradually benefit more students and asatizah.

Muis is strengthening its aLIVE and ADIL[3] programmes at various levels - updating learning materials, promoting professional development of asatizah and supporting participation of students from low-income backgrounds through the Islamic Education Fund (IEF). In 2019, $1.46 million was disbursed from the IEF to support 4,477 students in their Islamic learning.

In 2019, over 21,000 students attended the weekly aLIVE programme. Other aLIVE programmes were also held across 37 mosques, involving over 800 asatizah. More than 3,000 children and youth participated in the aLIVE Holiday Programmes and the Kids aLIVE Home Edition, which were designed for children and youths who preferred a more flexible arrangement for Islamic learning.

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[2]aLIVE (Learning Islamic Values Every Day) is a customised programme developed by Muis for Islamic education classes run at aLIVE centres in mosques
[3]ADIL is an Adult Islamic Learning modular programme developed by Muis and run at mosques

4,675
participants
76.7% increase from 2018's numbers

19
English and Malay ADIL modules

Ustaz Irwan Hadi Mohd Shuhaimy, Ustazah Liyana Musfirah and Ustaz Aiman Abdul Khalid engaging with the youth on the topic of "Keeping Faith while in Doubt" at the ADIL Knowledge Retreat.

Similarly, the learning modes for ADIL were also diversified into academic year programmes, modular classes, workshops, and seminars, to cater to the different needs and commitment levels of adult Muslims in Singapore. Muis has developed 19 Modules, delivered in English and Malay, as of 2019. Muis also organised ADIL Knowledge Retreats as well as free ADIL workshops to engage Muslim adults on contemporary topics beyond the structured modular classes.

Participation in ADIL programmes increased by 76.7% compared to the previous year. Findings from the ADIL participants surveyed in 2019 showed that more than 95% were satisfied with the content and delivery of the programmes and would recommend ADIL programmes to others.

Enhancing Delivery of IE Programmes

To ensure the quality of aLIVE and ADIL programmes, Muis continues to provide training and development opportunities for asatizah teaching the aLIVE and ADIL classes. In 2019, 742 asatizah participated in professional development courses to develop and refine their skills in delivering Islamic education to children, youths and adults. 94% of the assessed aLIVE teachers also demonstrated intermediate or advanced levels in their lesson delivery and teaching performance.

742
asatizah
participated in professional development courses

The Islamic Education Workgroup comprising representatives from established institutions and Muis officers aims to jointly raise the quality of Islamic learning across all IECPs.

Muis is also committed to work more closely with Islamic Education Centres and Providers (IECP) to raise the quality of Islamic learning. The Islamic Education Workgroup (IEWG), comprising representatives from established IECPs and Muis, was formalised in October 2019 to collaborate and leverage the strengths of its members and share asatizah development initiatives to benefit all IECPs.

The workgroup will be co-creating a set of shared curriculum outcomes for the part-time Islamic education sector and a competency framework to guide the development of Islamic education teachers in the part-time Islamic education sector in the coming years.

Engaging the Community Online, Fostering an Inclusive Space for All

The first MuslimSG Pop-Up event invited asatizah from the Asatizah Youth Network to engage attendees on the topic of Building Connections for Millennial Muslims and share tips on how to navigate social media.

MuslimSG website
109,986
page views

MuslimSG facebook
12.7M
views through various **digital content**

MuslimSG was established as a one-stop religious lifestyle portal featuring religious FAQs, weekly articles and virtual access to the asatizah. MuslimSG forged close partnerships with Facebook and Google to ensure effective targeted curation of digital religious content in the context of a multicultural Singapore.

In 2019, the MuslimSG website garnered 109,986 page views. On Facebook alone, MuslimSG achieved a total reach of more than 12.7 million views. 15 MuslimSG articles also made it to the top 10 Google search results. More online platforms have been adopted to provide greater accessibility for the community. Currently, it is available on website, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and Telegram, with plans to embark on producing podcasts on Spotify.

These digital engagement efforts provide a light-hearted and creative approach towards serious issues of diversity and identity. Previously, these messages were transmitted to the community only through weekly sermons and published booklets.

MuslimSG produced a short film for Ramadan, titled *"Share the Love this Ramadan"*, about a millennial Muslim couple who embraced the true spirit of Ramadan by spreading love and goodness to everyone. It garnered a total of 1.2 million views across YouTube, Facebook and IGTV, with more than 10,000 engagements, and even attracted the attention of international viewers. To celebrate National Day, MuslimSG produced a short video titled *"Out of Many, We are One Singapore"*. It also produced a music video titled "*Kau yang Kenalkan Cinta"* to highlight the values of love and mercy of the Prophet. These videos garnered a total of 1.6 million and 723,970 views respectively across various platforms.

MuslimSG's 2019 Ramadan Short Film: "Share the Love this Ramadan"

The Asatizah Youth Network

176,782 followers

The Asatizah Youth Network (AYN)[4] has grown from 18 members in 2018 to 26 in 2019. Members of the AYN attended digital content workshops to create relevant content for the youth and enhance their social media presence for effective outreach online. Together, they have expanded our reach to the online community through vlogs, articles, and Instagram LIVE sessions, with their combined following of 176,782 followers across various social media platforms. A total of 7 Instagram LIVE sessions were conducted in 2019 to provide the community with opportunities for real-time interaction with asatizah from the comfort of their home.

7 LIVE

3 JUST ASK! AYN sessions.
More than 75% of participants requesting for more.

Participants at the "Just Ask! AYN" take a selfie together with Ustazah Syahiirah.

Beyond online engagements, the AYN actively engages the community through in-person sessions to provide more personable and intimate interactions for youths. Dedicated group consultations called *"Just Ask! AYN"* provide Muslim millennials in Singapore a safe space to ask complex questions and clarify their doubts and concerns on matters pertaining to living as Muslims in Singapore. The *'"Just Ask! AYN"* sessions held in 2019 received overwhelming support, with more than 75% of participants who requested for more. The AYN also engaged the community through pop-up events hosted by MuslimSG, attracting attendees from diverse backgrounds.

Youths get to closely interact with the Asatizah Youth Network as they learn how to make the most out of the month of Ramadan during this "Just Ask! AYN" event held at Masjid Al-Ansar.

[4]AYN is a collaboration of asatizah who work in the online space to engage youth on various areas of interests, with a view to promote context-relevant discourses and perspectives of Islam

Embracing Diversity as Advocates of Interfaith Harmony

Chairman of Kreta Ayer-Kim Seng Inter Racial and Religious Confidence Circle (KAKS IRCC) Mr Alvin Tan delivered the 9th Abdul Aleem Siddique Memorial Lecture on the topic of "Offline Faith in an Online World".

In 2019, Harmony Centre received 3,423 new visitors. Approximately 69% were non-Muslims, and more than half were youths. Harmony Centre continues to actively extend its interfaith efforts to both local and international participants through learning journeys, conferences as well as goodwill meetings. It has also customised learning journeys for a total of 1,771 participants, comprising 26 delegations from Muslim stakeholders and 45 delegations from non-Muslim stakeholders.

The 9th Abdul Aleem Siddique Memorial Lecture was delivered by Mr. Alvin Tan, Chairman of Kreta Ayer-Kim Seng Inter Racial and Religious Confidence Circle (KAKS IRCC) and former Head of Public Policy at Facebook, with the theme on *"Offline Faith in an Online World"*. He spoke to 200 participants, which included interfaith communities, faith groups, students and mosques youths.

Following the lecture, Harmony Centre introduced *"Faith in ACTion 3.0"*, a new programme to explore digital tools to address social diversity, improve interfaith relationships and advocate a Green environment. A total of 30 youths participated in this webinar, with resource persons from India, Japan, UK and US.

"One Blood, One Humanity": An-Nahdhah Mosque x Harmony Centre World Interfaith Harmony Week 2019

In commemoration of the World Interfaith Harmony Week 2019, Harmony Centre organised an Interfaith Blood Donation Drive with the theme *"One Blood, One Humanity"*. 70 youths of all faiths engaged residents in Bishan to spread the message of peace and gave out oranges to commemorate the Chinese New Year celebrations which fell in the same week.

As part of its Community Engagement Programme, Harmony Centre's interfaith-trained religious teachers and docents participated in local interfaith programmes such as MCCY Bridge programme "*Ask Me Anything*", National Inter-Racial and Religious Confidence Circles (IRCC) Convention, South East CDC *"Common Senses, Common Spaces"* and IRCC Faith Talks. The Centre also supported numerous programmes with interfaith elements organised by other faith communities such as the Singapore Buddhist Youth and the Archdiocesan Catholic Council Quarterly Talks for Inter-Religious Dialogue.

Muis encourages madrasah students to participate in interfaith efforts. Students from Madrasah Al-Arabiah Al-Islamiah interacted with 54 students from the International French School, along with their parents and teachers, during their visit to the Harmony Centre. Students from Madrasah Aljunied Al-Islamiah and Madrasah Wak Tanjong Al-Islamiah also took part in the Interfaith Harmony Games organised by the National Council of Churches in Singapore (NCCS), together with more than 400 youths of different faiths and non-faiths.

Youth leaders of various faiths come together to celebrate World Interfaith Harmony Week with Masjid An-Nahdhah and Harmony Centre.

Promoting Interfaith Efforts Beyond Harmony Centre

Students from the International French School along with their parents and teachers learn more about Islam with a guided visit at the Harmony Centre.

Students from Madrasah Al-Arabiah Islamiah and the International French School got to know more about one another and their faiths.

To ensure that the interfaith ethos continues to permeate the community, Harmony Centre empowers younger religious leaders and interfaith practitioners to be interfaith ambassadors through collaborative training and enrichment programmes with Muis Academy and several other organisations. Beyond hosting guests at the Harmony Centre, the ambassadors also delivered in-house talks organised by faith organisations and the IRCC. In addition, Harmony Centre has also seen a rise in non-asatizah ambassadors who have contributed much to the interfaith scene.

In 2019, Harmony Centre received 278 international visitors, forming 7% of its visitors. These included Senator Pier Ferdinando Casini from Italy, H.E Ambassador Dorte Bech Vizard of the Royal Danish Embassy in Singapore, British High Commissioner to Singapore H.E Kara Owen, Sri Lanka Acting High Commissioner to Singapore Ameer Ajwad, Director-General Awqaf[5] UAE Mohammed Saeed Al Neyadi and Ambassadors from Forum of Small States (FOSS). The Centre's works were also researched by students, interfaith activists and lecturers from our local universities, namely National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University, as well as those from Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan and France.

[5]*Awqaf UAE is the General Authority of Islamic Affairs & Endowments.*

Enriching Lives through Care & Compassion

The elderly were engaged with a Hari Raya Card making activity as part of Project Touch session during Ramadan.

2019
$81,200
disbursed for **7 local and regional humanitarian and community service projects**

Since 2009
Approximately
$1.51M
disbursed for **community service projects.**

Volunteers from RLAF and Masjid Yusof Ishak engaged elderly residents of Champions Way for Project Touch.

Youth volunteers from RLAF and Masjid Yusof Ishak bring the elderly on an excursion to the National Museum as part of Project Touch.

In 2019, the Rahmatan Lil Alamin Foundation (RLAF) approved $81,200 in grants for seven local and regional humanitarian and community service projects. The projects supported causes for the empowerment of underprivileged children, education of rural communities and environmental conservation. These projects were undertaken by 126 young volunteers and benefited more than 268 local and foreign beneficiaries. Since 2009, RLAF approved funding for 82 community development and community service projects amounting to $1.51 million, involving over 2,065 youths.

RLAF collaborated with Masjid Yusof Ishak and Care Corner Singapore on Project Touch from March to August 2019. The project aims to engender the spirit of active ageing and living among the elderly. This included a series of programmes, such as learning journeys to National Museum of Singapore and Masjid Yusof Ishak. The project, which involved RLAF volunteers and mosque youths, engaged 25 elderly occupants at Care Corner Senior Activity Centre at Champions Way in Woodlands.

RLAF also supported the Community Making Project by 6th Sense, a year-long empowerment programme for mothers living in rental flats in Kebun Baru. The project enabled 10 mothers to harness their own potential in creating solutions and initiatives to better their lives and their families. It also empowered more than 30 children through self-development programmes.

Building Youth Capacity

RLAF organised the following training programmes in 2019 to empower youth volunteers to create impact on the lives of the challenged and underprivileged segments of communities.

i. Eldercare Training – a preparatory programme for volunteers before they engage elderly participants of Project Touch.
ii. Business Model Planning – a component as part of the process to review RLAF.
iii. Understanding Singapore's Disability Landscape – a pre-cursor to the launch of RLAF's engagement programme with People with Disabilities (PWD).

80 young volunteers from RLAF, mosques, madrasahs, social enterprises, institutions of higher learning, NGOs and other youth and humanitarian organisations participated in the training programmes. RLAF staff also clocked more than 100 hours of training through various workshops to build deeper internal capacity in their respective specialised areas.

Villages in Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu were devastated by major floods in 2017. RLAF and Mercy Relief engaged with one of the women self-help groups that educate their villagers about the Disaster Risk Reduction programme led by Kalvi Kendra, a local humanitarian partner of Mercy Relief.

RLAF handed over $245,176 to Mercy Relief to aid the survivors of the Sunda Strait Tsunami.

Mdm Jaryah, a resident of Palu, shares her stories with volunteers about her life after the Sulawesi earthquake in 2018 had triggered a tsunami that struck the town of Palu.

$245,176

collected and disbursed for survivors of the Sunda Strait Tsunami in 2019.

Extending Humanitarian Relief

The Foundation collaborates with the mosque sector to raise funds for humanitarian relief and post-relief efforts undertaken by partner humanitarian organisations in the affected region. In 2019, RLAF contributed $245,176 to the survivors of the Sunda Strait Tsunami. RLAF's total accumulated collection for humanitarian relief efforts in the past 10 years amounted to $7.14 million.

Beyond raising funds for humanitarian relief, RLAF also collaborated with relief agency partners to enable RLAF representatives and youth volunteers to embark on follow-up visits to humanitarian projects supported by RLAF funds. These include:

i. Empowerment programmes for women and children in Kutupalong Camp in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – UNHCR)
ii. Livelihood Restoration Programme in Aceh, Indonesia (Mercy Relief)
iii. Community Resilience Building Programme in Cuddalore, South India (Mercy Relief)
iv. Community Preparedness and Resilience Programme in Palu, Central Sulawesi (Mercy Relief)

RALLYING SUPPORT TO THE UNDERSERVED IN THE COMMUNITY

RALLYING SUPPORT TO THE UNDERSERVED IN THE COMMUNITY

Empowering Families on Financial Assistance

$18M

disbursed as Zakat Financial Assistance to **6,949** households.

2018		2019
6,774	(No. of households)	6,949

In 2019, Muis disbursed $22.7 million to help poor and needy Muslims under its various programmes and schemes. Of this, $18 million was disbursed to support Zakat beneficiaries through the monthly Zakat Financial Assistance (including the Ramadan Bonus and the Year-end Grant), Core Programme, the Leap Initiative, Befrienders Programme and the SD ComFund.

Over 8,000 Zakat beneficiaries and their families benefitted from the various support programmes throughout the year such as the Ramadan Projects and *"Back-to-School"* support activities. Overall, the total annual number of beneficiaries for the monthly Zakat Financial Assistance continued to increase from 6,774 in 2018 to 6,949 in 2019. This was due to the intensified outreach through collaborations with Social Service Offices (SSOs) and the M^3 initiative. Muis continues to work closely with the Ministry of Social and Family Development to connect beneficiaries to national assistance schemes for comprehensive support. In 2019, the Social Development Mosques referred more than 1,500 cases to the SSOs.

Leap Initiative (LI) – Enhanced Empowerment Partnership Scheme

Families learn how to set goals and achieve them together during the Leap Initiative Orientation Day.

Following a review with the Institute of Policy Studies in 2017, the Empowerment Partnership Scheme (EPS) was redesigned into the Leap Initiative (LI) to better meet the needs of the community.

LI focuses on working with families to invest and build on the families' good efforts, encourages peer-support and building communities by adopting a strength-based approach as a catalyst for families to thrive. It emphasises the idea that families are the best problem-solver and the need for families to set achievable family goals such that they may be the driving force for change. These efforts are carried out via the Leap Initiative app which was specifically developed to support the families through their journey. The pilot programme was launched in August 2019 and involved 61 families across Singapore.

Celebrating Befrienders beyond a Decade

Chief Executive of Muis, Mr Esa Masood and Mufti Dr Mohamed Fatris Bakaram appoint a Senior Befriender at the Befrienders Appreciation Day.

The Befrienders Programme is a volunteer-based social befriending service for Muis' long-term financial assistance beneficiaries. Muis, through the Mosque Clusters, has about 690 trained Befrienders. In 2019, 429 Befrienders conducted a total of 2,346 home visits to our Zakat beneficiaries. 106 Befrienders across four clusters also participated in the cluster-based focus group discussions to propose improvements to the programme.

In conjunction with the programme's 10^{th} year anniversary, the Befrienders Appreciation Day was organised on 16 November 2019 with the theme *"Celebrating Befrienders...beyond a decade"*. Chief Executive of Muis, Mr Esa Masood and Mufti Dr Mohamed Fatris Bakaram graced the event, which gathered 350 Befrienders and representatives from the mosques. 44 active Befrienders who had shown strong leadership qualities were also appointed as Senior Befrienders.

Bridging Support through a Resilient Community Network

The M^3 collaboration, involving Muis and partner agencies MENDAKI and People Association's Malay Activity Executive Committees Council (MESRA), aims to strengthen support and last-mile service delivery to the Muslim community. The partnership serves the community on three Focus Areas:

- FA 1: Support for Marriage, Parenthood and Early Childhood
- FA 2: Support for Vulnerable Individuals and Families
- FA 3: Empowerment and Mentoring for Youths

In 2019, Muis expanded its efforts to support the underserved in the community. In collaboration with the M^3 partners, Muis has reached out to more than 360,000 Muslims through house visits, Family Day events, food distribution drives as well as talks conducted at the mosques, M^3@Towns and Wisma Geylang Serai (WGS).

Members of the community celebrate the launch of M^3@Bedok Town, which aims to plan programmes that meet the needs of the community identified through home visits.

M³ Initiatives: Bersamamu, FITRAH, & Project Soar

In an effort to strengthen marriage and connect Muslim couples to religious programmes, Muis collaborated with the Registry of Muslim Marriages (ROMM) on the *Bersamamu* initiative, which commenced on 1 July 2019. Based on the belief that a strong family starts with a strong marriage, *Bersamamu* caters to new marrying couples, where the *Naib Kadi* guides and supports them in the first two years of their marriage journey, and provides a safe space for couples to discuss sensitive topics and clarify any religious concerns pertaining to marriage.

Senior Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs and Health, Amrin Amin with Community Befrienders at a training session for FITRAH volunteers at Masjid Assyafaah.

28 mosques provided spaces for the face-to-face sessions between the *Naib Kadis* and the couples. Mosque Religious Officers (MRO) were also encouraged to serve as *Naib Kadis* to support this initiative. There were a total of 23 MROs who serve as *Naib Kadis*, including 17 who were newly appointed by ROMM in 2019.

The FITRAH (Family and Inmates Throughcare Assistance Haven) Office provides in-care and after-care support for the incarcerated, former inmates and their families through customised religious guidance in prisons, Back-to-FITRAH (BTF) Package[6], befriending services through home visits and referring families to religious guidance and financial assistance at mosques. The structured religious modules for Muslim inmates include Quran literacy, customised Friday sermons and Islam 101. The FITRAH Office at Masjid En-Naeem was officially launched in May 2019.

FITRAH Office recruited a total of 310 volunteers, comprising 150 Religious Counsellors (RC) and 160 Community Befrienders (CBF). The RCs have been trained to conduct religious counselling for the inmates, while the CBFs rendered the relevant assistance through home visits and distribution of the BTF Package. Since April 2019, 120 released inmates have received the BTF Package. In collaboration with the Yellow Ribbon Community Project champions, more than 75 former inmates and their families have benefited from the home visits which commenced in May 2019.

Eight youths from Masjid Al-Khair, Masjid Assyakirin and Masjid Al-Mukminin enrolled as mentors in Project Soar, a national mentoring initiative piloted at M³@Choa Chu Kang and M³@Jurong. It aims to imbue participants with Character, Competence and Citizenry and broaden their community service outreach.

Senior Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs and Health, Amrin Amin engaging with the community at the official launch of FITRAH Office at Masjid En-Naeem.

[6] The BTF package is an initiative by FITRAH where the ex-inmates, upon their release at the prison gates, receive a BTF package consisting of EZ-link cards, vouchers and relevant information on FITRAH and other assistance available. This is to facilitate their integration as they start their journey anew after being incarcerated, and to symbolise that there is physical support for them.

Collaborating with Partners at M³@Towns

Mosques play a key role in supporting and participating in events across the eight M³@Towns. The following are the lead mosques in the respective towns.

i. M³@Bedok: Masjid Al-Ansar
ii. M³@Choa Chu Kang: Masjid Al-Khair
iii. M³@Jurong: Masjid Assyakirin
iv. M³@Marsiling-Yew Tee: Masjid An-Nur
v. M³@Nee Soon: Masjid Darul Makmur
vi. M³@Pasir Ris-Punggol: Masjid Al-Islah and Masjid Al-Istighfar
vii. M³@Tampines: Masid Darul Ghufran
viii. M³@Woodlands: Masjid Assyafaah and Masjid Yusof Ishak

Mr Masagos Zulkifli officially launched the M³@WGS to provide the community with greater accessibility to key services by Muis, MENDAKI and Mesra.

Mufti Dr Mohamed Fatris Bakaram talks about the Journey towards Fitrah at the Muhasabah Masyarakat bersama Mufti event at M³@WGS.

Other mosques also partnered and participated in the various M³ efforts. Mosques within the Jurong GRC, such as Masjid Al-Mukminin, Masjid Ar-Raudhah, Masjid Darussalam and Masjid Maarof, supported many of the events at M³@Jurong such as the M³@Jurong Family Day and Racial Harmony Day. Mosque volunteers also took part in home visits organised by the M³@Towns.

On 25 January 2019, Minister-in-charge of Muslim Affairs, Mr Masagos Zulkifli launched M³@WGS at Wisma Geylang Serai to create greater access to Muis' services, such as info-referral for financial assistance and zakat payment, to the Muslim community. It received 1,108 walk-ins in 2019 for enquiries on haj, religious matters, financial assistance, zakat payments and donations.

Muis organised the *Muhasabah Masyarakat bersama Mufti (3M)* programme, with the theme of "*Hijrah Menuju Fitrah*" ("Journey towards Fitrah"), to galvanise the community towards volunteering and goodwill. It was held on 7 September 2019 at Wisma Geylang Serai, in conjunction with the Islamic calendar New Year, 1441H.

The programme was interspersed with talks by Mufti Dr Mohamed Fatris Bakaram, sharing from an inmate's family, and support given by FITRAH Office. A total of 1,200 people attended the programme, with close to 11,000 views on the Facebook livestream, making it one of the highest number of livestream views on MuslimSG's Facebook in 2019. 490 participants also expressed interest to be a Community Befriender under the FITRAH Office.

STRENGTHENING SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ASATIZAH

Facts and figures
(as of **31 Dec 2019**)

Total number of asatizah listed in the **ARS** online directory:

4,744

2,722
Islamic Teachers

2,022
Quranic Teachers

318

Total number of **Islamic Education Centre and Provider (IECP)** listed in the online directory

51
new IECPs approved in 2019

Ustaz Ziyaudeen Ahmed from the Asatizah Recognition Board (ARB) led the Code of Ethics seminar that was conducted in Tamil for the first time for Indian imams and asatizah.

STRENGTHENING SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ASATIZAH

Uplifting the Professionalism of Asatizah

The Continuous Professional Education (CPE) programmes provide asatizah with the resources to build capacity, uplift professionalism and strengthen the religious life of the Muslim community in the context of a multi-religious society. Islamic teachers and Quranic teachers are required to complete a minimum of 30 and 10 CPE credit hours respectively.

In 2019, Muis conducted a total of 100 CPE programmes, offered 461 credit hours of training courses and provided 8,082 training seats to cater to the diverse and growing number of religious teachers. As at the end of 2019, a total of 4,744 asatizah and 318 IECPs are listed in the online directory.

The CPE programmes also cover a broad range of topics to inculcate a profound understanding and practice of Islam in a modern multicultural society. They include inter- and intra-faith dialogues, *fatwa* and legal thinking, counter-radicalism and contemporary Islamic thought, and many others.

In addition, the mandatory Code of Ethics (COE) Seminar equips asatizah with the knowledge and skills to deliver Islamic content while adhering to Islamic ethics and the principles of moderation in imparting knowledge to the community in a multi-religious and multi-racial context. In 2019, a customised seminar was conducted for the first time in Tamil for Indian Imams and asatizah. Altogether, Muis offered nine COE Seminars which were attended by a total of 1,232 Islamic and Quranic teachers.

Asatizah of the Future

Throughout 2019, Muis undertook a significant effort to strengthen the support and development of asatizah through an intensive year-long process of groundwork, engagement and formulation in collaboration with stakeholders and partners so that asatizah can continue to be effective in shaping the community's religious life.

Committee on Future Asatizah

The Committee on Future Asatizah (COFA) was established on 8 March 2019 to engage key community stakeholders and advise Muis on its efforts to strengthen the development of the asatizah workforce. Chaired by Senior Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Dr Mohamad Maliki Osman, it comprises representatives from the asatizah fraternity, community leaders and individuals with relevant professional expertise.

COFA is a milestone initiative that galvanises a collective work in progress to realise the vision of the future asatizah. From March to October 2019, COFA undertook a rigorous process of engagement with more than 1,900 participants via five modalities – focus group discussions and roundtable discussions, online engagement, street survey, townhalls and interviews. The stakeholders included senior religious scholars, asatizah serving in various institutions, madrasah educators, mosque leaders, academics, professionals, youth, faith and non-faith leaders, and members of the community.

COFA Town Halls were conducted to discuss preliminary strategies to address issues raised from other engagements and feedback channels.

Chairperson of COFA, Senior Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Dr Mohamad Maliki Osman led the final COFA Town Hall. Throughout the year, Dr Maliki had engaged various stakeholders through several meetings and engagement sessions.

COFA Town Halls were conducted to discuss preliminary strategies to address issues raised from other engagements and feedback channels.

The COFA engagement exercise discussed concerns and opportunities for the future asatizah to contribute in new and improved forms and functions, while remaining rooted to the Islamic tradition and worldview.

With the completion of its review, COFA will publish its report and recommendations in February 2020.

Asatizah Workforce Development Plan

The Asatizah Workforce Development Plan (AWDP) is a comprehensive plan that aims to enhance the attractiveness of the religious sector as well as the skills and competencies of the asatizah workforce. The plan is guided by COFA recommendations, as well as the earlier Muis50 conversations, and informed by research on best practices on workforce development and benchmarks from relevant organisations.

There are several workstreams under AWDP, of which the Career Map and Competency Framework (CCF) will be the first to be rolled out in 2020. The other workstreams under AWDP, including the skills upgrading plan, and scholarship and talent management programme, will be implemented over the next two years.

Chief Executive of Muis, Mr Esa Masood and University of Jordan President Professor Abdul Karim Al-Qudah signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate on the Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS).

Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies

The Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS) was announced in early 2019. To date, a holistic and robust one-year PCICS curriculum and content has been co-developed in collaboration with local and international partners. After consultations with partners, stakeholders, and the graduating asatizah, the practicum component was incorporated as an integral part of the curriculum in order to prepare asatizah for the evolving economy and the transformation of professional sectors.

The development of the PCICS programme was completed and will be delivered in partnership with Al-Azhar University, University of Jordan, National University of Singapore, and Singapore University of Social Sciences. It will be launched in 2020, and the first cohort will commence in April, with a second intake in October.

Developing Professional Madrasah Educators

In 2019, a total of $2.17 million was disbursed to incentivise and support madrasah teachers to continually uplift and professionalise the madrasah sector. 27 Heads of Department (HODs) from the madrasahs have benefitted from the Management and Leadership in Schools programme offered by the National Institute of Education (NIE) and its predecessor Diploma in Departmental in Management programme. 51 teachers completed the Specialist Diploma in Applied Learning and Teaching programme offered by Republic Polytechnic, with another 18 set to complete in 2020. With 165 madrasah educators trained under the Skillful Teach programme in 2019, more teachers have now been equipped to deliver lessons tailored to suit their students' needs.

Muis recognises that educators can benefit from collaborative forms of professional development, which supports discussions and reflections. The Lesson Study (LS) model was identified to achieve this. In 2019, 12 teachers from five madrasahs were sponsored to attend the World Association of Lesson Studies Conference in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Teachers from Madrasah Alsagoff Al-Arabiah, Madrasah Wak Tanjong Al-Islamiah and Madrasah Aljunied Al-Islamiah also presented papers during the conference. The conference motivated and empowered the teachers to carry out LS in their various subject domains and levels upon their return.

Teachers from five madrasahs at the World Association of Lesson Studies (WALS) Conference in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Extending Support for Students' Academic Excellence

From 2010 to 2019, a total of $4.03 million was utilised under the Progress Fund Madrasah Assistance Scheme (PROMAS). In 2019, a grant of $630,000 was distributed to all students from the six madrasahs. 59 students were recognised for their good academic performance and received the PROMAS Performance Award.

A total of $189,000 was also disbursed to incentivise and support madrasah students in their studies through the Madrasah Student Awards.

A total of 606 madrasah students received their Madrasah Student Awards and PROMAS Performance Award in 2019.

$568,000 worth of Edusave contributions was utilised to subsidise student programmes for madrasah students. Since the establishment of Wakaf Ilmu in 2014, the madrasah sector has benefited from a total of $2.49 million worth of Wakaf funds.

A total of 589 Singapore Citizen candidates from the full-time madrasahs received examination fee waivers in 2019. The government covered the examination fees for the secular subjects taken by these students, while Muis covered the examination fees for the religious subjects. Muis also funded $98,260 on annual study awards to the top students from the three madrasahs under the Joint Madrasah System (JMS).

In 2019, the madrasahs achieved the highest percentage passes for Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE). Of the 250 students who sat for the PSLE, 99.6% of the students passed and were assessed suitable to proceed to secondary school, charting higher than national percentage of 98.4%. All madrasahs also met MOE's Compulsory Education (CE) benchmark of 180 aggregate score in the 2019 PSLE results.

Madrasah Al-Arabiah Al-Islamiah will also begin the new school year in its new premises in January 2020.

Elevating the Madrasah Curriculum

In 2019, Muis focused on enhancing support for madrasah teachers in implementing the JMS curriculum, as well as the development of the Pre-University 2 textbooks.

Muis, through its Madrasah Curriculum Development Strategic Unit (MCDSU), had been partnering Madrasah Aljunied Al-Islamiah and Madrasah Al-Arabiah Al-Islamiah for the implementation of the JMS curriculum since 2014. Muis provided around 787 professional development hours[7] for teachers, to provide close support, empower the teachers to internalise the new curriculum, and equip them with relevant pedagogical skills required in developing lesson plans and assessments for effective delivery.

Muis together with the madrasahs conducted classroom observations for 53 teachers from June to July 2019 to observe the teachers' delivery. Muis also engaged Dr Susan Clayton[8] to conduct online classroom observations for 12 teachers in September as a continuation to the earlier session. Significant improvements were observed in some of the teachers who were able to develop and execute the lesson plans effectively.

The use of digital textbooks - introduced since 2014 - has also enhanced the teaching and learning of

Madrasah Al-Arabiah Al-Islamiah will begin the 2020 school year at its new permanent location.

Arabic Language. Students are able to learn in an integrated manner and have access to online resources that further support classroom activities and research works.

Muis conducted focus group discussions with 182 Secondary 1 to Pre-University 1 students from Madrasah Aljunied Al-Islamiah and Al-Arabiah Al-Islamiah in April 2019 to gather students' perception towards the JMS curriculum, textbooks and learning experiences. The focus group discussions found that students generally enjoyed their learning as they acquired deeper content

[7]Inclusive of all curriculum-related trainings, learning journeys, conferences and other relevant trainings since 2014.
[8]Dr Susan Clayton is a member of the JMS Curriculum Advisory Panel who has been running a series of developmental programmes for JMS asatizah since 2012. She is a professional trainer with Sumona Consulting, with a doctorate degree in Educational Leadership. She was a guest faculty for the University of Northern British Columbia for 2 years in their Master of Education program. In Singapore, Dr Clayton has provided trainings for MOE teachers.

The first batch of students from Madrasah Aljunied started on the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme in 2019.

knowledge and found connections to their daily lives. The recent final year examination results also showed that students' overall percentage passes in 2019 for Secondary 1 to Pre-University 1 was between 83-98% for Islamic Studies subjects.

In 2019 Muis also started reviews of the madrasah curriculum at the primary level. This aim is to establish shared standards and policies in the following four areas:

i. Islamic Studies Curriculum Standards
ii. Teachers' Professional Development Plans
iii. Student Development Policies
iv. Student Assessment Policies

The Steering Committee and Working Group Committee were formed, comprising representatives from Muis and the madrasahs to facilitate the review process.

Muis has completed the development of Pre-University 2 Textbooks A. They have been printed and uploaded in iTunes U. Related teaching and learning materials comprising the scheme of work, teaching instructions and references are also accessible via iTunes U. Muis is currently developing the Pre-University 2 Textbooks B.

The development of the Pre-University 2 textbooks was based on the reviewed syllabi to ensure relevance to the current context. The review spans all eight Joint Madrasah System (JMS) subjects[9].

International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (IBDP) Implementation

Madrasah Aljunied Al-Islamiah started implementing the IBDP in 2019. To prepare for the IBDP examination in 2020, the madrasah conducted internal and external assessment exercises and weekly feedback sessions to familiarise teachers and students with the actual IBDP assessment practices, exam schedules, procedures, and instructions. These exercises – including oral commentaries, written assignments, presentations, as well as written exams and essays – were integrated into the school-based examination to simulate the rigour of the IBDP external assessment. The school monitors the students' progress after every assessment. Extra coaching and consultation sessions were also made available to help students cope with both academic and social-emotional challenges.

IBDP teachers underwent continuous professional development training throughout the year and were kept abreast of changes in the syllabus and assessment methods by attending various IB-mandated workshops. The school also conducted several in-house workshops in supporting the teachers to conduct lessons effectively and augment students' learning.

[9]The eight subjects are; Fiqh, Aqidah, Qur'an, Hadith, Arabic, Islamic History, Islam & Society and Dirasat Deeniyyah.

Supporting our Islamic Religious Undergraduates Overseas

Mr Masagos Zulkifli with students from the Singapore Students' Association in Jordan (SIRAJ).

More than 800 Singaporean students are pursuing tertiary Islamic education abroad. In 2019, Muis coordinated over 40 programmes for overseas students, ranging from dialogues, career coaching and guidance, student leaders' retreats, and outdoor programmes. 1,767 students attended the programmes and benefited from student career welfare services in 2019.

To prepare full-time madrasah graduates for their tertiary life overseas, Muis organised its flagship Pre-Departure Programme (PDP) from 15 to 17 January 2019 which covered the following topics: Mental Health Wellness, Study Skills, and Safety and Security. A fireside chat with Mufti Dr Mohamed Fatris Bakaram was also conducted during the session. A learning journey was introduced for the first time with a visit to the Religious Rehabilitation Group's Resource and Counselling Centre at Masjid Khadijah. A PDP briefing was also held on 1 November 2019 to provide prospective students with guidance on various educational routes and career options.

As part of student engagements with national leaders, Muis facilitated a reception with President Halimah Yacob for students in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during her state visits in November 2019, through the Student Liaison Officers. Minister Masagos Zulkifli also engaged students in Cairo, Amman and Irbid during his visits to Egypt and Jordan from 10 to 14 March 2019.

Muis also continued to work closely with other partners including the Foreign Embassies of Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait to facilitate Singaporean student admissions and scholarship applications offered by the educational institutions of the respective countries.

Mr Masagos Zulkifli and Deputy Mufti Dr Nazirudin Mohd Nasir engaging Singaporean students from the Singaporean Students Welfare Assembly in Cairo (PERKEMAS) on the topic of Future Asatizah.

During the university summer vacation period between July to September 2019, about 250 students attended the 18 programmes organised by Muis, which took the form of learning journeys, conversation series, outdoor activities, upskilling programmes and internships. Students had the opportunity to gain a greater insight of Singapore's social landscape with visits to institutions such as the Singapore Syariah Court and the ISD Heritage Centre. They were also engaged on topics of *fatwa* formulation and the role of FITRAH office.

Singaporean students in University of Jordan.

Mr Masagos Zulkifli with students from the Singaporean Students Welfare Assembly in Cairo (PERKEMAS).

Over 100 students participated in the inaugural Student Career and Welfare Office (SCWO) Games Day for the futsal and captain's ball tournament. Separately, 35 students participated in the dragon boating session, led by Society Staples, a local social enterprise which champions the cause for people with disabilities. To equip overseas students with employability skills, students also attended four upskilling workshops on business writing, public speaking, design thinking and career planning. 26 students also signed up for the two-month internship programme to gain work experience and network with potential employers.

STRENGTHENING OUR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

STRENGTHENING OUR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Our Mosques – Committed to Serving the Needs of the Community

Masjid Darul Ghufran can now accommodate 5,500 congregants, making it the largest mosque in Singapore.

President Halimah Yacob officially opens Masjid Darul Ghufran upon the completion of redevelopment works.

March 2019 marked the completion of the extensive redevelopment works for Masjid Darul Ghufran, which has been optimised for space and can now accommodate 5,500 congregants, making it Singapore's largest mosque. The mosque was consecrated in March and officially reopened in April 2019. Masjid Angullia also completed its upgrading works in December 2019.

The next phase of mosque upgrading will focus on barrier-free access and expansion of prayer spaces. Several other mosques including Masjid Malabar, Masjid Bencoolen, Masjid Khalid and Masjid Abdul Gafoor are also at various stages of their upgrading works.

The 194-year old Masjid Bencoolen will undergo a 15-month long upgrading programme to provide more prayers spaces to accommodate the growing number of congregants.

Mosque leaders attend the inaugural Mosque Workplan Seminar and revisit the MC18 vision.

The Administration of Mosque and Leadership (AMAL) Training for Mosque Management Board (MMB) members for North, West and East mosque clusters was completed for the new MMB term. The mosque sector was also updated on the progress towards achieving the shared vision endorsed during the Mosque Convention 2018 (MC18). The inaugural Mosque Workplan Seminar held on 13 April 2019 revisited the MC18 vision of *"Our Mosque: Strengthening Faith, Building Community, Spreading Compassion"* and aligned mosque leaders with the follow-up actions for the coming years.

Korban ritual was carried out at the 26 ESCAS-approved mosques on 11 August 2019, with 3,700 livestock safely imported from Australia. Independent ESCAS auditors expressed satisfaction with all animal handling processes and slaughtering at all 26 mosques. They met the requirements to ensure animal safety and welfare.

Muis also successfully conducted the external finance audit for 2019. 69 mosques submitted their accounts for audit, with 97% of the mosques receiving unqualified (compliant) audit reports in FY2018. This is an increase from 78% in 2016. In October, the annual budgeting workshop was conducted to prepare all mosque finance officers to support their respective mosques' 2020 work plans.

Mosque Management Board members taking the pledge at the Investiture Ceremony.

Fulfilling Haj Experience

Deputy Chief Executive of Muis, Dr Albakri Ahmad and officers from Singapore Pilgrims' Affairs Office (SPAO) for Haj 1440H/2019 in Arafah.

Senior Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs and Health, Amrin Amin and Deputy Chief Executive of Muis, Mohd Fahmi Aliman seeing off Singaporean pilgrims at the airport for their pilgrimage. Deputy Chief Executive of Muis, Dr Albakri Ahmad was the head of the Singaporean Haj delegation.

Improved Medical Services for Haj Pilgrims

Pilgrims were issued e-Visa within 2 weeks

Strengthened Governance in Haj Package Agreement

In 2019, the Singapore Pilgrims' Affairs Office improved its medical and welfare services by increasing its clinic space in the Holy Land, to accommodate a larger number of pilgrims needing medical care. These services were provided to our 900 pilgrims who performed their Haj last year. Based on the Customer Satisfaction Survey, 85% of our pilgrims indicated their satisfaction with the waiting time in the clinic – a 5% increase compared to Haj 2018.

Muis also collaborated with Saudi Haj Authorities and Saudi Embassy in Singapore for the smooth issuance of e-Visas. All e-Visas were issued within two weeks.

Muis reviewed and refined its existing Haj Package Agreement and Demerit Point System and introduced the Haj Package Deed and Understanding (HPDAU) for Haj 2019-2020 to further safeguard the interests of our pilgrims. The clauses of the HPDAU emphasise the Haj General Service Agents' (GSA) responsibility in ensuring the welfare of our pilgrims throughout the entire Haj process, such as ensuring necessary medical attention is rendered from the approved agencies, facilitating collection of monies from pilgrims that adheres to a 3-tier schedule, and a performance bond that serves as a security for GSAs to observe the terms and conditions in providing their services. Muis worked closely with the Association of Muslim Travel Agents Singapore to ensure compliance by its members.

Muis will continue to review its Haj services functions to provide a better and fulfilling Haj experience for our pilgrims.

Robust & Trusted Halal Certification System

Attainment of
GSO 2055-2: 2015
accreditation

Adoption of the
GoBusiness
Licensing portal

Annual
increase of 15%
of Halal certificates issued from 2017 to 2019

Officers from Muis carrying out an inspection at Leong Hup Food Pte Ltd.

In 2019, Muis certified 4,630 premises and 57,690 products made in Singapore, ranging from food additives, flavourings, ready-to-eat meals, cut meat pieces and sauces.

The cornerstone of Singapore's Halal industry is a robust & trusted Halal certification system. To reinitiate trade with the United Arab Emirates which halted due to changes to the trade entry requirements, Muis attained the GSO 2055-2: 2015 accreditation. This has led to the recognition of Muis Halal Certification by the Emirates Authority for Standardisation and Metrology (ESMA). Muis also attained the ISO 17065 for Product, Whole Plant and Endorsement Schemes in 2018 – the first certifying body in the ASEAN region to be accredited under both standards.

Digital transformation is crucial to the development of a robust certification system in today's rapidly digitalised landscape. In collaboration with other government agencies such as the Ministry of Trade & Industry, Enterprise Singapore and GovTech, Muis has been reviewing its processes to make it simpler and more efficient to apply for Halal certification. One example is the adoption of the GoBusiness Licensing portal, a multi-agency application portal launched on 31 October 2019.

Driver of Organisational Effectiveness

Chief Executive of Muis, Mr Esa Masood and the Human Resource unit receiving the Singapore HR Award for Employee Engagement, Alignment & Workplace Harmony at the Singapore HR Awards ceremony.

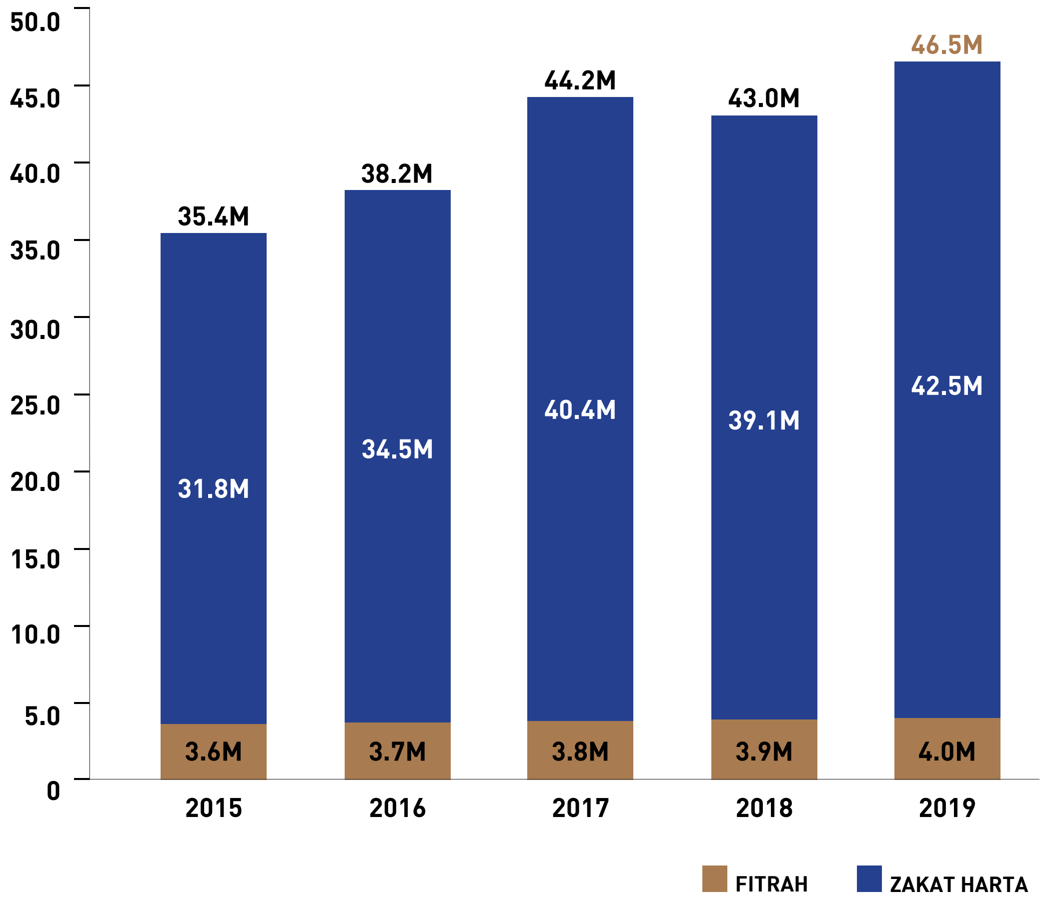
On 27 August 2019, Muis was conferred the Singapore HR Award for Employee Engagement, Alignment & Workplace Harmony. The award underscores the ability of the organisation to engage the employees on various fronts to create a positive and harmonious work environment, through the effective use of communication and change management strategies.

Public Sector Transformation

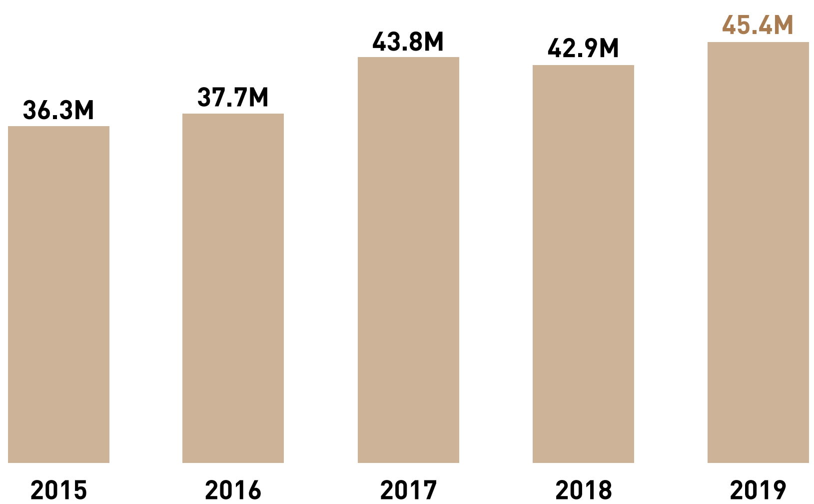
In line with the Public Sector Transformation (PST) movement, Muis developed Service Journey maps for PCICS and FITRAH Office to enhance the customer experience of these programmes. Interviews were conducted to understand the customers' needs and their pain points. Muis also adopted the virtual assistant chatbot *"Ask Jamie"* to automate responses to simple queries. This allowed the public to receive responses to their queries instantly, and also reduced the volume of calls by 28%. It drew high customer satisfaction, with 70% finding it useful.

Three Muis officers were recognised for excellence in their work at the Public Service level. They were conferred the PST Awards in the categories of Exemplary Innovator Award, Exemplary Service Excellence Award and Exemplary Skills Future @ Public Service Award.

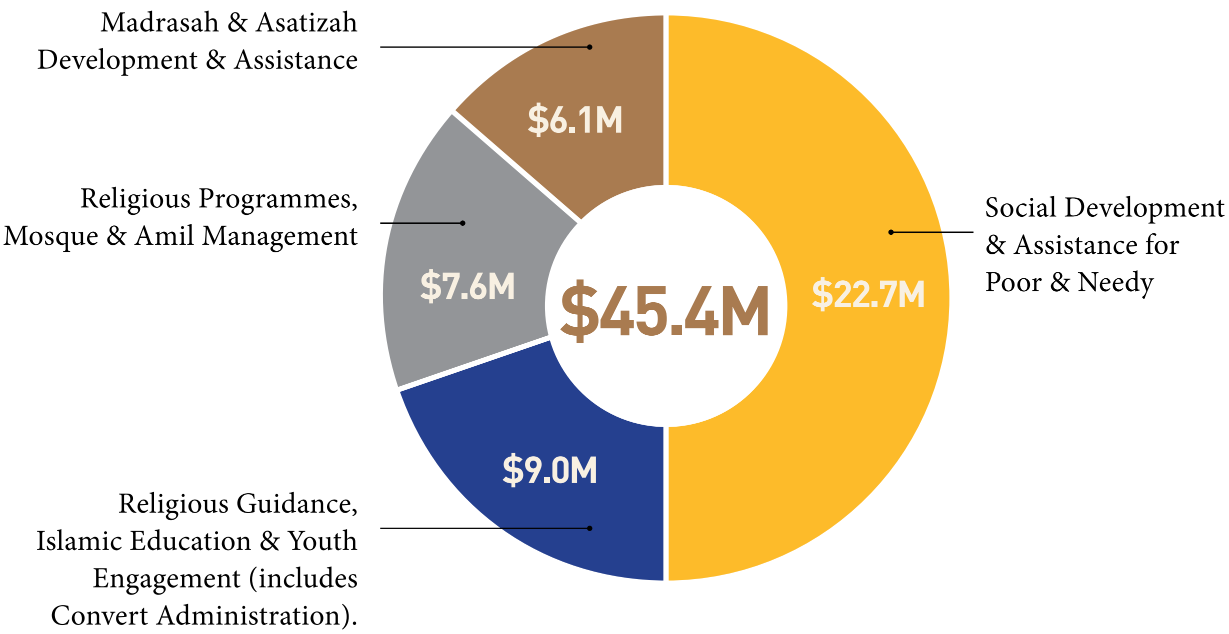
ZAKAT COLLECTIONS FROM 2015 TO 2019



ZAKAT DISBURSEMENTS 2015 TO 2019



ZAKAT DISBURSEMENTS 2019



EXPENSES FOR MAJOR PROJECTS AND GRANTS

(Expenses are from Asnaf: Amil, Fisabilillah, Muallaf, Poor, Needy, Riqab, Gharimin & Ibnussabil)

Social Development & Assistance for Poor & Needy	$22,659,909
Religious Guidance, Islamic Education & Youth Engagement (includes Convert Administration)	$ 9,024,626
Religious Programmes, Mosque & Amil Management	$ 7,593,002
Madrasah & Asatizah Development & Assistance	$ 6,093,152
Total	$45,370,689

STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF MAJLIS UGAMA ISLAM SINGAPURA

In the opinion of the Council,

(i) the financial statements of Fitrah Account of the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the "Majlis") are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law (Fitrah) including its amendments (the "Rules") under the Administration of Muslim Law Act and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Majlis as at 31 December 2019 and of the results, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Majlis for the year ended on that date;

(ii) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and acquisition and disposal of assets arising from the collection of Fitrah by the Majlis during the year are in accordance with the provision of the Rules; and

(iii) the accounting and other records including records of all assets of the Majlis relating to the collection of Fitrah whether purchased, donated or otherwise, have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Rules.

On behalf of the Council of
Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Mohammad Alami Musa
President

Esa Han Hsien Masood
Chief Executive

27 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fitrah Account of the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the Majlis), which comprise the balance sheet of the Majlis as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows of the Majlis for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Majlis are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law (Fitrah) Rules including its amendments (the Rules) and Singapore Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards (SB-FRS) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Majlis as at 31 December 2019 and of the results, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Majlis 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Majlis in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and Council for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Rules and SB-FRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

A statutory board is constituted based on its Act and its dissolution requires Parliament's approval. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Majlis' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is intention to wind up the Majlis or for the Majlis to cease operations.

The Council's responsibilities include overseeing the Majlis' financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

- 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 Majlis' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Majlis 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 Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets arising from the collection of Fitrah by the Majlis during the year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules; and

(b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Majlis relating to the collection of Fitrah whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with SSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit section of our report. We are independent of the Majlis in accordance with the 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 on management's compliance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and Council for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements

Management and the Council are responsible for ensuring that the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets arising from the collection of Fitrah by Majlis, are in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. This responsibility includes implementing accounting and internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the provisions of the Rules.

Auditor's responsibility for the compliance audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's compliance based on our audit of the financial statements. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets arising from the collection of Fitrah by the Majlis, are in accordance with the provisions of the Rules.

Our compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal control relevant to the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets; and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from non-compliance, if any, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Because of the inherent limitations in any accounting and internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
27 May 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Income	4	**46,505**	42,974
Other operating income	5	**183**	341
Operating expenditure	6	**(45,371)**	(42,925)
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		**1,317**	390

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

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	8	**55**	186
		55	186
Current assets			
Other receivables and prepayments	9	**758**	1,218
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**46,890**	44,058
		47,648	45,276
Total assets		**47,703**	45,462
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables and grants payable	11	**21,495**	20,571
Total liabilities		**21,495**	20,571
Net current assets		**26,153**	24,705
Net assets		**26,208**	24,891
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Accumulated fund		**26,208**	24,891
Total capital and reserves		**26,208**	24,891

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Accumulated fund
	$'000
At 1 January 2019	**24,891**
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	**1,317**
At 31 December 2019	**26,208**
At 1 January 2018	24,501
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	390
At 31 December 2018	24,891

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019 $'000**	2018 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net surplus for the financial year		**1,317**	390
Adjustments for:			
Finance income from Murabahah deposits	5	**(165)**	(300)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	6	**131**	148
Net cash flows before changes in working capital		**1,283**	238
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables and prepayments		**460**	(137)
Increase in other payables and grants payable		**924**	2,587
Cash generated from operations		**2,667**	2,688
Finance income received		**165**	300
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**2,832**	2,988
Cash flow from investing activity			
Purchase of plant and equipment	8	**–**	(7)
Net cash flow used in investing activity		**–**	(7)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,832**	2,981
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		**44,058**	41,077
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	10	**46,890**	44,058

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura is constituted in Singapore as a statutory board. The registered office and principal place of operations is located at Singapore Islamic Hub, 273 Braddell Road, Singapore 579702.

The principal activities of the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura include administering the collections of Fitrah and Zakat Harta and their disbursements in accordance with the Administration of Muslim Law (Fitrah) Rules and its amendments (the "Rules") under the Administration of Muslim Law Act.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Fitrah Account of the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the "Majlis") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Rules and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS"). SB-FRS includes Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards, Interpretations of SB-FRS ("INT SB-FRS") and SB-FRS Guidance Notes as promulgated by the Accountant-General.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD" or "$") and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand ($'000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policy

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. The new and revised standards and interpretations which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on 1 January 2019 adopted by the Majlis did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Majlis has not adopted the following amended standards that are issued, but not yet effective.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to SB-FRS 109, SB-FRS 39 and SB-FRS 107 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*	1 January 2020
Amendments to Effective Date of Amendments to SB-FRS 110 and SB-FRS 28	To be determined
SB-FRS 110, SB-FRS 28 Amendments to SB-FRS 110 and SB-FRS 28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	To be determined

The Majlis expects that the adoption of these standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.4 Plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment	–	3 years
Office furniture and equipment	–	5 years
Motor vehicles	–	5 years
Leasehold improvements	–	5 years

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

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

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.6 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

<u>Initial recognition and measurement</u>

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

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

Financial assets are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Majlis expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the financial assets do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial asset (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Majlis' business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The debt instruments of the Majlis are carried at amortised cost.

Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective finance cost method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheets, when and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.7 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For receivables and contract assets, the Majlis applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Majlis has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forwardlooking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and Murabahah deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Majlis makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Employee leave entitlement

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

2.10 Leases

The Majlis assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Policy applicable from 1 January 2019

As lessee

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Majlis applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2019

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Majlis expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Majlis satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(a) Fitrah and Zakat Harta collections and donations

Fitrah and Zakat Harta collections and donations are recognised on receipt basis.

(b) Finance income

Finance income is recognised using the effective finance income method.

2.12 Taxes

The Majlis is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134).

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Majlis' financial statements requires the Council to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. The Council is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

4. Income

An analysis of the Majlis' income for the year is as follows:

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Collections:		
- Fitrah	**4,038**	3,889
- Zakat Harta	**42,467**	39,085
	46,505	42,974

5. Other operating income

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Finance income from Murabahah deposits	**165**	300
Other income	**18**	41
	183	341

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

6. Operating expenditure

	Note	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Depreciation of plant and equipment	8	**131**	148
Employee benefits	7	**8,893**	8,367
Religious teachers allowance		**437**	439
Grants disbursement and financial assistance		**31,603**	29,947
Amils commission		**1,232**	1,130
Rental expense		**1,033**	1,043
Professional fees		**89**	307
Public education programme		**142**	164
Training and development		**7**	12
Printing and postage		**265**	409
Information Technology maintenance		**75**	11
Media and advertisements		**1,095**	442
Other expenses		**369**	506
		45,371	42,925

The Majlis entered into an arrangement for its office premise pursuant to which it makes monthly rental payments. Payments that were incurred during the year are reported as "Rental expense" above. The Majlis has assessed and determined that this arrangement does not constitute a lease as defined in Note 2.10 given that the arrangement is cancellable without penalty.

7. Employee benefits

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Salaries and staff related costs	**7,532**	7,228
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans including Central Provident Fund	**1,361**	1,139
	8,893	8,367

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

8. Plant and equipment

	Computer equipment	Office furniture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	1,261	136	70	148	1,615
Additions	7	–	–	–	7
At 31 December 2018, 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	1,268	136	70	148	1,622
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	935	135	70	148	1,288
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	148	*	–	–	148
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	1,083	135	70	148	1,436
Depreciation charge (Note 6)	131	*	–	–	131
At 31 December 2019	1,214	135	70	148	1,567
Net carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	54	1	–	–	55
At 31 December 2018	185	1	–	–	186

* denotes less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

9. Other receivables and prepayments

	Note	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Amounts due from related parties:			
- Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund		**531**	855
Other receivables		**218**	323
Prepayments		**5**	36
Deposits		**4**	4
		758	1,218
Less: Prepayments		**(5)**	(36)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents	10	**46,890**	44,058
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost		**47,643**	45,240

Other receivables are unsecured, do not bear finance income, repayable upon demand and are to be settled in cash. Other receivables are generally on 30 days' terms.

Other receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Majlis does not have other receivables that are past due but not impaired at the end of the reporting periods.

Other receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period relate to long outstanding balances which are past due. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

Expected credit loss (ECL) model

The Majlis has no receivables that are impaired for expected credit losses based on lifetime ECL at the end of the reporting periods.

Other receivables subject to offsetting arrangements

The Majlis regularly settles the amounts due from/(to) related parties on a net basis. The Majlis' other receivables and prepayments, and other payables and grants payable that are offset are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

9. Other receivables and prepayments (cont'd)

	Note	Gross carrying amounts $'000	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet $'000	Net amounts in the balance sheet $'000
2019				
Other receivables and prepayments		979	(221)	758
Other payables and grants payable	11	21,716	(221)	21,495
2018				
Other receivables and prepayments		1,443	(225)	1,218
Other payables and grants payable	11	20,796	(225)	20,571

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 **$'000**	2018 $'000
Cash at banks and on hand	**8,797**	22,032
Murabahah deposits	**38,093**	22,026
	46,890	44,058

Murabahah deposits are made for varying periods of between one month and eighteen months (2018: between one month and nineteen months), depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Majlis, and earn finance income at the respective Murabahah deposit rates. The weighted average effective finance income rates as at 31 December 2019 for the Majlis was 2.86% (2018: 2.13%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

11. Other payables and grants payable

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Amounts due to related parties:		
- Baitulmal Fund	**3,194**	2,640
- Madrasah Fund	**327**	304
Grants payable	**15,437**	15,705
Commission due to Amils	**101**	131
Accrued operating expenses	**1,595**	1,321
Other creditors	**841**	470
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**21,495**	20,571

Other payables and grants payable are unsecured, do not bear finance cost, and are to be settled in cash. Other payables are generally on 30 days' terms. Grants payable is repayable on demand.

12. Related party transactions

Related parties of the Majlis refer to Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura – Baitulmal Fund, Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura – Wakaf Funds and their respective subsidiaries and funds.

Some of the Majlis' transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is disclosed in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, do not bear finance income or finance cost and repayable on demand.

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Majlis entered into the following transactions with related parties during the year:

(a) Transactions with related parties

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Rental expenses allocated from Baitulmal Fund	**1,009**	1,028
Donation to Madrasah Fund	**500**	500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

12. Related party transactions (cont'd)

(b) Key management personnel compensation

The Council members who are the key management personnel did not receive any remuneration from the Majlis.

13. Financial risk management

The Majlis' overall financial risk management programme seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Majlis. The Majlis monitors and manages the financial risks relating to its operations to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The Majlis does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for hedging or speculative purposes. There has been no change to the Majlis' exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures these risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. Credit risk arising from the inability of debtors to meet the terms of the Majlis' financial instrument contracts is generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the customer's obligations exceed the obligations of the Majlis. The Majlis' exposure to credit risk arises primarily from other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Majlis minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

Receivables balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Majlis' exposure to bad debt is not significant.

The Majlis determines that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Majlis computes expected credit loss for this group of financial assets using the probability of default approach. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Majlis considers implied probability of default from external rating agencies where available and historical loss rates for each category of counterparty, and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data such as GDP growth and central bank base rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

13. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) *Credit risk (cont'd)*

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Majlis' maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of other receivables recognised in the balance sheet. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

As at 31 December 2019, the Majlis' concentration of credit risk in its related companies is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

(b) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Majlis will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Majlis maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents and internally generates cash flows to finance its activities.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Majlis' financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Financial assets:			
Other receivables (less prepayments)		**753**	1,182
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**46,890**	44,058
Total undiscounted financial assets		**47,643**	45,240
Financial liabilities:			
Other payables and grants payable	11	**21,495**	20,571
Total undiscounted financial liabilities		**21,495**	20,571
Total net undiscounted financial assets		**26,148**	24,669

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

14. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Financial instruments whose carrying value approximates fair value

The Majlis has determined that the carrying amounts of other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other payables and grants payable reasonably approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

15. Event occurring after the reporting period

Coronavirus ("COVID-19")

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared based on conditions that existed at 31 December 2019, and

having considered those events that occurred subsequent after that date which may provide evidence of conditions that existed at year end. As the outbreak of COVID-19 occurred after 31 December 2019, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements for impact on the assets and liabilities reported by the Majlis.

The impact of COVID-19 on the Majlis' future results, cash flows and financial condition remains uncertain as at the date of these financial statements as it is not practicable to reliably determine its quantitative effect.

16. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements of the Majlis for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue by the Council on 27 May 2020.

STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF MAJLIS UGAMA ISLAM SINGAPURA

In the opinion of the Council,

(i) the consolidated financial statements of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the "Board") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and the balance sheet and statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Group and of the Board as at 31 December 2019 and the results, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Group and changes in accumulated funds of the Board for the year ended on that date;

(ii) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the year are in accordance with the provisions of the Act;

(iii) the accounting and other records including records of all assets of the Board whether purchased, donated or otherwise have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and

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

On behalf of the Council of
Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Mohammad Alami Musa
President

Esa Han Hsien Masood
Chief Executive

27 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the "Board") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Board as at 31 December 2019, the statements of changes in accumulated funds of the Group and the Board, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, and the balance sheet and statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act (the "Act") and Singapore Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material aspects, the state of affairs of the Group and the Board as at 31 December 2019 and the consolidated results, consolidated changes in accumulated funds and consolidated cash flows of the Group and changes in accumulated funds of the Board 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and Council for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SB-FRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

A statutory board is constituted based on its Act and its dissolution requires Parliament's approval. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 there is intention to wind up the Group or for the Group to cease operations.

The Council's responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

- 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and

(b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Board whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (cont'd)

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with SSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 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 on management's compliance.

Responsibilities of Management and Council for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements

Management and the Council are responsible for ensuring that the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This responsibility includes implementing accounting and internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Auditor's responsibility for the compliance audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's compliance based on our audit of the financial statements. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Our compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal control relevant to the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets; and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from non-compliance, if any, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control. Because of the inherent limitations in any accounting and internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
27 May 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Income			
Operating income	4	**25,306**	29,011
Other income	5	**9,382**	2,923
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	12	**2,520**	6,099
Total income		**37,208**	38,033
Expenditure			
Operating expenditure	6	**(41,140)**	(36,523)
(Deficit)/surplus before government grants		**(3,932)**	1,510
Government grants	8	**18,347**	13,780
Surplus before income tax		**14,415**	15,290
Income tax expense	9	**(475)**	(266)
Net surplus for the financial year		**13,940**	15,024
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be recognised subsequently to income and expenditure			
Net fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")		**540**	365
		540	365
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**14,480**	15,389

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

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2019

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	10	**19,441**	19,030	**18,896**	19,836
Right-of-use assets	11	**1,250**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	12	**123,713**	119,500	**103,760**	97,140
Investment in subsidiaries	13	**–**	–	**15,039**	15,039
Deferred tax assets	14	**13**	106	**–**	–
Financial assets at FVOCI	15	**8,684**	8,144	**8,684**	8,144
		153,101	146,780	**146,379**	140,159
Current assets					
Development properties	16	**5,399**	6,838	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	17	**20,156**	24,566	**22,082**	18,636
Other current assets	18	**310**	340	**123**	97
Cash and cash equivalents	19	**56,219**	45,586	**24,318**	22,735
		82,084	77,330	**46,523**	41,468
Total assets		**235,185**	224,110	**192,902**	181,627
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Income tax payable		**361**	414	**–**	–
Trade and other payables	20	**23,180**	27,729	**26,762**	25,865
Deferred income	21	**320**	320	**–**	-
Lease liabilities	11	**509**	–	**–**	–
		24,370	28,463	**26,762**	25,865
Net current assets		**57,714**	48,867	**19,761**	15,603
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	14	**39**	18	**–**	–
Deferred income	21	**2,240**	2,560	**–**	–
Trade and other payables	20	**472**	251	**–**	–
Lease liabilities	11	**766**	–	**–**	–
		3,517	2,829	**–**	–
Total liabilities		**27,887**	31,292	**26,762**	25,865
NET ASSETS		**207,298**	192,818	**166,140**	155,762

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

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2019

	Note	Group 2019 $'000	Group 2018 $'000	Board 2019 $'000	Board 2018 $'000
Madrasah Fund net assets	22	**7,882**	7,341	**7,882**	7,341
Development Fund net assets	23	**2,459**	2,250	**2,459**	2,250
Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund net assets	24	**148,997**	141,846	**148,997**	141,846
Scholarship and Education Fund net assets	25	**8,938**	8,894	**8,938**	8,894
		375,574	353,149	**334,416**	316,093
Representing:					
General Endowment Fund (Baitulmal)					
Accumulated funds		**203,641**	189,838	**162,777**	152,939
Other reserve	26	**294**	157	**–**	–
Fair value reserve		**3,363**	2,823	**3,363**	2,823
		207,298	192,818	**166,140**	155,762
Madrasah Fund net assets	22	**7,882**	7,341	**7,882**	7,341
Development Fund net assets	23	**2,459**	2,250	**2,459**	2,250
Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund net assets	24	**148,997**	141,846	**148,997**	141,846
Scholarship and Education Fund net assets	25	**8,938**	8,894	**8,938**	8,894
		375,574	353,149	**334,416**	316,093

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	General Endowment Fund (Baitulmal)			
	Accumulated funds	Fair value reserve	Other reserve (Note 26)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group				
2019				
At 1 January 2019	189,838	2,823	157	192,818
Net surplus for the financial year	13,940	–	–	13,940
Net fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI	–	540	–	540
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	13,940	540	–	14,480
Transfer to other reserve	(137)	–	137	–
At 31 December 2019	203,641	3,363	294	207,298
2018				
At 1 January 2018	174,971	949	–	175,920
Effects of adopting SB-FRS 109	–	1,509	–	1,509
At 1 January 2018 (Restated)	174,971	2,458	–	177,429
Net surplus for the financial year	15,024	–	–	15,024
Net fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI	–	365	–	365
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	15,024	365	–	15,389
Transfer to other reserve	(157)	–	157	–
At 31 December 2018	189,838	2,823	157	192,818
Board				
2019				
At 1 January 2019	152,939	2,823	–	155,762
Net surplus for the financial year	9,838	–	–	9,838
Net fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI	–	540	–	540
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	9,838	540	–	10,378
At 31 December 2019	162,777	3,363	–	166,140
2018				
At 1 January 2018	143,204	949	–	144,153
Effects of adopting SB-FRS 109	–	1,509	–	1,509
At 1 January 2018 (Restated)	143,204	2,458	–	145,662
Net surplus for the financial year	9,735	–	–	9,735
Net fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI	–	365	–	365
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	9,735	365	–	10,100
At 31 December 2018	152,939	2,823	–	155,762

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus before income tax		**14,415**	15,290
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	**1,302**	1,265
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6	**693**	–
Finance income	5	**(169)**	(469)
Finance cost		**35**	–
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	17	**4**	–
Trade receivables written off		**3**	–
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	12	**(2,520)**	(6,099)
Amortisation of deferred income	5	**(320)**	(320)
Gain from exiting joint development agreement	5	**(1,846)**	–
Net cash flows before changes in working capital		**11,597**	9,667
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease in development properties		**–**	874
Decrease in trade and other receivables		**2,323**	967
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		**30**	(74)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		**(156)**	1,017
Cash flows from operations		**13,794**	12,451
Finance income received		**169**	469
Income tax paid		**(414)**	(34)
Finance cost paid		**(35)**	–
Net cash flows from operating activities		**13,514**	12,886
Cash flows from investing activity			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	**(1,713)**	(1,993)
Additions to investment properties	12	**–**	(16)
Contributions for refurbishment of serviced apartments	21	**–**	3,200
Upfront payment for right-of-use assets	12	**(500)**	–
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		**(2,213)**	1,191
Cash flow from financing activity			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		**(668)**	–
Net cash flow used in financing activity		**(668)**	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**10,633**	14,077
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		**45,586**	31,509
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	19	**56,219**	45,586

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the "Board") is constituted in Singapore as a statutory board.

In these financial statements, the Board includes the General Endowment Fund (also known as Baitulmal Fund).

The registered office and principal place of operations is located at Singapore Islamic Hub, 273 Braddell Road, Singapore 579702.

The principal activities of the Board are the building and administration of mosques, management of wakaf and trust properties and administration of pilgrimage affairs and religious activities.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS"). SB-FRS includes Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards, Interpretations of SB-FRS ("INT SB-FRS") and SB-FRS Guidance Notes as promulgated by the Accountant-General.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD" or "$") and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand ($'000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policy

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on 1 January 2019. The adoption of the standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements. The impact from the adoption of SB-FRS 116 *Leases* is described below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2 Changes in accounting policy (cont'd)

SB-FRS 116 Leases

SB-FRS 116 *Leases* supersedes SB-FRS 17 *Leases*, INT SB-FRS 104 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, INT SB-FRS 15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and INT SB-FRS 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under SB-FRS 116 is substantially unchanged from SB-FRS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in SB-FRS 17. Therefore, SB-FRS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted SB-FRS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the amount of right-of-use assets recognised is equal to the lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying SB-FRS 17 at the date of initial application.

The Group has lease contracts for various assets. Before the adoption of SB-FRS 116, the Group classified its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease. The Group does not have any finance leases. Refer to Note 2.17 for the accounting policy prior to 1 January 2019.

Upon adoption of SB-FRS 116, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases. Refer to Note 2.17 for the accounting policy beginning 1 January 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Group.

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases. The right-of-use assets for all the leases were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2 Changes in accounting policy (cont'd)

SB-FRS 116 Leases (cont'd)

The adoption of FRS 116 as at 1 January 2019 increases/(decreases) the following assets and liabilities by the amounts below:

	1 January 2019 $'000
Group	
Assets	
Right-of-use assets	548
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	548

The lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018, as follows:

	$'000
Operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018	551
Incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019	2.00%
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 January 2019	548

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Description	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to SB-FRS 109, SB-FRS 39 and SB-FRS 107 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*	1 January 2020
Amendments to Effective Date of Amendments to SB-FRS 110 and SB-FRS 28	To be determined
SB-FRS 110, SB-FRS 28 Amendments to SB-FRS 110 and SB-FRS 28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	To be determined

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

2.4 Basis of consolidation

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Board and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Board. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date which the Board obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost;
- derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Consolidation (cont'd)

- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in income and expenditure;
- re-classifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to income and expenditure or retained earnings, as appropriate.

The financial statements exclude the financial statements of the wakafs and trusts, mosques and Muslim religious schools, all of which are vested in the Board under the Administration of Muslim Law Act. Separate financial statements are issued and reported upon these wakafs and trusts, mosques and Muslim religious schools.

Madrasah Fund
Development Fund
Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund
Scholarship and Education Fund

In these financial statements, the Board includes the General Endowment Fund (also known as Baitulmal Fund). Madrasah Fund, Development Fund, Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund and Scholarship and Education Fund are not consolidated but included in the financial statements based on their respective net asset values as the Group does not obtain the benefits arising from the activities of these funds.

<u>Wakafs and trusts</u>

The financial results and financial positions of the wakafs and trusts are not included in this set of consolidated financial statements as the Council is of the opinion that the Board is not able to obtain benefits from the wakafs and trusts. The benefits obtained are distributed back to the beneficiaries as determined by the wakafs and trusts.

<u>Mosques</u>

The properties, plant and equipment of new mosques in Singapore are funded out of the Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund whereby the financial position of the fund is included in Note 24 of this set of financial statements. The financial results and financial position of the operations of the mosques are not included in the financial statements as the Council is of the opinion that the Board has no control over the operations of the mosques. The Board is also not able to obtain economic benefits from the funds generated by the mosques.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Consolidation (cont'd)

Muslim religious schools ("Madrasahs")

The financial results and financial positions of the Madrasahs are not included in the financial statements as the Council is of the opinion that the Board has no operational and financial control over the Madrasahs and hence is not able to obtain any economic benefits from the Madrasahs.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment other than freehold land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Freehold land is stated at cost. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

		Useful lives
Leasehold land	–	99 years
Buildings	–	50 to 99 years
Furniture and fittings	–	5 years
Motor vehicles, renovation and office equipment	–	3 to 5 years

Assets under construction included in property, plant and equipment are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are either owned by the Group or leased under a lease that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or in the ordinary course of business. Investment properties comprise completed investment properties. Right-of-use assets of properties held under leases are classified as investment properties when the definition of an investment property is met.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in income and expenditure in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in income and expenditure in the year of retirement or disposal.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in income and expenditure unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Board's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

2.9 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through income and expenditure, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through income and expenditure are expensed in income and expenditure.

Financial assets are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the financial assets do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in income and expenditure when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.9 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in income and expenditure when the Group's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Group has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI, changes in fair value are recognised in income and expenditure.

Derecognition

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of other financial liabilities not at fair value through income and expenditure, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through income and expenditure are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective finance cost method. Gains and losses are recognised in income and expenditure when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.9 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheets, when and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.10 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, project account bank deposits and short-term deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.12 Development properties

Development properties are properties acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for the Group's own use, rental or capital appreciation.

Development properties are held as inventories and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value of development properties is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, based on market prices at the reporting date and discounted for the time value of money if material, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The costs of development properties recognised in income and expenditure on disposal are determined with reference to the specific costs incurred on the property sold and an allocation of any non-specific costs based on the relative size of the property sold.

2.13 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Government grant is recognised in income and expenditure on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in income and expenditure, either separately or under a general heading such as "Other income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of financing costs and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.16 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Employee leave entitlement

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

2.17 Leases

Policy applicable before 1 January 2019

<u>As lessee</u>

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 Leases (cont'd)

Policy applicable before 1 January 2019 (cont'd)

As lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.18(b). Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Policy applicable from 1 January 2019

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

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

a) *Right-of-use assets*

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Office space	3 years
Commercial space	1 to 30 years
Other equipment	5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use asset which meets the definition of an investment property is presented within "Investment properties" and accounted for in accordance with Note 2.6.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to accounting policies in Note 2.7.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 Leases (cont'd)

b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office lease and office equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

<u>As lessor</u>

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.18(b). Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.18 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(a) Sale of completed development properties

Revenue is recognised when control over the property has been transferred to the customer, either over time or at a point in time, depending on the contractual term and the practices on the legal jurisdictions. The Group recognises revenue from the sale of completed development properties when the customer obtains control of the asset.

(b) Rental income

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(c) Income from Halal certification

Income from Halal certification is recognised when the certification services have been rendered.

(d) Income from property management services and management fees

Income from property management services and management fees are recognised when services have been rendered in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

(e) Income from pilgrimage affairs and exhumation services

Income from pilgrimage affairs and establishment services are recognised when the services have been rendered.

(f) Inheritance income and donations

Inheritance income and donations are recognised on a receipt basis.

(g) Finance income

Finance income is recognised using the effective finance income method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.19 Funds

Funds are set up by statutes of the Board to account for the contributions received for specific purposes. As at 31 December 2019, the specific funds established are Madrasah Fund, Development Fund, Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund and Scholarship and Education Fund.

2.20 Taxes

The Board is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134). Its subsidiaries are subject to local income tax legislation.

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in income and expenditure except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside income and expenditure, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting income nor taxable income or expenditure; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.20 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting income not taxable income and expenditure; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside income and expenditure is recognised outside income and expenditure. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

(c) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.21 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

(i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Group.

2.22 Related parties

The Board is a statutory board under the purview of the Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth and is an entity related to the Government of Singapore. Related parties of the Board refer to Government related entities including Ministries, Organs of State and Statutory Boards.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Non-consolidation of Warees Halal Limited

Warees Halal Limited ("Warees Halal") is a company limited by guarantee by Warees Investments Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, and serves as a Halal assurance provider, providing support for the Board dealing with Halal certifications in Singapore. Management is of the judgement that the Group does not control Warees Halal as the Board's role is to serve as a regulator to Warees Halal, and not to direct the operating activities of Warees Halal. Therefore, the Group does not consolidate Warees Halal into its financial statements.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Valuation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair values being recognised in income and expenditure. The Group engaged real estate valuation experts to assess fair value as at 31 December 2019. The fair values of investment properties are determined by independent real estate valuation experts using recognised valuation techniques. These techniques comprise both the Direct Comparison Approach and Income Capitalisation Approach. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of these investment properties and sensitivity analysis are provided in Note 30.

The carrying amount of the investment properties carried at fair value as at 31 December 2019 is $119,460,000 (2018: $119,500,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (cont'd)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(b) Estimation of net realisable value for development properties

Development properties are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value ("NRV").

NRV in respect of development properties is assessed with reference to market prices at the reporting date for similar completed properties. The carrying amount of the development properties as at 31 December 2019 is $5,399,000 (2018: $6,838,000).

4. Operating income

		Group	
	Timing of recognition	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Sale of completed development properties	Over time	–	2,682
Donations received	Point in time	**368**	481
Management fees	Over time	**515**	327
Halal certification	Point in time	**9,145**	8,427
Inheritance from Muslim estates	Point in time	**2,334**	3,856
Property management services	Over time	**2,991**	2,859
Pilgrimage affairs	Point in time	**1,332**	767
Rental income	N/A	**8,490**	9,346
Others	Point in time	**131**	266
		25,306	29,011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

5. Other income

		Group	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Exhumation services		**6,091**	2,297
Amortisation of deferred income	21	**320**	320
Finance income		**169**	149
Reimbursement income		**864**	75
Training fees and others		**29**	11
Sundry income		**63**	71
Gain from exiting joint development agreement	12	**1,846**	–
		9,382	2,923

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

6. Operating expenditure

		Group	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	**1,302**	1,265
Depreciation rights-of-use assets	11	**693**	–
Impairment of trade receivables	17	**4**	–
Write-off of trade receivables		**3**	–
Cost of sales relating to completed development properties		**–**	624
Donations and grants		**3,879**	3,117
Employee benefits	7	**18,035**	15,200
Facilities and property related fees		**3,588**	3,395
Finance cost	11	**35**	–
Hospitality expense		**324**	380
Property management and related professional fee		**6,345**	5,206
Pilgrimage affairs		**404**	1,014
Rental expense	11	**11**	753
IT related costs		**2,470**	2,420
Public education and communication		**663**	423
Marketing and advertising expenses		**274**	245
Transport and travelling		**368**	380
GST expenses		**594**	463
Development lease expense		**–**	1,012
Others		**2,148**	626
		41,140	36,523

7. Employee benefits

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Salaries and staff related costs	**15,779**	13,400
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans including Central Provident Fund	**2,256**	1,800
	18,035	15,200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

8. Government grants

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Grant-in-Aid	**9,692**	6,382
Reinvestment Fund	**8,655**	7,398
	18,347	13,780

Government grants received comprise Grant-in-Aid and Reinvestment Fund. The Grant-in- Aid is used to fund key positions, public communication and community outreach, research and policy development and religious education development. Reinvestment Fund is used to strengthen the Board's leadership, cybersecurity and ICT infrastructure, as well as to provide support for the Singapore Muslim community.

9. Income tax expense

The Group is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134) except for its subsidiaries which are subject to local income tax legislation.

(a) Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are:

		Group	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Current income tax:			
- Current income taxation		**337**	414
- Under/(over) provision in respect of previous years		**24**	(4)
		361	410
Deferred income tax:			
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences		**116**	(119)
- Over provision in respect of previous years		**(2)**	(25)
	14	**114**	(144)
Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income		**475**	266

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

9. Income tax expense (cont'd)

(b) Relationship between tax expense and accounting surplus

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting surplus multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Net surplus before tax	**14,415**	15,290
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2018: 17%)	**2,451**	2,599
Adjustments:		
- Effects of partial tax exemption and tax relief	**(141)**	(209)
- Non-deductible expenses	**5,818**	91
- Income not subject to taxation	**(7,675)**	(2,208)
- Under/(over) provision in respect of previous years	**22**	(29)
- Others	**–**	22
Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**475**	266

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Renovation	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Construction -in-progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group									
Cost									
At 1 January 2018	4	545	21,491	1,573	480	2,839	3,407	–	30,339
Additions	–	–	–	730	–	53	1,137	73	1,993
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(10)	–	(11)
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	4	545	21,491	2,303	480	2,891	4,534	73	32,321
Additions	–	–	–	23	–	41	345	1,304	1,713
Transfer	–	–	–	–	–	1,177	(1,177)	–	–
Write-off	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	–	(5)
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	(146)	(1,218)	–	(1,364)
At 31 December 2019	4	545	21,491	2,326	480	3,963	2,479	1,377	32,665
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2018	–	265	4,391	1,389	480	2,595	2,917	–	12,037
Depreciation charge	–	5	427	298	–	103	432	–	1,265
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(10)	–	(11)
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	–	270	4,818	1,687	480	2,697	3,339	–	13,291
Depreciation charge	–	5	381	277	–	95	544	–	1,302
Transfer	–	–	(5)	7	–	1,098	(1,100)	–	–
Write-off	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	–	(5)
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	(146)	(1,218)	–	(1,364)
At 31 December 2019	–	275	5,194	1,971	480	3,744	1,560	–	13,224
Net carrying amount									
At 31 December 2019	4	270	16,297	355	–	219	919	1,377	19,441
At 31 December 2018	4	275	16,673	616	–	194	1,195	73	19,030

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

10. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Renovation	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board								
Cost								
At 1 January 2018	4	545	22,722	1,011	481	2,829	2,710	30,302
Additions	–	–	–	701	–	17	1,070	1,788
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	4	545	22,722	1,712	481	2,846	3,780	32,090
Additions	–	–	–	23	–	45	327	395
Transfer	–	–	–	–	(1)	1,175	(1,174)	–
Write-off	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	(5)
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	(146)	(1,218)	(1,364)
At 31 December 2019	4	545	22,722	1,735	480	3,920	1,710	31,116
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2018	–	264	4,590	917	481	2,586	2,237	11,075
Depreciation charge	–	6	454	212	–	98	409	1,179
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	–	270	5,044	1,129	481	2,684	2,646	12,254
Depreciation charge	–	5	454	265	–	94	517	1,335
Transfer	–	(1)	(6)	7	(1)	951	(950)	–
Write-off	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	(5)
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	(146)	(1,218)	(1,364)
At 31 December 2019	–	274	5,492	1,401	480	3,583	990	12,220
Net carrying amount								
At 31 December 2019	4	271	17,230	334	–	337	720	18,896
At 31 December 2018	4	275	17,678	583	–	162	1,134	19,836

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

11. Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various items of commercial space, office space and other equipment used in its operations. The lease of commercial space has a lease term of 1 year, while leases of office space and other equipment generally have lease terms between 2 and 20 years.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and movements during the year:

	Office space	Commercial space	Other equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group				
Cost				
As at 1 January 2019 (adoption of SB-FRS 116)	276	248	24	548
Additions	1,395	–	–	1,395
As at 31 December 2019	1,671	248	24	1,943
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2019 (adoption of SB-FRS 116)	–	–	–	–
Depreciation charge	473	213	7	693
As at 31 December 2019	473	213	7	693
Net carrying amount				
As at 31 December 2019	1,198	35	17	1,250

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	Group
	$'000
At 1 January 2019 (adoption of SB-FRS 116)	548
Additions	1,395
Lease payments (including principal amount of $668,000)	(703)
Accretion of finance cost	35
At 31 December 2019	1,275
Classification:	
Current	509
Non-current	766

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

11. Leases (cont'd)

The following are the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year:

	2019 $'000
Group	
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (Note 6)	**693**
Finance cost on lease liabilities (Note 6)	**35**
Expenses relating to short-term leases (Note 6)	**11**
	739

12. Investment properties

		Group		Board	
		2019 $'000	2018 $'000	**2019 $'000**	2018 $'000
Balance sheet:					
At 1 January		**119,500**	113,385	**97,140**	91,000
Additions	(a)	**4,253**	16	**4,100**	2,250
Net gains from fair value adjustments recognised in income and expenditure		**2,520**	6,099	**2,520**	3,890
Derecognition due to exit from joint development agreement	(b)	**(2,560)**	–	**–**	–
At 31 December		**123,713**	119,500	**103,760**	97,140

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

12. Investment properties (cont'd)

(a) Included within investment properties are right-of-use assets relating to the lease contracts for commercial spaces with lease term of 20 to 30 years. The carrying amounts of such right-of-use assets recognised during the year as follows:

	Group		Board	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
As at 1 January 2019 (adoption of SB-FRS 116)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Additions	**4,253**	–	**4,100**	–
At 31 December	**4,253**	–	**4,100**	–

Additions during the year relates to upfront payment for the ongoing development of the commercial spaces, of which $500,000 has been paid in cash and partially offset against existing related party balances. The balance payment will be settled after year end.

(b) During the year ended 31 December 2019, a subsidiary of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura ("MUIS"), WRH Pte Ltd, and Wakaf Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Bte Mohamed Alsagoff (WA034) entered into an arrangement to exit an existing joint development agreement. As part of the exit arrangement, WRH Pte Ltd transferred its 50% interests in certain commercial property units to WA034 and in return received the remaining 50% interest in a commercial property unit previously not held from WA034 at the property development project located at 63-75 East Coast Road. The current year net gain arising from this exit arrangement amounted to $1,846,000 (Note 5).

	Group	**Board**	**Group**	**Board**
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Statement of comprehensive income:				
Rental income from investment properties based on minimum lease payments	**6,164**	6,788	**1,881**	2,904
Direct operating expenses arising from rental generating properties	**3,466**	2,792	**13**	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

12. Investment properties (cont'd)

Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed as at 31 December 2019. The valuations were performed by SRE Global Pte Ltd (formerly known as Suntec Real Estate Consultants Pte Ltd) who are independent valuers with recognised and relevant professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. Details of the valuation techniques and inputs used are disclosed in Note 30.

Properties pledged as security

Certain investment properties amounting to $14,800,000 (2018: $14,800,000) are mortgaged to secure bank borrowing facilities. As at 31 December 2019, no amount has been drawn down on the facilities.

13. Investment in subsidiaries

	Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	**15,039**	15,039

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

13. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Details of the Board's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest	
			2019	2018
			%	%
Held directly by the Board				
Freshmill Pte Ltd	Singapore	Property management	**100**	100
Warees Investments Pte Ltd	Singapore	Property management	**100**	100
Held through Warees Investments Pte Ltd				
Warees Land Pte Ltd	Singapore	Development of real estate	**100**	100
Wareesan Management Pte Ltd	Singapore	Exhumation services	**100**	100
WRH Pte Ltd	Singapore	Development of real estate	**100**	100
WHA Heritage Pte Ltd	Singapore	Development of real estate	**100**	100
WBD Legacy Pte Ltd	Singapore	Operating of serviced apartments	**100**	100

14. Deferred tax

	Group			
	Consolidated balance sheet		Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Deferred tax liabilities:				
- Differences in depreciation for tax purposes	**13**	18	**(5)**	–
- Differences in accumulated income on sale of development properties for tax purposes	**26**	–	**26**	(157)
	39	18		
Deferred tax assets:				
- Differences in accumulated income on sale of development properties for tax purposes	**13**	7	**(6)**	(7)
- Unutilised tax losses	**–**	99	**99**	20
	13	106		
Deferred tax expense/(credit)			**114**	(114)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

15. Financial assets at FVOCI

	Group and Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Financial assets at FVOCI:		
Investment in Development Fund	**6,273**	6,185
Unquoted equity investment	**2,411**	1,959
	8,684	8,144

16. Development properties

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Completed development properties:		
Completed properties, at cost	**5,357**	6,796
Interior fitting works	**42**	42
	5,399	6,838

17. Trade and other receivables

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Trade receivables:					
Related parties:					
- Wakafs		**1,735**	1,870	**–**	–
- Subsidiaries		**–**	–	**2,992**	260
- Other related parties		**3,215**	996	**–**	74
Third parties:					
- Madrasah		**–**	137	**–**	137
- Other third parties		**7,136**	7,746	**6,776**	4,351
		12,086	10,749	**9,768**	4,822
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables					
- Third parties		**(87)**	(83)	**(4)**	–
Trade receivables, net		**11,999**	10,666	**9,764**	4,822

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

17. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Contract assets:					
Third parties		**304**	331	**–**	–
		304	331	**–**	–
Other receivables:					
Related parties:					
- Wakafs		**1,712**	3,076	**259**	227
- Fusion Investments Pte Ltd		**1,862**	4,475	**1,862**	1,928
- MUIS Fitrah Account		**3,203**	2,641	**3,203**	2,641
- Other related parties		**738**	638	**732**	567
- Subsidiaries		**–**	–	**6,020**	5,863
Third parties:					
- Mosques		**323**	70	**227**	71
- Other third parties		**15**	152	**15**	–
		7,853	11,052	**12,318**	11,297
Advances receivable from:					
Related parties:					
- Wakafs		**–**	2,517	**–**	2,517
Total trade and other receivables		**20,156**	24,566	**22,082**	18,636
Add: Cash and cash equivalents	19	**56,219**	45,586	**24,318**	22,735
Add: Other current assets	18	**310**	340	**123**	97
Less: Prepayments	18	**(89)**	(180)	**(40)**	(68)
Total financial assets at amortised cost		**76,596**	70,312	**46,483**	41,400

Contract assets mainly represents revenue from the sale of development properties which has been earned but not invoiced as at the end of the financial year.

Trade and other receivables are unsecured, do not bear any finance income, and are repayable on demand, except for those as disclosed below:

- Advances receivable from Wakafs are unsecured and bear finance income at quarterly SIBOR rate and are repayable on demand. The average quarterly SIBOR rate for the financial year is 1.93% (2018: 1.57%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

17. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Expected credit losses

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables computed based on lifetime expected credit losses are as follows:

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Movement in allowance account:					
At 1 January		**83**	83	**–**	*
Charge for the year	6	**4**	–	**4**	–
At 31 December		**87**	83	**4**	*

* denotes less than $1,000

Receivables subject to offsetting arrangements

The Group and the Board regularly settle the amounts due from/(to) related parties on a net basis. The Group's and the Board's trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables that are offset are as follows:

	Note	Gross carrying amounts	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts in the balance
		$'000	$'000	$'000
Group				
2019				
Trade and other receivables		**20,156**	–	**20,156**
Trade and other payables	20	**23,652**	–	**23,652**
2018				
Trade and other receivables		24,792	(226)	24,566
Trade and other payables	20	28,206	(226)	27,980
Board				
2019				
Trade and other receivables		**22,082**	–	**22,082**
Trade and other payables	20	**26,762**	–	**26,762**
2018				
Trade and other receivables		19,042	(406)	18,636
Trade and other payables	20	26,271	(406)	25,865

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

18. Other current assets

	Group		Board	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Deposits	**221**	160	**83**	29
Prepayments	**89**	180	**40**	68
	310	340	**123**	97

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Board	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	**44,253**	32,155	**14,987**	16,440
Project account bank deposits	**303**	5,836	**–**	–
Short-term bank deposits	**11,663**	7,595	**9,331**	6,295
	56,219	45,586	**24,318**	22,735

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the Group and the Board, project account deposits and short-term bank deposits. Short-term bank deposits are made for varying periods of between one to six months (2018: one to six months), depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and the Board, and earn finance income at the respective short-term deposit rates. The weighted average effective finance income rates as at 31 December 2019 for the Group and the Board were 1.33% (2018: 1.29%) and 1.37% (2018: 1.26%) per annum respectively.

Project account bank deposits are held by the Group in accordance with the Housing Developers (Project Accounts) Rules (1997 Ed).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

20. Trade and other payables

	Note	Group		Board	
		2019	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Current					
Trade payables:					
Related parties					
- Other related parties		**2,564**	159	**2,564**	57
Third parties					
- Madrasah		**959**	1,384	**959**	1,384
- Mosque		**99**	33	**99**	33
- Other third parties		**3,819**	392	**1,870**	–
Subsidiaries		**–**	–	**1,228**	849
		7,441	1,968	**6,720**	2,323
Other payables:					
Related parties					
- Wakafs		**394**	7,491	**258**	124
- Other related parties		**13**	–	**13**	–
Subsidiaries		**–**	–	**6,397**	8,170
Accrued operating expenses		**3,853**	1,958	**2,538**	45
Payments received in advance for Haj		**9,082**	8,078	**9,082**	8,078
Advanced billings		**155**	209	**–**	–
Refundable deposits		**6**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits		**76**	265	**–**	–
Other funding		**1,375**	1,380	**1,375**	1,380
Retention sum payable		**214**	214	**–**	–
Other payables to third parties		**571**	6,166	**379**	5,745
		15,739	25,761	**20,042**	23,542
Total current trade and other payables		**23,180**	27,729	**26,762**	25,865
Non-current					
Other payables:					
Security deposits		**472**	251	**–**	–
Total trade and other payables		**23,652**	27,980	**26,762**	25,865
Less: Payments received in advance for Haj		**(9,082)**	(8,078)	**(9,082)**	(8,078)
Less: Advanced billings		**(155)**	(209)	**–**	–
Less: GST payable		**(164)**	(242)	**(238)**	(228)
Add: Lease liabilities	11	**1,275**	–	**–**	–
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost		**15,526**	19,451	**17,442**	17,559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

20. Trade and other payables (cont'd)

Security deposits are cash deposits placed by third party tenants for the leasing of the Group's investment properties and leased properties. These amounts will be repaid to the tenants at the end of the lease terms.

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, do not bear any finance costs and are repayable on demand.

21. Deferred income

		Group	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
At 1 January		**2,880**	–
Additions		**–**	3,200
Amortised to income and expenditure	5	**(320)**	(320)
At 31 December		**2,560**	2,880
Classification:			
Current		**320**	320
Non-current		**2,240**	2,560

Deferred income represents contribution made by Ascott International Management Pte Ltd, as property manager, to the Group for costs relating to the refurbishment of the serviced apartments, Somerset Bencoolen pursuant to the serviced apartments management agreement dated 1 January 2018. This amount would be amortised evenly over the contracted period of 10 years.

In the event of pre-termination, the contribution will be prorated and the portion related to the period of the contract which has not yet lapsed will be refunded to the property manager.

22. Madrasah Fund

The Madrasah Fund was set up in October 1994 with the objective of uplifting the standard of the Muslim religious education in Singapore. Voluntary contributions are received from the public and institutions. In 2011, management has restructured the disbursement arrangement for Joint Madrasah System ("JMS"), in which funds will be disbursed directly from Fitrah Fund and Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund to the respective madrasahs, instead of disbursing the funds through Madrasah Fund. Amount disbursed from the Madrasah Fund will be used to assist students in the madrasahs for their educational needs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

22. Madrasah Fund (cont'd)

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE			
At 1 January			
Accumulated funds		**7,107**	6,682
Fair value reserve		**234**	134
		7,341	6,816
Income			
Public donations		**1,173**	1,091
Other grants		**500**	500
Others		**28**	17
Total income		**1,701**	1,608
Expenditure			
Professional fees		**8**	8
Asatizah top-up allowance		**461**	435
Students' annual capitation grant		**596**	626
Employee benefits		**110**	99
Others		**35**	15
Total expenditure		**1,210**	1,183
Net surplus for the financial year		**491**	425
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income and expenditure			
Net fair value gains on financial asset at FVOCI	(d)	**50**	100
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**541**	525
At 31 December:			
Accumulated funds		**7,598**	7,107
Fair value reserve		**284**	234
		7,882	7,341

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

22. Madrasah Fund (cont'd)

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
REPRESENTED BY:			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	**3,982**	3,510
Receivables	(b)	**326**	309
Total current assets		**4,308**	3,819
Current liability			
Payables	(c)	**60**	62
Net current assets		**4,248**	3,757
Non-current assets			
Financial asset at FVOCI	(d)	**3,634**	3,584
Total non-current assets		**3,634**	3,584
Net assets		**7,882**	7,341
(a) Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank		**1,924**	1,482
Murabahah deposits		**2,058**	2,028
		3,982	3,510
(b) Receivables			
MUIS Fitrah Account		**326**	304
Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund		**–**	4
Other receivables		**–**	1
		326	309
(c) Payables			
Baitulmal Fund		**28**	16
Other payables		**32**	46
		60	62
(d) Financial asset at FVOCI			
Investment in Development Fund at fair value		**3,634**	3,584
At 1 January		**3,584**	3,484
Fair value gain		**50**	100
At 31 December		**3,634**	3,584

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

23. Development Fund

The Development Fund was set up in 1996 with the objective of pooling the cash surpluses from the mosques and various funds administered by the Board to enhance the return on investments.

The Development Fund invests in a portfolio comprising of unit trusts, quoted equity shares and fixed deposits. The capital invested by participants in the Fund is guaranteed, but not the returns. The fair value of unit trusts, shares and bonds are based on quoted closing market prices on the last day of the year. The fair value of the Development Fund approximates its carrying value.

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE			
At 1 January			
Accumulated funds		**2,250**	1,632
Income			
Finance income and dividend income		**74**	74
Rental income		**208**	103
Fair value gain on investment properties		**–**	510
Total income		**282**	687
Expenditure			
Professional fees		**10**	10
Others		**63**	59
Total expenditure		**73**	69
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		**209**	618
At 31 December:			
Accumulated funds		**2,459**	2,250

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

23. Development Fund (cont'd)

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
REPRESENTED BY:			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	**9,359**	11,299
Receivables		**2,256**	106
Total current assets		**11,615**	11,405
Current liability			
Payables		**2,218**	2,216
Net current assets		**9,397**	9,189
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	(b)	**10,690**	10,690
Net assets		**20,087**	19,879
Less: Contributions from			
Baitulmal Fund		**5,065**	5,065
Madrasah Fund		**3,350**	3,350
Mosques		**1,613**	1,613
Scholarship Fund		**7,600**	7,600
Wakaf		**–**	1
		17,628	17,629
TOTAL NET ASSETS LESS CONTRIBUTIONS		**2,459**	2,250
(a) Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank		**1,342**	1,359
Murabahah deposits		**8,017**	9,940
		9,359	11,299
(b) Investment properties			
At 1 January		**10,690**	10,180
Fair value gain		**–**	510
At 31 December		**10,690**	10,690

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

23. Development Fund (cont'd)

Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed as at 31 December 2019. The valuations were performed by SRE Global Pte Ltd (formerly known as Suntec Real Estate Consultants Pte Ltd) who is an independent valuer with recognised and relevant professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued.

24. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund

The Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund was set up under Section 76 of the Administration of Muslim Law Act Chapter 3 for the purposes of building mosques in Singapore and connected therewith, including such extension, alteration, reconstruction or restoration of any existing mosque, for the payment of contributions to Yayasan Mendaki and for the funding of religious education in Singapore.

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE			
At 1 January			
Accumulated funds		**141,846**	136,164
Income			
Contributions collected through:			
- Central Provident Fund		**37,085**	35,277
- Others		**220**	63
Total income		**37,305**	35,340
Expenditure			
Administration		**321**	16
CPF Board service charges		**163**	169
Contributions to Yayasan Mendaki		**9,484**	9,132
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(a)	**6,777**	3,364
Employee benefits		**1,451**	1,388
Mosque projects		**5,936**	2,774
Professional fees		**25**	16
Religious education		**6,287**	12,799
Total expenditure		**30,154**	29,658
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		**7,151**	5,682
At 31 December:			
Accumulated funds		**148,997**	141,846

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

24. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund (cont'd)

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
REPRESENTED BY:			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	(a)	**132,285**	138,757
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(b)	**19,734**	23,008
Receivables	(c)	**9,675**	6,744
Total current assets		**29,409**	29,752
Current liabilities			
Payables	(d)	**4,697**	4,663
Murabahah financing facility	(e)	**7,000**	14,000
Total current liabilities		**11,697**	18,663
Net current assets		**17,712**	11,089
Non-current liability			
Murabahah financing facility	(e)	**1,000**	1,8,000
Net assets		**148,997**	141,846

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

24. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund (cont'd)

(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Renovation	Computers	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group and Board					
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	37,165	147,812	161	47	185,185
Additions	–	2,610	–	–	2,610
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	37,165	150,422	161	47	187,795
Additions	–	305	–	–	305
At 31 December 2019	37,165	150,727	161	47	188,100
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	5,639	39,827	161	47	45,674
Depreciation charge	375	2,989	–	–	3,364
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	6,014	42,816	161	47	49,038
Depreciation charge	362	6,415	–	–	6,777
At 31 December 2019	6,376	49,231	161	47	55,815
Net carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	30,789	101,496	–	–	132,285
At 31 December 2018	31,151	107,606	–	–	138,757

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

24. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund (cont'd)

	Group and Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
(b) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	**4,153**	1,943
Murabahah deposits	**15,581**	21,065
	19,734	23,008
(c) Receivables		
Central Provident Fund	**6,888**	6,744
Other receivables	**2,787**	*
	9,675	6,744
(d) Payables		
Baitulmal Fund	**672**	551
MUIS Fitrah Account	**528**	855
Related parties	**–**	651
Other payables	**3,497**	2,606
	4,697	4,663

(e) Murabahah financing facilities

On 4 August 2015, the Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund signed a Murabahah financing facility with CIMB. The financing facility carries a financing cost rate of 2.925% (2018: 2.925%) per annum. Repayment commenced on 30 June 2017 and the facility is fully repayable by 30 June 2021.

* denotes less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

25. Scholarship and Education Fund

The Scholarship and Education Fund was set up in 1998 to provide for Muslim students pursuing degree-level and post graduate courses. In 2010, the fund size was enlarged to provide educational grants for asatizahs and to strengthen madrasah education. Details of the fund are shown below:

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE			
At 1 January			
Capital		**7,000**	7,000
Accumulated funds		**1,373**	1,441
Fair value reserve		**521**	296
		8,894	8,737
Income			
Finance income		**2**	1
Total income		**2**	1
Expenditure			
Professional fees		**8**	7
Scholarships and study grants		**33**	62
Others		**29**	*
Total expenditure		**70**	69
Net deficit for the financial year		**(68)**	(68)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income and expenditure			
Net fair value gain on financial asset at FVOCI	(c)	**112**	225
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**44**	157
At 31 December:			
Capital		**7,000**	7,000
Accumulated funds		**1,305**	1,373
Fair value reserve		**633**	521
		8,938	8,894

* denotes less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

25. Scholarship and Education Fund (cont'd)

		Group and Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
REPRESENTED BY:			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	**740**	740
Receivables	(b)	**1**	11
Total current assets		**741**	779
Current liability			
Payables		**36**	6
Net current assets		**705**	773
Non-current assets			
Financial asset at FVOCI	(c)	**8,233**	8,121
Net assets		**8,938**	8,894
(a) Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank		**585**	615
Murabahah deposits		**155**	153
		740	768
(b) Receivables			
MUIS Fitrah account		**–**	10
Other receivables		**1**	11
		1	11
(c) Financial asset at FVOCI			
Investment in Development Fund at fair value		**8,233**	8,121
At 1 January		**8,121**	7,896
Fair value gain		**112**	225
At 31 December		**8,233**	8,121

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Other reserve

Other reserve represents amount set aside for the replacement, substitution, addition or refurbishment of the serviced apartment's furniture, fixtures and equipment.

27. Operating lease commitments

(a) *As lessee*

The Group leases commercial spaces, office premises and equipment from related parties and third parties under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	Group
	2018
	$'000
Not later than one year	488
Between one and five years	50
	538

(b) *As lessor*

The Group rents out its investment properties and leased properties in Singapore under operating leases. Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Not later than one year	**2,018**	1,914
Between one and five years	**4,046**	1,434
Later than five years	**41**	–
	6,105	3,348

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

28. Related party transactions

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

(a) Transactions with related parties

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
MUIS - Wakaf Funds and its subsidiary		
Management fees	**896**	599
Rental expense paid and payable	**(830)**	(729)
Property management fee received	**555**	496
Development lease expense	**–**	(1,004)
Operating expenses recoverable	**–**	274
Other related parties		
Service level management fees	**43**	82
Payment made on behalf of a related party	**8**	91

Other related parties refers to entities associated with MUIS including Warees Halal Limited.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	Group and Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**1,045**	831
Central Provident Fund contributions	**47**	40
	1,092	871

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and the Board are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The Council reviews and agrees on policies and procedures for the management of these risks.

The Audit Committee provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process. It is, and has been, throughout the current and previous financial years, the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's and the Board's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. Credit risk arising from the inability of debtors to meet the terms of the Group's and the Board's financial instrument contracts is generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the customer's obligations exceed the obligations of the Group and the Board. The Group's and the Board's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Group and the Board minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

Receivables balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's and the Board's exposure to bad debt is not significant.

The Group and the Board determine that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Group and the Board compute expected credit loss for this group of financial assets using the probability of default approach. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Group and the Board consider implied probability of default from external rating agencies where available and historical loss rates for each category of counterparty, and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data such as GDP growth and central bank base rates.

Credit risk concentration profile

At the balance sheet date, 47% (2018: 66%) of the Group's trade and receivables were due from related parties while 56% (2018: 76%) of the Board's receivables were balances with related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Expected credit losses

The Group provides for lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix.

Summarised below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using provision matrix:

	Contract assets	Current	More than 30 days past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group						
31 December 2019						
Gross carrying amount	304	11,836	94	20	136	12,390
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	–	(87)	(87)
Board						
31 December 2019						
Gross carrying amount	–	6,801	215	149	2,603	9,768
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
Group						
31 December 2018						
Gross carrying amount	311	10,493	103	38	115	11,060
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	–	(83)	(83)
Board						
31 December 2018						
Gross carrying amount	–	4,671	101	36	14	4,822
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	–	–	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Board will encounter difficulty in meeting financial

obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Board's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Board's objective is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and internally generated cash flows to finance their activities.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Board's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Less than one year	One year to five years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group			
2019			
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	8,684	8,684
Trade and other receivables	20,156	–	20,156
Other current assets (less prepayments)	221	–	221
Cash and cash equivalents	56,219	–	56,219
Total undiscounted financial assets	76,596	8,684	85,280
Trade and other payables (less advance billings, GST payables and haj advance receipts)	13,779	472	14,251
Lease liabilities	530	779	1,309
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	14,309	1,251	15,560
Total net undiscounted financial assets	62,287	7,433	69,720

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities (cont'd)

	Less than one year	**One year to five years**	**Total**
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group			
2018			
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	8,144	8,144
Trade and other receivables	24,566	–	24,566
Other current assets (less prepayments)	160	–	160
Cash and cash equivalents	45,586	–	45,586
Total undiscounted financial assets	70,312	8,144	78,456
Trade and other payables (less advance billings, GST payables and haj advance receipts)	19,200	251	19,451
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	19,200	251	19,451
Total net undiscounted financial assets	51,112	7,893	59,005

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities (cont'd)

	Less than one year	One year to five years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board			
2019			
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	8,684	8,685
Trade and other receivables	22,082	–	22,082
Other current assets (less prepayments)	83	–	83
Cash and cash equivalents	24,318	–	24,318
Total undiscounted financial assets	46,483	8,684	55,167
Trade and other payables (less GST payables and haj advance receipts)	17,442	–	17,442
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	17,442	–	17,442
Total net undiscounted financial assets	29,041	8,684	37,725
2018			
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	8,144	8,144
Trade and other receivables	18,636	–	18,636
Other current assets (less prepayments)	29	–	29
Cash and cash equivalents	22,735	–	22,735
Total undiscounted financial assets	41,400	8,144	49,544
Trade and other payables (less GST payables and haj advance receipts)	17,559	–	17,559
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	17,559	–	17,559
Total net undiscounted financial assets	23,841	8,144	31,985

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Group and the Board categorise fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group and the Board can access at the measurement date,

- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and

- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy of the Group's and Board's assets and liabilities in accordance with the level of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

		Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Group			
Financial assets measured at fair value:			
Financial assets at FVOCI:			
- Investment in Development Fund	15	**6,273**	6,185
- Unquoted equity investment	15	**2,411**	1,959
		8,684	8,144
Non-financial assets measured at fair value:			
Investment properties:			
- Commercial		**19,800**	22,360
- Residential		**99,660**	97,140
	12	**119,460**	119,500
Board			
Financial assets measured at fair value:			
Financial assets at FVOCI:			
- Investment in Development Fund	15	**6,273**	6,185
- Unquoted equity investment	15	**2,411**	1,959
		8,684	8,144
Non-financial assets measured at fair value:		**740**	768
Investment properties:			
- Residential	12	**99,660**	97,140

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements

The following table shows the information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Description	Fair value as at 31 December 2019 $'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
Recurring fair value measurements				
Group				
Investment properties:				
- Commercial	19,800	Direct comparison and income capitalisation approach	$2,570 adopted price per square foot	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
- Residential	99,660	Direct comparison and income capitalisation approach	$1,171 adopted price per square foot	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
- Investment in Development Fund	6,273	Adjusted net asset value	$829 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
- Unquoted equity investment	2,411	Adjusted net asset value	$2,182 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Description	Fair value as at 31 December 2018 $'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
Recurring fair value measurements				
Group				
Investment properties:				
- Commercial	22,360	Direct comparison and income capitalisation approach	$2,552 adopted price per square foot	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
- Residential	97,140	Direct comparison and income capitalisation approach	$1,601 adopted price per square foot	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
- Investment in Development Fund	6,185	Adjusted net asset value	$829 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
- Unquoted equity investment	1,959	Adjusted net asset value	$1,930 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Description	Fair value as at 31 December 2019 $'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
Recurring fair value measurements				
Board				
Investment properties:				
- Residential	99,660	Direct comparison and income capitalisation approach	$1,171 adopted price per square foot	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
- Investment in Development Fund	6,273	Adjusted net asset value	$829 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
- Unquoted equity investment	2,411	Adjusted net asset value	$2,182 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Description	Fair value as at 31 December 2018 $'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
Recurring fair value measurements				
Board				
Investment properties:				
- Residential	97,140	Direct comparison and income capitalisation approach	$1,601 adopted price per square foot	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
- Investment in Development Fund	6,185	Adjusted net asset value	$829 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
- Unquoted equity investment	1,959	Adjusted net asset value	$1,930 adopted price per square foot for investment properties held	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(ii) Movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presents the reconciliation for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)				
	Investment properties		Financial assets at FVOCI		Total
	Commercial	Residential	Development fund	Unquoted equity investment	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group					
2019					
Opening balance	22,360	97,140	6,185	1,959	127,644
Total fair value (losses)/gains for the financial year:					
- recognised in income and expenditure	–	2,520	–	–	2,520
- recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	88	452	540
Derecognition due to exit from joint development agreement	(2,560)	–	–	–	(2,560)
Closing balance	19,800	99,660	6,273	2,411	128,144

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(ii) Movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)				
	Investment properties		Financial assets at FVOCI		Total
	Commercial	Residential	Development fund	Unquoted equity investment	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group					
2018					
Opening balance	22,385	91,000	6,014	256	119,655
Effects of adopting SBFRS 109	–	–	–	1,509	1,509
Additions (capital expenditure)	16	–	–	–	16
Total fair value (losses)/gains for the financial year:					
- recognised in income and expenditure	(41)	6,140	–	–	6,099
- recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	171	194	365
Closing balance	22,360	97,140	6,185	1,959	127,644

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(ii) Movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)				
	Investment properties		Financial assets at FVOCI		Total
	Commercial	Residential	Development fund	Unquoted equity investment	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board					
2019					
Opening balance	–	97,140	6,185	1,959	105,284
Additions	–	–	–	–	–
Total fair value (losses)/gains for the financial year:					
- recognised in income and expenditure	–	2,520	–	–	2,520
- recognised in income and expenditure	–	–	88	452	540
Closing balance	–	99,660	6,273	2,411	108,344
2018					
Opening balance	–	91,000	6,014	256	97,270
Effects of adopting SBFRS 109	–	–	–	1,509	1,509
Additions	–	2,250	–	–	2,250
Total fair value (losses)/gains for the financial year:					
- recognised in income and expenditure	–	3,890	–	–	3,890
- recognised in income and expenditure	–	–	171	194	365
Closing balance	–	97,140	6,185	1,959	105,285

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

30. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(iii) Valuation policies and procedures

Management oversees the Group's financial reporting valuation process and is responsible for setting and documenting the Group's valuation policies and procedures. In this regard, management reports to the Council.

For all significant financial reporting valuations using valuation models and significant unobservable inputs, it is the Group's policy to engage external valuation experts who possess the relevant credentials and knowledge on the subject of valuation, valuation methodologies and SB-FRS 113 fair value measurement guidance to perform the valuation.

For valuations performed by external valuation experts, the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies and assumptions adopted are reviewed along with the appropriateness and reliability of the inputs used in the valuations.

In selecting the appropriate valuation models and inputs to be adopted for each valuation that uses significant non-observable inputs, external valuation experts are requested to calibrate the valuation models and inputs to actual market transactions (which may include transactions entered into by the Group with third parties as appropriate) that are relevant to the valuation if such information are reasonably available. For valuations that are sensitive to the unobservable inputs used, external valuation experts are required, to the extent practicable to use a minimum of two valuation approaches to allow for cross-checks.

Significant changes in fair value measurements from period to period are evaluated for reasonableness. Key drivers of the changes are identified and assessed for reasonableness against relevant information from independent sources, or internal sources if necessary and appropriate.

Management performs a high-level review of the valuation process and results and recommends if any revisions need to be made before presenting the results to the Council for approval.

(d) Financial instruments whose carrying value approximates fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other current assets, advances, trade and other payables and lease liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short- term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are repriced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period or the present value discount of the non-current liabilities are not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

31. Capital management

The Group reviews its capital structure at least annually to ensure that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Board consists of debt (advances and trade and other payables) and equity (accumulated funds and fair value reserve). During the financial years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

32. Events occurring after the reporting period

Coronavirus ("COVID-19")

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared based on conditions that existed at 31 December 2019, and having considered those events that occurred after that date which may provide evidence of conditions that existed at year end. As the outbreak of COVID-19 occurred after 31 December 2019, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements for its impact on the assets and liabilities reported by the Group and the Board.

The impact of COVID-19 on the Group's and the Board's future results, cash flows and financial condition remains uncertain as at the date of these financial statements as it is not practicable to reliably determine its quantitative effect.

33. Authorisation of financial statement for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and balance sheet and statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board were authorised for issue by the Council on 27 May 2020.

STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF MAJLIS UGAMA ISLAM SINGAPURA

In the opinion of the Council,

the consolidated financial statements of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura Wakaf Funds (the "Board") and its subsidiary (collectively, the "Group") and the balance sheet and statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Group and of the Board as at 31 December 2019 and of the results, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Group and changes in accumulated funds of the Board for the year ended on that date;

(i) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the year are in accordance with the provisions of the Act;

(ii) the accounting and other records including records of all assets of the Board whether purchased, donated or otherwise have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and

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

On behalf of the Council of
Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Mohammad Alami Musa
President

Esa Han Hsien Masood
Chief Executive

27 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura Wakaf Funds (the "Board") and its subsidiary (the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Board as at 31 December 2019, the statements of changes in accumulated funds of the Group and the Board, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial statements of the Board include the financial statements of the Wakaf Funds which have been vested in and managed by Majlis Ugama Islam Singapore ("MUIS") together with the financial statements of certain Wakaf Funds which are not managed by MUIS. Details of the Wakaf Funds are set out in Note 27 to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, the balance sheet and the statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act (the "Act") and Singapore Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material aspects, the state of affairs of the Group and the Board as at 31 December 2019 and the consolidated results, consolidated changes in accumulated funds and consolidated cash flows of the Group and changes in accumulated funds of the Board 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Other information (cont'd)

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 the Council for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SB-FRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

A statutory board is constituted based on its Act and its dissolution requires Parliament's approval. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 there is intention to wind up the Group or for the Group to cease operations.

The Council's responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the year are, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and

(b) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Board whether purchased, donated or otherwise.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with SSAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Compliance Audit section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 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 on management's compliance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Independent Auditor's Report to the Council of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and the Council for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements

Management and the Council are responsible for ensuring that the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This responsibility includes implementing accounting and internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Auditor's responsibilities for the compliance audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's compliance based on our audit of the financial statements. We planned and performed the compliance audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Our compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the receipts, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets; and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from non-compliance, if any, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control. Because of the inherent limitations in any accounting and internal control system, non-compliances may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
27 May 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Income	4	**17,944**	32,142
Expenditure	5	**(7,991)**	(7,144)
Finance expense – advances from related parties		**(125)**	(128)
Surplus before distribution to beneficiaries, fair value changes on investment properties and tax		**9,828**	24,870
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	18	**(7,128)**	(7,897)
Surplus before fair value changes on investment properties and tax		**2,700**	16,973
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	8	**40,307**	67,540
Net surplus for the financial year before tax		**43,007**	84,513
Income tax expense	6	(22)	(4)
Net surplus for the financial year		**42,985**	84,509
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Board		**42,534**	84,315
Non-controlling interests		**451**	194
Net surplus for the financial year		**42,985**	84,509
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be recognised subsequently to income and expenditure			
Net fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")		**1,388**	(3,111)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1,388**	(3,111)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**44,373**	81,398
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Board		**43,922**	81,204
Non-controlling interests		**451**	194
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**44,373**	81,398

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

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2019

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019 $'000**	2018 $'000	**2019 $'000**	2018 $'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	7	**6,100**	4,924	**6,100**	4,924
Investment properties	8	**919,289**	879,763	**844,289**	812,763
Investment in a subsidiary	9	**–**	–	**4,330**	4,330
Financial assets at FVOCI	10	**22,312**	20,772	**22,312**	20,772
Trade and other receivables	11	**8,000**	11,000	**8,000**	11,000
Deferred tax assets	21	**–**	1	**–**	–
		955,701	916,460	**885,031**	853,789
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	11	**6,532**	12,810	**7,597**	13,901
Advances to subsidiary	12	**–**	–	**29,529**	29,529
Other assets	13	**41**	28	**41**	28
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**110,365**	105,993	**105,963**	101,778
		116,938	118,831	**143,130**	145,236
Total assets		**1,072,639**	1,035,291	**1,028,161**	999,025
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	**13,796**	14,639	**10,478**	11,281
Deferred income	16	**912**	702	**912**	702
Advances	17	**3,219**	6,223	**1,436**	4,295
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	18	**25,872**	25,890	**25,872**	25,890
Income tax payable		**–**	5	**–**	–
		43,799	47,459	**38,698**	42,168
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	**1,442**	954	**834**	670
Deferred income	16	**41,850**	46,693	**41,850**	46,693
Deferred tax liabilities	21	**25**	–	**–**	–
		43,317	47,647	**42,684**	47,363
Total liabilities		**87,116**	95,106	**81,382**	89,531
NET ASSETS		**985,523**	940,185	**946,779**	909,494
Capital	19	**131,415**	130,450	**131,415**	130,450
Fair value reserve	20	**1,118**	(270)	**1,118**	(270)
Sinking fund reserve	22	**896**	–	**896**	–
Accumulated funds		**849,707**	808,069	**813,350**	779,314
		983,136	938,249	**946,779**	909,494
Non-controlling interests		**2,387**	1,936	**–**	–
TOTAL WAKAF FUNDS		**985,523**	940,185	**946,779**	909,494
Total liabilities and funds		**1,072,639**	1,035,291	**1,028,161**	999,025

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Capital (Note 19)	Fair value reserve (Note 20)	Sinking fund reserve (Note 22)	Accumulated funds	Attributable to equity holders of the Board	Non-controlling interests	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group							
2019							
As at 1 January 2019	130,450	(270)	–	808,069	938,249	1,936	940,185
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	–	42,534	42,534	451	42,985
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>							
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	–	1,388	–	–	1,388	–	1,388
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	1,388	–	42,534	43,922	451	44,373
<u>Contributions by owners</u>							
Capital contributions	965	–	–	–	965	–	965
<u>Others</u>							
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	–	–	896	(896)	–	–	–
As at 31 December 2019	131,415	1,118	896	849,707	983,136	2,387	985,523

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Capital (Note 19)	Fair value reserve (Note 20)	Accumulated funds	Attributable to equity holders of the Board	Non-controlling interests	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group						
2018						
As at 1 January 2018	128,104	8,357	718,238	854,699	1,742	856,441
Effects of adopting SB-FRS 109	–	(5,277)	5,277	–	–	–
At 1 January 2018 (Restated)	128,104	3,080	723,515	854,699	1,742	856,441
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	84,315	84,315	194	84,509
Other comprehensive income						
Net fair value loss on financial assets at FVOCI	–	(3,111)	–	(3,111)	–	(3,111)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	(3,111)	84,315	81,204	194	81,398
Contributions by owners						
Capital contributions	2,346	–	–	2,346	–	2,346
Others						
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	–	(239)	239	–	–	–
As at 31 December 2018	130,450	(270)	808,069	938,249	1,936	940,185

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Capital (Note 19)	Fair value reserve (Note 20)	Sinking fund reserve (Note 22)	Accumulated funds	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board					
2019					
As at 1 January 2019	130,450	(270)	–	779,314	909,494
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	–	34,932	34,932
Other comprehensive income					
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	–	1,388	–	–	1,388
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	1,388	–	34,932	36,320
Contributions by owners					
Capital contributions	965	–	–	–	965
Others					
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	–	–	896	(896)	–
As at 31 December 2019	131,415	1,118	896	813,350	946,779

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Capital (Note 19)	Fair value reserve (Note 20)	Accumulated funds	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board				
2018				
As at 1 January 2018	128,104	8,357	692,749	829,210
Effects of adopting SB-FRS 109	–	(5,277)	5,277	–
At 1 January 2018 (Restated)	128,104	3,080	698,026	829,210
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	81,049	81,049
Other comprehensive income				
Net fair value loss on financial assets at FVOCI	–	(3,111)	–	(3,111)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	(3,111)	81,049	77,938
Contributions by owners				
Capital contributions	2,346	–	–	2,346
Others				
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	–	(239)	239	–
As at 31 December 2018	130,450	(270)	779,314	909,494

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net surplus for the financial year before tax		**43,007**	84,513
Adjustments for:			
Dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI	4	**(1,238)**	(1,041)
Finance income	4	**(340)**	(507)
Finance expense		**125**	128
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	**341**	344
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	8	**(40,307)**	(67,540)
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	4	**(912)**	(1,283)
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	18	**7,128**	7,897
Gain on sale of investment properties held for sale	4	**–**	(15,110)
Net cash flows before changes in working capital		**7,804**	7,401
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		**3,434**	(5,223)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		**(13)**	140
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		**(355)**	3,130
Increase in deferred income		**4,272**	1,226
Cash flows from operations		**15,142**	6,674
Distribution to beneficiaries	18	**(7,146)**	(5,364)
Income tax paid		**(1)**	(7)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**7,995**	1,303
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at FVOCI	10	**(152)**	(1,177)
Dividends received		**1,238**	1,041
Finance income received	4	**340**	507
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	**(1,547)**	(132)
Additions to investment properties	8	**(1,368)**	(1,738)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at FVOCI		**–**	468
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**30**	–
Proceeds from sale of investment properties held for sale		**–**	38,210
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		**(1,459)**	37,179
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance expense paid		**(125)**	(128)
Capital contributions	19	**965**	2,346
Repayment of advances	17	**(3,004)**	(1,261)
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities		**(2,164)**	957
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**4,372**	39,439
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		**105,993**	66,554
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	14	**110,365**	105,993

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura is constituted in Singapore as a statutory board with its registered office and principal place of operations at Singapore Islamic Hub, 273 Braddell Road, Singapore 579702.

In these financial statements, the Board represents Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura - Wakaf Funds. The Group consists of the Board and Fusion Investments Pte Ltd, a subsidiary.

The principal activity of the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura - Wakaf Funds (the "Board") is the management of assets and related distributions in accordance with the respective trust deed of each Wakaf. The principal activity of the subsidiary relates to property investment.

The Board acts as the overall administrator of all Wakaf Funds. The principal place of business of property-owning Wakaf Funds is located in the respective premises which form part of the individual Wakaf Fund, and in respect of Wakaf Funds which do not own properties, its principal place of business is at the registered office of the Board.

An individual Wakaf Fund is managed either by the Board or trustees appointed under the instrument creating and governing a Wakaf Fund. As at 31 December 2019, the number of trustees appointed under the Wakaf instrument totalled 22 (2018: 22).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group and balance sheet and statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards ("SB-FRS"). SB-FRS includes Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards, Interpretations of SB-FRS ("INT SB-FRS") and SB-FRS Guidance Notes as promulgated by the Accountant-General.

The financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Wakaf Funds which have been vested in and managed by the Board together with the financial statements of certain Wakaf Funds which are not managed by the Board. However, where a Wakaf Fund relates to a mosque, the activities of the mosque are not included in these financial statements but are instead reported separately in the financial statements of the mosque concerned.

There are 91 (2018: 91) Wakaf Funds vested with the Group. Of these 9 (2018: 9) Wakaf Funds are not included in these financial statements because 3 (2018: 3) of these Wakaf Funds comprise of land designated for Islamic religious purpose with no commercial and economic value and the financial impact for the other 6 (2018: 6) Wakaf Funds is not significant to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD" or "$") and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand ($'000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on 1 January 2019. The adoption of the standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to SB-FRS 109, SB-FRS 39 and SB-FRS 107 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*	1 January 2020
Amendments to Effective Date of Amendments to SB-FRS 110 and SB-FRS 28	To be determined
SB-FRS 110, SB-FRS 28 Amendments to SB-FRS 110 and SB-FRS 28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	To be determined

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Board and its subsidiary as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of its subsidiary used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Board. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

The subsidiary is consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Board obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Board loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- de-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost;
- de-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- de-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in income and expenditure;
- re-classifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to income and expenditure or accumulated funds, as appropriate.

2.5 Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Board.

Changes in the Board's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Board.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar ("SGD"), which is the functional currency.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment other than freehold land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Useful lives
Buildings	– 50 years
Office equipment	– 5 years
Renovation	– 5 years

Assets under construction included in property, plant and equipment are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are either owned by the Group or leased under a finance lease that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or in the ordinary course of business. Investment properties comprise completed investment properties and properties that are being constructed or developed for future use as investment properties. Properties held under operating leases are classified as investment properties when the definition of an investment property is met.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in income and expenditure in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in income and expenditure in the year of retirement or disposal.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in income and expenditure unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.10 Subsidiary

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Board's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiary is accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

2.11 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through income and expenditure, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through income and expenditure are expensed in income and expenditure.

Financial assets are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the financial assets do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

(i) Investments in debt instruments

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in income and expenditure when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.11 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

(ii) Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in income and expenditure when the Group's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Group has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI, changes in fair value are recognised in income and expenditure.

De-recognition

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of other financial liabilities not at fair value through income and expenditure, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through income and expenditure are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective finance rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in income and expenditure when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.15 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.16(a). Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.16 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.16 Revenue (cont'd)

(a) Rental income

Rental income from operating leases on investment properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(b) Finance income

Finance income is recognised using the effective finance income method.

(c) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established.

(d) Property maintenance income

Property maintenance income is recognised when services are rendered.

(e) Carpark income

Carpark income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis.

(f) Project fund raising income

Project fund raising income is recognised on a receipt basis.

2.17 Taxes

The Board is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1) (c) of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134). Its subsidiary is subject to local income tax legislation.

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 Taxes (cont'd)

(a) Current income tax (cont'd)

Current income taxes are recognised in income and expenditure except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside income and expenditure, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable income and expenditure; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable income and expenditure; and

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside income and expenditure is recognised outside income and expenditure. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

(c) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Determination of lease classification

The Group has entered into contractual arrangements with related parties with respect to certain property projects. Under the terms of these arrangements, the Group provides freehold land for specified leasehold tenure in return for payment. For financial reporting purposes, these arrangements have been accounted for as operating land leases as the management conclude that significant risks and rewards of the underlying land assets continue to vest with the Group. The payment received/ receivable under these arrangements are recorded as deferred income and amortised to income and expenditure on a time-apportioned basis over the land lease term.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Valuation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair values being recognised in income and expenditure. The Group engaged real estate valuation experts to assess fair value as at 31 December 2019.

The fair values of investment properties are determined by independent real estate valuation experts using recognised valuation techniques. These techniques comprise both the Direct Comparison Approach and Income Approach. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of these investment properties and sensitivity analysis are provided in Note 26.

The carrying amount of the Group's investment properties as at 31 December 2019 is $919,289,000 (2018: $879,763,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

4. Income

		Group	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Rental income	8	**13,825**	13,022
Dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI		**1,238**	1,041
Finance income		**340**	507
Gain on sale of investment properties held for sale		**–**	15,110
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)		**912**	1,283
Property maintenance income		**405**	410
Carpark income		**101**	97
Grant from a related party		**100**	100
Project fund raising income		**–**	135
Inheritance income		**933**	–
Miscellaneous income		**90**	437
		17,944	32,142

5. Expenditure

		Group	
	Note	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	**341**	344
Property-related expenses	8	**5,900**	5,340
Professional fees		**1,410**	437
Other expenses		**340**	1,023
		7,991	7,144

The Group does not have employee compensation expenses nor any remuneration of key management personnel because its daily operations and administrative functions are provided by a related party in the same period in return for accounting and property management fees of $773,000 (2018: $568,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

6. Income tax expense

The Group is exempted from tax under Section 13(1)(C) of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134, 2014 Revised Edition) except for its subsidiary which is subject to local income tax legislation.

(a) Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 are:

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Current income tax		
- Current income taxation	**–***	5
- Over provision in respect of previous years	**(4)**	–*
	(4)	5
Deferred income tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**14**	1
- Under/(over) provision in respect of previous years	**12**	(2)
	26	(1)
Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**22**	4

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

6. Income tax expense (cont'd)

(b) Relationship between tax expense and accounting surplus

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting surplus multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Net surplus before tax	**43,007**	84,513
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2018: 17%)	**7,311**	14,367
Adjustments:		
- Non-deductible expenses	**2,372**	2,357
- Income not subject to taxation	**(9,668)**	(16,710)
- Effect of partial tax exemption and tax relief	**(1)**	(8)
- Under/(over) provision in respect of previous years	**8**	(2)
Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**22**	4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Office equipment	Renovation	Construction -in-progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Group and Board					
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	7,264	564	1,606	2,072	11,506
Additions	–	9	60	63	132
Disposals	–	(3)	–	–	(3)
Reclassification to investment properties (Note 8)	–	–	–	(2,072)	(2,072)
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	7,264	570	1,666	63	9,563
Additions	–	12	36	1,499	1,547
Disposals	–	(41)	(72)	(30)	(143)
Adjustment	–	(23)	116	–	93
At 31 December 2019	7,264	518	1,746	1,532	11,060
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	2,913	382	1,003	–	4,298
Depreciation charge	145	62	137	–	344
Disposals	–	(3)	–	–	(3)
At 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	3,058	441	1,140	–	4,639
Depreciation charge	145	56	140	–	341
Disposals	–	(41)	(72)	–	(113)
Adjustment	–	(23)	116	–	93
At 31 December 2019	3,203	433	1,324	–	4,960
Net carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	4,061	85	422	1,532	6,100
At 31 December 2018	4,206	129	526	63	4,924

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

8. Investment properties

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Balance sheet:					
(i) Investment properties					
At 1 January		**879,763**	813,513	**812,763**	750,513
Net gains from fair value adjustments recognised in income and expenditure	(a)	**40,307**	62,440	**32,309**	59,054
Additions		**1,368**	1,738	**1,366**	1,124
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment (Note 7)		–	2,072	–	2,072
Derecognition due to exit of joint development agreement		**(2,149)**	–	**(2,149)**	–
At 31 December		**919,289**	879,763	**844,289**	812,763
(i) Investment properties held for sale					
At 1 January		–	18,000	–	18,000
Gain from fair value adjustment recognised in income and expenditure		–	5,100	–	5,100
Sale of investment properties held for sale	(b)	–	(23,100)	–	(23,100)
		–	–	–	–
Statement of comprehensive income:					
Rental income from investment properties and investment properties held for sale based on minimum lease payments		**13,825**	13,022	**11,781**	10,795
Direct operating expenses arising from rental generating properties		**5,900**	5,340	**4,687**	4,105

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

8. Investment properties (cont'd)

(a) Included in net gains from fair value adjustments for the year is $11,742,000 net loss from derecognition of investment properties arising from the exit arrangement from an existing joint development agreement between Wakaf Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Bte Mohamed Alsagoff (WA034) and a subsidiary of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura ("MUIS") (Note 16). This net loss has been considered in conjunction with prior years' fair value gains recognised on the properties under the joint development arrangement.

(b) During the year ended 31 December 2018, Wakaf Haji Mohamed Amin Ben Fazal Ellahi a.k.a Aminia Trust (WA115) disposed its investment properties at No. 1 to 21 (odd) Lorong 18 Geylang, Singapore to a third party for a sale consideration of $38,210,000.

Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed as at 31 December 2019. The valuations were performed by SRE Global Pte Ltd (formerly known as Suntec Real Estate Consultants Pte Ltd), who are independent valuers with recognised and relevant professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. Details of the valuation techniques and inputs used are disclosed in Note 26.

The Group has reversionary interests in the following freehold land at the expiry of their 31 year and 99-year leases:

Location	**Description**
Telok Indah	99-year leasehold with effect from 1995
Chancery Residences	99-year leasehold with effect from 1995
509 Serangoon Road	31-year leasehold with effect from 1997
The Red House	99-year leasehold with effect from 2012
Alias Villas	99-year leasehold with effect from 2014
102 Duku Road	99-year leasehold with effect from 2014
96 Duku Road	99-year leasehold with effect from 2015

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

9. Investment in a subsidiary

	Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	**4,330**	4,330

Details of the Board's subsidiary at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest	
			2019	2018
Held by the Board			%	%
Fusion Investments Pte Ltd^	Singapore	Property investment	94.4	94.4

^ Audited by Ernst & Young LLP

10. Financial assets at FVOCI

	Group and Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Quoted equity shares, at fair value	**22,312**	20,772
At 1 January	**20,772**	23,174
Additions	**152**	1,177
Disposals	**–**	(468)
Net fair value gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	**1,388**	(3,111)
At 31 December	**22,312**	20,772

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

11. Trade and other receivables

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Current					
Trade receivables					
- Related parties		**3,619**	10,278	**3,619**	10,278
- Subsidiary		**–**	–	**1,107**	1,107
- Non-related parties		**1,452**	2,101	**1,452**	2,101
		5,071	12,379	**6,178**	13,486
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables					
- Non-related parties		**(637)**	(637)	**(637)**	(637)
		4,434	11,742	**5,541**	12,849
Other receivables					
- Related parties		**1,520**	–	**1,520**	–
- Non-related parties		**578**	1,068	**536**	1,052
		6,532	12,810	**7,597**	13,901
Non-current					
Other receivables					
- Fixed deposits with a financial institution		**7,000**	10,000	**7,000**	10,000
- Non-related party		**1,000**	1,000	**1,000**	1,000
		8,000	11,000	**8,000**	11,000
		14,532	23,810	**15,597**	24,901
Add: Advances to subsidiary	12	**–**	–	**29,529**	29,529
Add: Cash and cash equivalents	14	**110,365**	105,993	**105,963**	101,778
Total financial assets at amortised cost		**124,897**	129,803	**151,089**	156,208

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

11. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Expected credit loss

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL are as follows:

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
At 1 January		**637**	695	**637**	695
Written off		**–**	(58)	**–**	(58)
At 31 December		**637**	637	**637**	637

<u>Other receivables (current)</u>

Other receivables (current) are unsecured and do not bear finance income. Its carrying amount approximates its fair value.

<u>Other receivables (non-current)</u>

Other receivables (non-current) mainly consist of fixed deposits placed with a financial institution which will mature more than 12 months from the end of the financial year. The weighted average effective finance income rates as at December 2019 for the Group and the Board are 1.37% (2018: 1.47%) per annum.

Other receivables (non-current) also consist amount due from a non-related party which is unsecured, free of finance charges and repayable from 2021 onwards.

12. Advances to subsidiary

Advances to subsidiary are unsecured, carry a finance income rate of 3.75% (2018: 3.75%) per annum and are repayable on demand.

13. Other assets

	Group and Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Prepayments	**41**	28

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Board	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	**47,016**	30,090	**42,614**	25,875
Fixed deposits	**63,349**	75,903	**63,349**	75,903
	110,365	105,993	**105,963**	101,778

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and fixed deposits held by the Group and the Board. Fixed deposits are denominated in Singapore Dollar and are made for varying periods of between one to six months (2018: one to twelve months), depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and the Board, and earn finance income at the respective short-term deposit rates. The weighted average effective finance income rates as at 31 December 2019 for the Group and the Board were 1.51% (2018: 1.26%) per annum.

The Group's and the Board's cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Board	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Singapore Dollar	**106,023**	100,058	**101,621**	95,843
United States Dollar	**2,181**	2,207	**2,181**	2,207
Australian Dollar	**919**	936	**919**	936
Great Britain Pounds	**1,242**	1,214	**1,242**	1,214
Euro	**–**	1,578	**–**	1,578
	110,365	105,993	**105,963**	101,778

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

15. Trade and other payables

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Current					
Trade payables:					
- Related parties		**6,063**	5,813	**3,040**	3,264
- Non-related parties		**275**	249	**185**	190
		6,338	6,062	**3,225**	3,454
Other payables:					
- Related parties		**2,145**	1,643	**2,145**	1,643
Security deposits		**2,230**	2,268	**2,230**	1,965
Accrued operating expenses		**3,083**	4,666	**2,878**	4,219
		13,796	14,639	**10,478**	11,281
Non-current					
Security deposits		**1,442**	954	**834**	670
		15,238	15,593	**11,312**	11,951
Less: GST payable		**(195)**	(2,852)	**(150)**	(2,811)
Add: Advances	17	**3,219**	6,223	**1,436**	4,295
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost		**18,262**	18,964	**12,598**	13,435

Trade and other payables

Payables to related parties are unsecured, do not bear finance cost and repayable on demand. Trade and other payables balances are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

Security deposits

Security deposits are cash deposits placed by lessees to secure commercial leases on investment properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

16. Deferred income

Deferred income represents the unamortised income resulting from long-term leases. Such leases include:

- As at 31 December 2018, WA034 had unamortised income arising from the joint development agreement with a subsidiary of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura, WRH Pte Ltd ("WRH") to share 50% of the profits arising from the 99- year project located at 63-75 East Coast Road. During the year ended 31 December 2019, WA034 and WRH entered into an arrangement to exit this joint development agreement (Note 8). Accordingly, deferred income arising from the original agreement was derecognised during the year.; and

- In 2014, a subsidiary of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura, WHA Heritage Pte Ltd ("WHA"), entered into an agreement with Wakaf Masjid Al-Huda ("WA072"). Under the terms of the agreement, WHA has paid WA072 a sum of $10,200,000 as guaranteed remuneration for land cost. For financial reporting purposes, the arrangement is treated as a 99-year operating lease of the underlying land asset to WHA in return for the rental sum of $10,200,000 and contingent rentals that are based on WA072's 50% share of the profits.

17. Advances

		Group		Board	
	Note	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Advances from Baitulmal	(a)	**1,885**	2,013	**102**	262
Advances from Baitulmal	(b)	**400**	3,249	**400**	3,072
Advance from Khadijah Mosque	(c)	**934**	961	**934**	961
		3,219	6,223	**1,436**	4,295

The exposure of advances to finance cost rate risks is disclosed in Note 25(d) to the financial statements.

(a) The current advances from Baitulmal are unsecured and carry a weighted-average effective finance cost rate of 3.75% (2018: 3.75%) per annum and are repayable on demand.

(b) Advances from Baitulmal are unsecured and are for the purchase, development and improvement of properties. The repayments of advances will be made when the properties are eventually sold or rented out. The advances for the Group and the Board bear finance cost rate at 3-month SIBOR rates. The average 3-month SIBOR rate for the current financial year was 1.90% (2018: 1.57%) per annum. The carrying amounts of the advances approximate their fair value.

(c) The advance from Khadijah Mosque is unsecured, carries a finance cost rate at 3-month SIBOR rates and is repayable on demand. The average 3-month SIBOR rate for the current financial year was 1.90% (2018: 1.57%) per annum. The carrying amount of the advance approximates its fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

17. Advances (cont'd)

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1 January $'000	Cash flows - repayment of advances $'000	31 December $'000
Group			
2019			
Advances	6,223	**(3,004)**	3,219
2018			
Advances	7,484	**(1,261)**	6,223

18. Provision for distribution to beneficiaries

	Group and Board	
	2019 **$'000**	2018 $'000
At 1 January	**25,890**	23,357
Provisions made during the year	**7,128**	7,897
Disbursements made during the year	**(7,146)**	(5,364)
At 31 December	**25,872**	25,890

The provision for distribution to beneficiaries represents an obligation of the Wakafs to provide the net surpluses of the Wakaf Funds to the beneficiaries as stipulated in the respective trust deeds of the Wakafs. It is computed based on the net surpluses of Wakaf Funds taking into consideration the finance obligations of the Wakaf.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

19. Capital

	Group and Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
At 1 January	**130,450**	128,104
Capital contributions	**965**	2,346
At 31 December	**131,415**	130,450

Capital contributions during the year in relation to Wakaf Ilmu (WA114) which amounted to $965,000 (2018: $2,346,000).

20. Fair value reserve

	Group and Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
At 1 January	**(270)**	8,357
Effects of adopting SB-FRS 109	**–**	(5,277)
At 1 January (restated)	**(270)**	3,080
Net fair value gain/(loss) on the financial assets at FVOCI	**1,388**	(3,111)
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	(239)
At 31 December	**1,118**	(270)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

21. Deferred income (liabilities)/assets

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities and when the deferred income tax relates to the same tax authority.

	Note	Balance sheet		Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	
		2019	2018	**2019**	2018
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Group					
Deferred tax assets:					
- Differences in depreciation for tax purposes		**3**	1	**(2)**	(1)
Deferred tax liabilities:					
- Differences in depreciation for tax purposes		**(28)**	–	**28**	–
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets		**(25)**	1		
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	6			**26**	(1)

22. Sinking fund reserve

The sinking fund reserve represents amounts set aside for the improvement and maintenance of any immovable property belonging to, and purchase of property for any Wakaf. The sinking fund reserve was established during the current financial year pursuant to requirements under the Administration of Muslim Law Act, section 61(3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

23. Related party transactions

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

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Rental income received/receivable from a related party	**1,076**	916
Grant received/receivable from a related party	**100**	100
Development lease received/receivable from related parties	**–**	1,225
Property management fees and accounting and administrative fees paid/ payable to a related party	**773**	568
Management fee payable to a related party	**555**	496
Finance expense paid/payable to related parties	**90**	128

The related parties of the Group refer to MUIS and its subsidiaries, and other related parties associated with MUIS including Warees Halal Limited.

24. Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties. Future minimum rental receivable under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Not later than one year	**13,693**	12,682
Between one and five years	**11,949**	15,809
	25,642	28,491

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and the Board are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, market price risk and finance cost rate risk. The Group reviews and agrees on policies and procedures for the management of these risks.

The Audit Committee provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process. It is, and has been, throughout the current and previous financial years, the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's and the Board's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. Credit risk arising from the inability of debtors to meet the terms of the Group's and the Board's financial instrument contracts is generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the customer's obligations exceed the obligations of the Group and the Board. The Group's and the Board's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Group and the Board minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

Receivables balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's and the Board's exposure to bad debt is not significant.

The Group and the Board determine that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Group and the Board compute expected credit loss for this group of financial assets using the probability of default approach. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Group and the Board consider implied probability of default from external rating agencies where available and historical loss rates for each category of counterparty, and adjusts for forward looking macroeconomic data such as GDP growth and central bank base rates.

Credit risk concentration profile

At the balance sheet date, 35% (2018: 43%) of the Group's trade and other receivables were due from related parties while 40% (2018: 48%) of the Board's trade and other receivables were balances with related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and cash equivalents and financial assets at FVOCI are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or counterparties with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 11 (Trade and other receivables).

Expected credit losses

The Group provides for lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables using a provision matrix.

Summarised below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using provision matrix:

	Current	**More than 30 days past due**	**More than 60 days past due**	**More than 90 days past due**	**Total**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group					
31 December 2019					
Gross carrying amount	4,285	13	8	765	5,071
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	(637)	(637)
31 December 2018					
Gross carrying amount	11,646	36	25	672	12,379
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	(637)	(637)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Expected credit losses (cont'd)

	Current	More than 30 days past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board					
31 December 2019					
Gross carrying amount	5,392	13	8	765	6,178
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	(637)	(637)
31 December 2018					
Gross carrying amount	12,753	36	25	672	13,486
Loss allowance provision	–	–	–	(637)	(637)

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Board will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Board's exposure to liquidity risk arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Board's objective is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and internally generated cash flows to finance their activities.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Board's financial assets used for managing liquidity risk and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Less than one year	One year to five years	More than five years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group				
2019				
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	22,312	–	22,312
Trade and other receivables	6,532	8,252	–	14,784
Cash and cash equivalents	110,365	–	–	110,365
Total undiscounted financial assets	116,897	30,564	–	147,461
Trade and other payables	13,601	1,442	–	15,043
Advances	3,315	–	–	3,315
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	16,916	1,442	–	18,358
Total net undiscounted financial assets	99,981	29,122	–	129,103
2018				
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	20,772	–	20,772
Trade and other receivables	12,810	10,472	1,106	24,388
Cash and cash equivalents	105,993	–	–	105,993
Total undiscounted financial assets	118,803	31,244	1,106	151,153
Trade and other payables	11,787	954	–	12,741
Advances	6,365	–	–	6,365
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	18,152	954	–	19,106
Total net undiscounted financial assets	100,651	30,290	1,106	132,047

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities (cont'd)

	Less than one year	One year to five years	More than five years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board				
2019				
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	22,312	–	22,312
Trade and other receivables	7,597	8,252	–	15,849
Cash and cash equivalents	105,963	–	–	105,963
Advances to subsidiary	30,636	–	–	30,636
Total undiscounted financial assets	144,196	30,564	–	174,760
Trade and other payables	10,328	834	–	11,162
Advances	1,465	–	–	1,465
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	11,793	834	–	12,627
Total net undiscounted financial assets	132,403	29,730	–	162,133
2018				
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	20,772	–	20,772
Trade and other receivables	13,901	10,472	1,106	25,479
Cash and cash equivalents	101,778	–	–	101,778
Advances to subsidiary	30,636	–	–	30,636
Total undiscounted financial assets	146,315	31,244	1,106	178,665
Trade and other payables	8,470	670	–	9,140
Advances	4,406	–	–	4,406
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	12,876	670	–	13,546
Total net undiscounted financial assets	133,439	30,574	1,106	165,119

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than finance or exchange rates). The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from its investments in quoted equity shares, whose fair values are based on quoted closing market prices on the last day of the financial year.

Sensitivity analysis for market price risk

At the balance sheet date, if the fair value of the investments held had been 10% (2018: 10%) higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's other comprehensive income would have been $2,231,000 (2018: $2,077,000) higher/lower, arising as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of investments classified as financial assets at FVOCI.

(d) Finance cost rate risk

Finance cost rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group and Board's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The Group and Board's exposure of finance cost rate risk arises primarily from their advances.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group and Board have advances of $1,334,000 (2018: $4,210,000) and $1,334,000 (2018: $4,033,000) respectively which are exposed to floating finance cost rate.

Sensitivity analysis for finance cost rate risk

At the end of the reporting period, if the SIBOR rates had been 75 (2018:75) basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, the Group and Board's profit before taxation would have been $10,000 (2018: $32,000) and $10,000 (2018: $30,000) higher/lower respectively, arising mainly as a result of lower/higher finance costs on advances. The assumed movement in basis points for finance costs rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Group and the Board categorise fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date,

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy of the Group's and Board's assets and liabilities in accordance with the level of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

		Group			
		Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			
	Note	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2019					
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
- Quoted equity investments	10	22,312	–	–	22,312
Non-financial assets measured at fair value:					
Investment properties:					
- Commercial	8	–	–	768,459	768,459
- Residential	8	–	–	150,830	150,830
		–	–	919,289	919,289
2018					
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
- Quoted equity investments	10	20,772	–	–	20,772
Non-financial assets measured at fair value:					
Investment properties:					
- Commercial	8	–	–	707,170	707,170
- Residential	8	–	–	172,593	172,593
		–	–	879,763	879,763

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

		Board			
		Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			
	Note	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2019					
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
- Quoted equity investments	10	22,312	–	–	22,312
Non-financial assets measured at fair value:					
Investment properties:					
- Commercial	8	–	–	693,459	693,459
- Residential	8	–	–	150,830	150,830
		–	–	844,289	844,289
2018					
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
- Quoted equity investments	10	20,772	–	–	20,772
Non-financial assets measured at fair value:					
Investment properties:					
- Commercial	8	–	–	640,170	640,170
- Residential	8	–	–	172,593	172,593
		–	–	812,763	812,763

There were no assets and liabilities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 and from Level 1 and Level 2 to Level 3 during the year.

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements

The following table shows the information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Description	**Fair value** $'000	**Valuation techniques**	**Unobservable price inputs**	**Relationship of unobservable input to fair value**
Recurring fair value measurements				
Group				
Investment properties:				
2019				
Commercial	768,459	Direct Comparison Method	$91 to $8,764 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
		Income Capitalisation Method	2% to 5% Capitalisation rate	The higher the capitalisation rate, the lower the fair value
Residential	150,830	Direct Comparison Method	$325 to $2,190 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Description	Fair value $'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable price inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
Recurring fair value measurements				
Group				
Investment properties:				
2018				
Commercial	707,170	Direct Comparison Method	$95 to $15,748 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
		Income Capitalisation Method	2.5% to 5% Capitalisation rate	The higher the capitalisation rate, the lower the fair value
Residential	172,593	Direct Comparison Method	$327 to $2,064 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Description	Fair value $'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable price inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
Recurring fair value measurements				
Board				
Investment properties:				
2019				
Commercial	693,459	Direct Comparison Method	$91 to $8,081 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
		Income Capitalisation Method	2% to 5% Capitalisation rate	The higher the capitalisation rate, the lower the fair value
Residential	150,830	Direct Comparison Method	$325 to $2,190 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Description	Fair value $'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable price inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
Recurring fair value measurements				
Board				
Investment properties:				
2018				
Commercial	640,170	Direct Comparison Method	$95 to $15,748 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value
		Income Capitalisation Method	2.5% to 5% Capitalisation rate	The higher the capitalisation rate, the lower the fair value
Residential	172,593	Direct Comparison Method	$327 to $2,064 Adopted Value per square feet ("psf")	The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(ii) Movement in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presents the reconciliation for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
	Investment properties		Total
	Commercial	Residential	
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group			
2019			
Opening balance	707,170	172,593	879,763
Additions	1,368	–	1,368
Total fair value gains for the financial year:			
- recognised in income and expenditure	49,801	(9,494)	40,307
Derecognition due to exit of joint development agreement	–	(2,149)	(2,149)
Reclassification	10,120	(10,120)	–
Closing balance	768,459	150,830	919,289
2018			
Opening balance	662,961	168,552	831,513
Additions	1,738	–	1,738
Reclassified from property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	2,072	–	2,072
Total fair value gains for the financial year:			
- recognised in income and expenditure	63,499	4,041	67,540
Sale of investment properties held for sale	(23,100)	–	(23,100)
Closing balance	707,170	172,593	879,763

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(ii) Movement in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
	Investment properties		Total
	Commercial	Residential	
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Board			
2019			
Opening balance	640,170	172,593	812,763
Additions	1,366	–	1,366
Total fair value gains for the financial year:			
- recognised in income and expenditure	41,803	(9,494)	32,309
Derecognition due to exit of joint development agreement	–	(2,149)	(2,149)
Reclassification	10,120	(10,120)	–
Closing balance	693,459	150,830	844,289
2018			
Opening balance	599,961	168,552	768,513
Additions	1,124	–	1,124
Reclassified from property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	2,072	–	2,072
Total fair value gains for the financial year:			
- recognised in income and expenditure	60,113	4,041	64,154
Sale of investment properties held for sale	(23,100)	–	(23,100)
Closing balance	640,170	172,593	812,763

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

26. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

(iii) Valuation policies and procedures

Management oversees the Group's financial reporting valuation process and is responsible for setting and documenting the Group's valuation policies and procedures. In this regard, management reports to the Council.

For all significant financial reporting valuations using valuation models and significant unobservable inputs, it is the Group's policy to engage external valuation experts who possess the relevant credentials and knowledge on the subject of valuation, valuation methodologies and SB-FRS 113 fair value measurement guidance to perform the valuation.

For valuations performed by external valuation experts, the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies and assumptions adopted are reviewed along with the appropriateness and reliability of the inputs used in the valuations.

In selecting the appropriate valuation models and inputs to be adopted for each valuation that uses significant non-observable inputs, external valuation experts are requested to calibrate the valuation models and inputs to actual market transactions (which may include transactions entered into by the Group with third parties as appropriate) that are relevant to the valuation if such information are reasonably available.

Significant changes in fair value measurements from period to period are evaluated for reasonableness. Key drivers of the changes are identified and assessed for reasonableness against relevant information from independent sources, or internal sources if necessary and appropriate.

Management performs a high-level review of the valuation process and results and recommends if any revisions need to be made before presenting the results to the Council for approval.

(d) Financial instruments whose carrying value approximates fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, advances to subsidiary, trade and other payables and advances approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term nature or the present value discount of the non-current assets and liabilities being not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds

The following Wakaf funds are set up under Sections 58 and 49 of the Administration of Muslim Law Act, Chapter 3. Each fund is administered in accordance with the terms and objects set out in its trust deeds.

	WA/2 Kassim Fund		WA/3 Masjid Abdul Hamid Kg Pasiran		WA/4 Bencoolen St. Mosque	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**711**	696	**180**	179	**23**	104
Finance income	**–**	1	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**99**	99	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**75**	66	**49**	50	**5**	–*
	885	862	**229**	229	**28**	104
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(466)**	(480)	**(80)**	(68)	**(93)**	(79)
Depreciation	**(146)**	(149)	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(612)	(629)	**–**	(68)	**(93)**	(79)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**(6)**	(6)	**(16)**	(32)
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**273**	233	**143**	155	**(81)**	(7)
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(235)**	(217)	**(17)**	(36)	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**38**	16	**126**	119	**(81)**	(7)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**(126)**	494	**300**	800	**6,420**	13,520
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**(88)**	510	**426**	919	**6,339**	13,513
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**21,265**	20,755	**9,517**	8,598	**27,335**	13,822
Transfer to sinking fund	**(31)**	–	**(5)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**21,146**	21,265	**9,938**	9,517	**33,674**	27,335

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/2 Kassim Fund		WA/3 Masjid Abdul Hamid Kg Pasiran		WA/4 Bencoolen St. Mosque	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**12,565**	12,565	**614**	614	**–***	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**31**	–	**5**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**21,146**	21,265	**9,938**	9,517	**33,674**	27,335
	33,742	33,830	**10,557**	10,131	**33,674**	27,335
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**747**	237	**34**	15	**1,077**	360
Fixed deposits	**250**	703	**–**	70	**1**	181
Trade and other receivables	**31**	65	**103**	114	**1,678**	652
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**2**	1	**1**	–*	**–**	–*
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**4,073**	4,206	**–**	–	**58**	–
Investment properties	**36,758**	36,856	**10,600**	10,300	**35,400**	28,980
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	41,861	42,068	**10,738**	10,499	**38,214**	30,173
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**476**	639	**10**	44	**431**	429
Deferred income	**99**	99	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**4**	32	**24**	13	**8**	6
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**235**	161	**17**	36	**–**	–
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**7,208**	7,307	**–**	–	**4,101**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**97**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**130**	275	**–**	2,403
	8,119	8,238	**181**	368	**4,540**	2,838
	33,742	33,830	**10,557**	10,131	**33,674**	27,335

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/6 Arab St Education Trust Fund		WA/8 Hajah Daing Tahirah Daeng Tadaleh		WA/10 Sh Ali Tahar Mattar Fund	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**157**	127	**–**	–	**–**	–
Finance income	**1**	1	**271**	271	**50**	50
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	2	**1**	–	**1**	–
	158	130	**272**	271	**51**	50
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(46)**	(47)	**(2)**	(1)	**–**	(–*)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(46)	(47)	**(2)**	(1)	**–**	(–*)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**112**	83	**270**	270	**51**	50
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(107)**	(64)	**(270)**	(256)	**(51)**	(50)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**6**	19	**–**	14	**–**	–*
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**729**	1,200	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**735**	1,219	**–**	14	**–**	–*
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**8,008**	6,789	**1,110**	1,096	**1,571**	1,571
Transfer to sinking fund	**6**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**8,737**	8,008	**1,110**	1,110	**1,571**	1,571

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/6 Arab St Education Trust Fund		WA/8 Hajah Daing Tahirah Daeng Tadaleh		WA/10 Sh Ali Tahar Mattar Fund	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**80**	80	**7,185**	7,185	**–***	–*
Sinking fund	**6**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**8,737**	8,008	**1,110**	1,110	**1,571**	1,571
	8,823	8,088	**8,295**	8,295	**1,571**	1,571
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**200**	91	**15**	15	**32**	69
Fixed deposits	**–**	150	**–**	–	**–**	30
Trade and other receivables	**12**	14	**271**	271	**50**	50
Advance to subsidiary	**14**	14	**7,221**	7,221	**1,343**	1,343
Other assets	**–**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**8,800**	8,000	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**2**	2	**1,059**	1,059	**197**	197
	9,028	8,271	**8,566**	8,566	**1,622**	1,689
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**62**	95	**1**	–*	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**1**	2	**–**	–	**–**	–*
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**106**	86	**270**	271	**51**	118
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**36**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	205	183	**271**	271	**51**	118
	8,823	8,088	**8,295**	8,295	**1,571**	1,571

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/11 Alkaff Fund		WA/12 Khadijah		WA/16 Pitchay M	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**116**	117	**–**	–
Finance income	**65**	65	**–**	–*	**30**	31
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**1**	–	**–**	–
	65	65	**117**	117	**30**	31
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**–**	(–*)	**(64)**	(63)	**–**	(–*)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	(–*)	**(64)**	(63)	**–**	(–*)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**(23)**	(15)	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**65**	65	**30**	39	**30**	31
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(65)**	(64)	**(24)**	(13)	**(30)**	(29)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	1	**6**	26	**–**	2
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	200	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	1	**6**	226	**–**	2
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**(136)**	(137)	**5,515**	5,289	**932**	930
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(10)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**(136)**	(136)	**5,511**	5,515	**932**	932

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/11 Alkaff Fund		WA/12 Khadijah		WA/16 Pitchay M	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**2,322**	2,323	**–***	–*	**–***	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**10**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**(136)**	(136)	**5,511**	5,515	**932**	932
	2,186	2,187	**5,521**	5,515	**932**	932
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**4**	124	**181**	24	**2**	15
Fixed deposits	**200**	120	**–**	200	**–**	10
Trade and other receivables	**65**	65	**8**	17	**30**	31
Advance to subsidiary	**1,729**	1,729	**–**	–	**811**	811
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**6,400**	6,400	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**254**	254	**–**	–	**119**	119
	2,252	2,292	**6,589**	6,641	**962**	986
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**1**	–*	**92**	106	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	8	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**65**	105	**24**	50	**30**	54
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**18**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**934**	962	**–**	–
	66	105	**1,068**	1,126	**30**	54
	2,186	2,187	**5,521**	5,515	**932**	932

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/18 Hj Meera Hussain Rowter		WA/20 Masjid Abdul Gafoor		WA/21 Shak Allie Basobra	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**382**	221	**–**	–
Finance income	**17**	17	**2**	2	**25**	25
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**1**	1	**–**	–
	17	17	**385**	224	**25**	25
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**–**	(–*)	**(157)**	(144)	**–**	(–*)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	(–*)	**(157)**	(144)	**–**	(–*)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**17**	17	**228**	80	**25**	25
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(17)**	(17)	**(181)**	–	**(25)**	(25)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	(–*)	**47**	80	**–**	–*
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**194**	1,351	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	(–*)	**241**	1,431	**–**	–*
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**521**	521	**13,283**	11,852	**809**	809
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(45)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**521**	521	**13,479**	13,283	**809**	809

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/18 Hj Meera Hussain Rowter		WA/20 Masjid Abdul Gafoor		WA/21 Shak Allie Basobra	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–***	–*	**1,123**	1,123	**–***	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**45**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**521**	521	**13,479**	13,283	**809**	809
	521	521	**14,647**	14,406	**809**	809
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**25**	9	**504**	349	**40**	27
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	40	**–**	10
Trade and other receivables	**17**	17	**44**	91	**25**	27
Advance to subsidiary	**454**	454	**52**	52	**672**	672
Other assets	**–**	–	**1**	–*	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**14,490**	14,290	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**66**	66	**8**	8	**98**	98
	562	546	**15,099**	14,830	**835**	834
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**–**	–*	**280**	434	**1**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**41**	25	**172**	(10)	**25**	25
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	41	25	**452**	424	**26**	25
	521	521	**14,647**	14,406	**809**	809

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/22 Jamae Fund		WA/23 Jabbar Fund		WA/24 Rosinah Hadjee Tahir	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**1,819**	1,769	**–**	–	**–**	–
Finance income	**3**	5	**74**	75	**20**	19
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**36**	36	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**5**	3	**–**	–	**–**	–
	1,827	1,777	**110**	111	**20**	19
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(722)**	(622)	**1**	(1)	**–**	(–*)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(722)	(622)	**1**	(1)	**–**	(–*)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1,105**	1,155	**109**	110	**20**	19
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(660)**	(658)	**(73)**	(73)	**(20)**	(19)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**445**	497	**36**	37	**–**	–*
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**9,963**	14,400	**(34)**	(36)	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**10,408**	14,897	**(3)**	1	**–**	–*
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**100,754**	85,857	**3,809**	3,808	**627**	627
Transfer to sinking fund	**(220)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**110,942**	100,754	**3,806**	3,809	**627**	627

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/22 Jamae Fund		WA/23 Jabbar Fund		WA/24 Rosinah Hadjee Tahir	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**22,237**	22,237	**3**	3	**–***	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**220**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**110,942**	100,754	**3,809**	3,809	**627**	627
	133,399	122,991	**3,812**	3,812	**627**	627
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**2,065**	1,430	**202**	350	**20**	10
Fixed deposits	**1,500**	2,200	**1,200**	1,050	**–**	10
Trade and other receivables	**53**	96	**74**	76	**20**	19
Advance to subsidiary	**70**	70	**1,966**	1,966	**523**	523
Other assets	**3**	1	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**27**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**131,600**	121,000	**3,527**	3,563	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**10**	10	**288**	288	**77**	77
	135,328	124,807	**7,257**	7,293	**640**	639
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**1,269**	1,160	**28**	28	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**36**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	26	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**660**	630	**70**	70	**13**	12
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**3,311**	3,383	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	1,929	1,816	**3,445**	3,481	**13**	12
	133,399	122,991	**3,812**	3,812	**627**	627

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/26 Masjid Omar, Tarim		WA/28 MSE Angullia Fund		WA/29 AMS Angullia	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**31**	26	**740**	805	**–**	–
Finance income	**–**	–*	**3**	56	**1**	–
Dividends	**–**	–	**586**	597	**67**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**3**	–	**–**	80
	31	26	**1,332**	1,458	**68**	80
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(15)**	(9)	**(280)**	(327)	**(4)**	(169)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(15)	(9)	**(280)**	(327)	**(4)**	(169)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**16**	17	**1,052**	1,131	**64**	(89)
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(14)**	(8)	**(1,027)**	(969)	**(64)**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**2**	9	**25**	162	**–**	(89)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	100	**700**	3,500	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**2**	109	**725**	3,662	**–**	(89)
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**2,834**	2,725	**28,264**	19,325	**1,494**	1,350
Transfer to sinking fund	**(2)**	–	**(54)**	–	**–**	–
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	233
Effects of adopting SB FRS 109	**–**	–	**–**	5,277	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**2,834**	2,834	**28,935**	28,264	**1,494**	1,494

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/26 Masjid Omar, Tarim		WA/28 MSE Angullia Fund		WA/29 AMS Angullia	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–***	–*	**20,485**	20,485	**478**	478
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**2**	–	**54**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**(2,821)**	(3,272)	**537**	370
Accumulated fund	**2,834**	2,834	**28,935**	28,264	**1,494**	1,494
	2,836	2,834	**46,653**	45,477	**2,509**	2,342
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**74**	36	**1,862**	1,400	**388**	386
Fixed deposits	**–**	30	**5,017**	6,003	**1,000**	1,000
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–*	**204**	163	**27**	13
Advance to subsidiary	**3**	3	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–*	**2**	1	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**8,190**	7,740	**1,228**	1,060
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**1,000**	1,000	**–**	–
Investment properties	**2,800**	2,800	**45,060**	44,360	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–
	2,877	2,869	**61,335**	60,667	**2,643**	2,459
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**22**	21	**314**	54	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–*	**7**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**19**	14	**14,361**	15,002	**134**	117
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	134	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	41	35	**14,682**	15,190	**134**	117
	2,836	2,834	**46,653**	45,477	**2,509**	2,342

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/31 Sh Aminah Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/35 Sh Zain Alsagoff (North Bridge Road)		WA/36 Sh Zain Alsagoff (Upper Dickson Road)	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**86**	74	**72**	65
Finance income	**1**	1	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**50**	50	**–**	–
	1	1	**136**	124	**72**	65
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(–*)**	(–*)	**(27)**	(26)	**(17)**	(13)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(–*)	(–*)	**(27)**	(26)	**(17)**	(13)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**(1)**	(3)	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1**	1	**108**	95	**55**	52
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(1)**	(1)	**(50)**	(5)	**(52)**	(40)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	–	**58**	90	**3**	12
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**100**	100	**–**	100
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	–	**158**	190	**3**	112
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**2**	2	**4,742**	4,552	**3,012**	2,900
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(3)**	–	**(3)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**2**	2	**4,897**	4,742	**3,012**	3,012

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/31 Sh Aminah Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/35 Sh Zain Alsagoff (North Bridge Road)		WA/36 Sh Zain Alsagoff (Upper Dickson Road)	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**38**	38	**3**	3	**–***	–*
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**3**	–	**3**	–
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**2**	2	**4,897**	4,742	**3,012**	3,012
	40	40	**4,903**	4,745	**3,015**	3,012
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**2**	2	**107**	24	**103**	72
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	40	**–**	50
Trade and other receivables	**1**	1	**–**	23	**–**	1
Advance to subsidiary	**33**	33	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**4,900**	4,800	**3,000**	3,000
Investment in a subsidiary	**5**	5	**–**	–	**–**	–
	41	41	**5,007**	4,887	**3,103**	3,123
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**–**	–*	**47**	44	**36**	37
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**1**	–	**–**	1
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**1**	1	**56**	12	**52**	73
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	86	**–**	–
	1	1	**104**	142	**88**	111
	40	40	**4,903**	4,745	**3,015**	3,012

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/37 Sh Zain Alsagoff CS-A (China and Nankin)		WA/38 Raja Siti Kraeng (Chanda Pulih)		WA/39 Sh Omar Abdullah Bamadhaj	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**218**	218	**61**	70
Finance income	**1**	1	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	11	**–**	–
	1	1	**218**	229	**61**	70
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(–*)**	(–*)	**(23)**	(30)	**(23)**	(19)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(–*)	(–*)	**(23)**	(30)	**(23)**	(19)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1**	1	**195**	199	**38**	51
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(1)**	(1)	**(185)**	(150)	**(34)**	(44)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	–	**10**	49	**4**	7
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**500**	500	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	–	**510**	549	**4**	7
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**(3)**	(3)	**23,357**	22,808	**4,127**	4,120
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(10)**	–	**(4)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**(3)**	(3)	**23,857**	23,357	**4,127**	4,127

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/37 Sh Zain Alsagoff CS-A (China and Nankin)		WA/38 Raja Siti Kraeng (Chanda Pulih)		WA/39 Sh Omar Abdullah Bamadhaj	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**42**	42	**–***	–*	**1**	1
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**10**	–	**4**	–
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**(3)**	(3)	**23,857**	23,357	**4,127**	4,127
	39	39	**23,867**	23,357	**4,132**	4,128
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**9**	9	**324**	129	**326**	184
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**300**	250	**–**	200
Trade and other receivables	**1**	1	**68**	264	**–**	2
Advance to subsidiary	**26**	26	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**1**	–*	**–**	–*
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**23,500**	23,000	**4,100**	4,100
Investment in a subsidiary	**4**	4	**–**	–	**–**	–
	40	40	**24,193**	23,643	**4,426**	4,486
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**–**	–*	**43**	49	**40**	38
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**1**	3	**–**	1
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**1**	1	**282**	234	**254**	319
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	1	1	**326**	286	**294**	358
	39	39	**23,867**	23,357	**4,132**	4,128

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/40 Sh Omar Abdullah Bamadhaj Fund (Geylang)		WA/41 Meydin, Dawood and Eusoffe		WA/42 Sh Salleh Obeid Abdat	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**720**	748	**263**	272
Finance income	**184**	185	**–**	2	**–**	11
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**1**	–	**3**	6	**–**	1
	185	185	**723**	756	**301**	321
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(2)**	(2)	**(275)**	(222)	**(96)**	(85)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(2)	(2)	**(275)**	(222)	**(96)**	(85)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	(6)	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**183**	183	**448**	528	**205**	236
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(183)**	(183)	**(100)**	(100)	**(164)**	(1,031)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	–*	**348**	428	**41**	(795)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**473**	2,100	**400**	200
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	–*	**821**	2,528	**441**	(595)
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**5,888**	5,888	**24,111**	21,583	**9,544**	10,139
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(90)**	–	**(41)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**5,888**	5,888	**24,842**	24,111	**9,944**	9,544

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/40 Sh Omar Abdullah Bamadhaj Fund (Geylang)		WA/41 Meydin, Dawood and Eusoffe		WA/42 Sh Salleh Obeid Abdat	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**4**	4	**–***	–*	**278**	278
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**90**	–	**41**	–
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**162**	99
Accumulated fund	**5,888**	5,888	**24,842**	24,111	**9,944**	9,544
	5,892	5,892	**24,932**	24,111	**10,425**	9,921
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**266**	132	**1,391**	234	**1,012**	434
Fixed deposits	**–**	150	**200**	1,000	**500**	1,000
Trade and other receivables	**184**	185	**20**	45	**33**	13
Advance to subsidiary	**4,916**	4,916	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**1**	1	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**579**	516
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**25,000**	24,000	**9,350**	8,950
Investment in a subsidiary	**721**	721	**–**	–	**–**	–
	6,087	6,104	**26,612**	25,280	**11,474**	10,913
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**12**	13	**952**	473	**92**	10
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	1	**7**	12	**2**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**183**	198	**721**	678	**955**	936
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	46
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	6	**–**	–
	195	212	**1,680**	1,169	**1,049**	992
	5,892	5,892	**24,932**	24,111	**10,425**	9,921

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/43 Fatimah Bt Ali Ahmad Al– Sulaimani Fund		WA/44 Syed Hood Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/45 SH Sahid Omar Makarim	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**99**	109	**115**	87	**–**	–
Finance income	**–**	–*	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	1	**–**	–	**–**	–
	99	110	**115**	87	**–**	–*
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(27)**	(22)	**(50)**	(42)	**(39)**	(45)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(27)	(22)	**(50)**	(42)	**(39)**	(45)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**72**	88	**65**	45	**(39)**	(45)
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(65)**	(60)	**(52)**	(45)	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**7**	28	**13**	(–*)	**(39)**	(45)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**120**	380	**4,010**	380
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**7**	28	**133**	380	**3,971**	335
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**4,146**	4,118	**6,395**	6,015	**8,560**	8,225
Transfer to sinking fund	**(7)**	–	**(13)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**4,146**	4,146	**6,515**	6,395	**12,531**	8,560

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/43 Fatimah Bt Ali Ahmad Al– Sulaimani Fund		WA/44 Syed Hood Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/45 SH Sahid Omar Makarim	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–***	–*	**–***	–*	**103**	103
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**7**	–	**13**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**4,146**	4,146	**6,515**	6,395	**12,531**	8,560
	4,153	4,146	**6,528**	6,395	**12,634**	8,663
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**498**	224	**256**	115	**1,009**	114
Fixed deposits	**–**	200	**–**	100	**–**	100
Trade and other receivables	**5**	7	**1**	2	**94**	33
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–*	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**1,435**	34
Investment properties	**4,100**	4,100	**6,500**	6,380	**12,700**	8,690
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	4,603	4,531	**6,757**	6,597	**15,238**	8,971
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**58**	57	**80**	60	**2,379**	33
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**1**	2	**–**	1	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**391**	326	**149**	141	**225**	275
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	450	385	**229**	202	**2,604**	308
	4,153	4,146	**6,528**	6,395	**12,634**	8,663

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/46 Sh Abdullah b Said Mukarim Fund		WA/47 Sh Shaika Esa Alhadad		WA/48 Rubaat School Tarim	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**32**	59	**–**	–	**176**	205
Finance income	**20**	21	**1**	1	**1**	16
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–
	52	80	**1**	1	**177**	221
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(24)**	(14)	**–**	–*	**(65)**	(59)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(24)	(14)	**–**	–*	**(65)**	(59)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**28**	66	**1**	1	**112**	162
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(25)**	(55)	**(1)**	(1)	**(90)**	(927)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**3**	11	**–**	–	**22**	(765)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	500
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**3**	11	**–**	–	**22**	(265)
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**5,186**	5,175	**1**	1	**11,207**	11,472
Transfer to sinking fund	**(3)**	–	**–**	–	**(22)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**5,186**	5,186	**1**	1	**11,207**	11,207

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/46 Sh Abdullah b Said Mukarim Fund		WA/47 Sh Shaika Esa Alhadad		WA/48 Rubaat School Tarim	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**12**	12	**21**	21	**148**	148
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**3**	–	**–**	–	**22**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**5,186**	5,186	**1**	1	**11,207**	11,207
	5,201	5,198	**22**	22	**11,377**	11,355
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**360**	577	**1**	1	**1,061**	414
Fixed deposits	**1,200**	1,000	**–**	–	**1,000**	1,500
Trade and other receivables	**27**	34	**1**	1	**2**	3
Advance to subsidiary	**516**	516	**19**	19	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**3,200**	3,200	**–**	–	**10,400**	10,400
Investment in a subsidiary	**76**	76	**3**	3	**–**	–
	5,379	5,403	**24**	24	**12,463**	12,317
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**64**	61	**–**	–*	**115**	8
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	1	**–**	–	**3**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**114**	130	**2**	2	**968**	927
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	27
Advances	**–**	13	**–**	–	**–**	–
	178	205	**2**	2	**1,086**	962
	5,201	5,198	**22**	22	**11,377**	11,355

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/49 Syed Abdullah Alhaded Fund		WA/50 Rubaat Seiyun		WA/51 Sh Shaika Aljunied Fund	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**106**	120
Finance income	**1**	1	**3**	3	**–**	–*
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	1	1	**3**	3	**106**	120
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**–**	–*	**–**	–*	**(34)**	(34)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	–*	**–**	–*	**(34)**	(34)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1**	1	**3**	3	**72**	86
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(1)**	(1)	**(3)**	(3)	**(67)**	(80)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**5**	6
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	–	**829**	1,300
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**834**	1,306
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**(1)**	(1)	**1**	1	**8,456**	7,150
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(3)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**(1)**	(1)	**1**	1	**9,287**	8,456

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/49 Syed Abdullah Alhaded Fund		WA/50 Rubaat Seiyun		WA/51 Sh Shaika Aljunied Fund	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**50**	50	**94**	94	**–**	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**3**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**(1)**	(1)	**1**	1	**9,287**	8,456
	49	49	**95**	95	**9,290**	8,456
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**30**	29	**30**	17	**159**	125
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	10	**–**	150
Trade and other receivables	**1**	1	**3**	3	**1**	3
Advance to subsidiary	**17**	17	**78**	78	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–*
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**–**	–	**9,300**	8,400
Investment in a subsidiary	**3**	3	**12**	12	**–**	–
	51	50	**123**	120	**9,460**	8,678
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**78**	82
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	2
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**2**	1	**28**	25	**92**	138
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	2	1	**28**	25	**170**	222
	49	49	**95**	95	**9,290**	8,456

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/56 Fatimah Bee S. Ibrahim Fund		WA/57 Kallang Malay Burial Fund		WA/61 Ekramunissabibi	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**134**	105	**–**	–
Finance income	**1**	1	**1**	1	**5**	5
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**1**	1	**–**	–
	1	1	**136**	107	**5**	5
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**–**	–*	**(54)**	(36)	**–**	–*
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	–*	**(54)**	(36)	**–**	–*
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1**	1	**82**	71	**5**	5
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(1)**	(1)	**(78)**	(71)	**(5)**	(5)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	–	**4**	–*	**–**	–*
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	200	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	–	**4**	200	**–**	–*
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**2**	2	**5,022**	4,822	**21**	21
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(4)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**2**	2	**5,022**	5,022	**21**	21

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/56 Fatimah Bee S. Ibrahim Fund		WA/57 Kallang Malay Burial Fund		WA/61 Ekramunissabibi	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**39**	39	**7**	7	**170**	170
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**4**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**2**	2	**5,022**	5,022	**21**	21
	41	41	**5,033**	5,029	**191**	191
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**3**	2	**501**	197	**25**	20
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	300	**–**	5
Trade and other receivables	**1**	1	**2**	5	**5**	5
Advance to subsidiary	**35**	35	**26**	26	**145**	145
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**4,900**	4,900	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**5**	5	**4**	4	**21**	21
	44	43	**5,433**	5,432	**196**	196
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**–**	–*	**87**	85	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**1**	1	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**3**	2	**312**	317	**5**	5
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	3	2	**400**	403	**5**	5
	41	41	**5,033**	5,029	**191**	191

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/62 Estate of Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/63 Shaikh Mohamed La'jam		WA/64 Hadji Khadijah Hadji Abd	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**52**	45
Finance income	**41**	42	**34**	34	**–**	–*
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–*
	41	42	**34**	34	**52**	45
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**–**	–*	**–**	–*	**(17)**	(13)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	–*	**–**	–*	**(17)**	(13)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**41**	42	**34**	34	**35**	32
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(41)**	(41)	**(34)**	(32)	**(28)**	(23)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	1	**–**	2	**7**	9
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	–	**100**	100
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	1	**–**	2	**107**	109
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**82**	81	**1,053**	1,051	**5,026**	4,917
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(7)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**82**	82	**1,053**	1,053	**5,126**	5,026

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/62 Estate of Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/63 Shaikh Mohamed La'jam		WA/64 Hadji Khadijah Hadji Abd	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	1,267	1,267	–*	–*	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	–	–	–	–	**7**	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	**82**	82	**1,053**	1,053	**5,126**	5,026
	1,349	1,349	**1,503**	1,053	**5,133**	5,026
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**82**	32	**2**	24	**93**	40
Fixed deposits	–	50	–	30	–	30
Trade and other receivables	**41**	42	**35**	36	**7**	1
Advance to subsidiary	**1,105**	1,105	**916**	916	–	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	**5,100**	5,000
Investment in a subsidiary	**162**	162	**134**	134	–	–
	1,390	1,391	**1,087**	1,140	**5,200**	5,072
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	–	–*	–	–*	**38**	22
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	**1**	1
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**41**	42	**34**	87	**28**	23
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	41	42	**34**	87	**67**	46
	1,349	1,349	**1,053**	1,053	**5,133**	5,026

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/65 Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/66 Aisa Bte Hj Vali Mohd		WA/68 Shaik Salim Bin Talib	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**18**	10	**60**	53	**–**	–
Finance income	**–**	–*	**–**	–*	**28**	28
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**1**	1	**–**	–*
	18	10	**61**	54	**28**	28
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(13)**	(6)	**(23)**	(11)	**(1)**	–*
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(13)	(6)	**(23)**	(11)	**(1)**	–*
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**5**	4	**38**	43	**27**	28
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(4)**	(4)	**(30)**	(33)	**(27)**	(26)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**1**	–*	**8**	10	**–**	2
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**1**	–*	**8**	10	**–**	2
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**2,650**	2,650	**3,722**	3,712	**852**	850
Transfer to sinking fund	**(1)**	–	**(7)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**2,650**	2,650	**3,723**	3,722	**852**	852

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/65 Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/66 Aisa Bte Hj Vali Mohd		WA/68 Shaik Salim Bin Talib	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–***	–*	**–***	–*	**–***	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**1**	–	**7**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**2,650**	2,650	**3,723**	3,722	**852**	852
	2,651	2,650	**3,730**	3,722	**852**	852
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**81**	30	**80**	50	**17**	16
Fixed deposits	**–**	29	**–**	20	**–**	40
Trade and other receivables	**5**	–	**10**	11	**28**	28
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**741**	741
Other assets	**–**	–*	**–**	1	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**2,600**	2,600	**3,700**	3,700	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**109**	109
	2,686	2,660	**3,790**	3,782	**895**	934
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**31**	6	**29**	25	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**2**	2	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**4**	4	**29**	33	**43**	82
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	35	10	**60**	60	**43**	82
	2,651	2,650	**3,730**	3,722	**852**	852

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/72 Al– Huda Fund		WA/78 Syed Ahmad B Omar Alwee Baagil		WA/82 Haji Adnan B Haji Mohd Salleh	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**170**	36	**–**	–	**–**	–
Finance income	**–**	–*	**17**	17	**119**	119
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**103**	383	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	273	419	**17**	17	**119**	119
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(53)**	(60)	**–**	–*	**(1)**	(1)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(53)	(60)	**–**	–*	**(1)**	(1)
Finance expense	**(1)**	(1)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**219**	358	**17**	17	**118**	118
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(16)**	–	**(17)**	(16)	**(118)**	(118)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**203**	358	**–**	1	**–**	–*
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**(43)**	361	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**160**	719	**–**	1	**–**	–*
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**8,832**	8,113	**521**	520	**2,107**	2,107
Transfer to sinking fund	**(12)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**8,980**	8,832	**521**	521	**2,107**	2,107

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/72 Al– Huda Fund		WA/78 Syed Ahmad B Omar Alwee Baagil		WA/82 Haji Adnan B Haji Mohd Salleh	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**3**	3	**–***	–*	**1,692**	1,692
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**12**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**8,980**	8,832	**521**	521	**2,107**	2,107
	8,995	8,835	**521**	521	**3,799**	3,799
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**132**	31	**60**	23	**87**	86
Fixed deposits	**–**	1	**–**	20	**100**	100
Trade and other receivables	**79**	86	**17**	17	**119**	119
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**454**	454	**3,160**	3,160
Other assets	**1**	2	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**19,768**	19,811	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**66**	66	**463**	463
	19,980	19,931	**597**	580	**3,929**	3,928
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**1,230**	1,272	**–**	–*	**13**	12
Deferred income	**103**	103	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**23**	6	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**17**	1	**76**	59	**117**	117
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**9,535**	9,638	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**77**	76	**–**	–	**–**	–
	10,985	11,096	**76**	59	**130**	129
	8,995	8,835	**521**	521	**3,799**	3,799

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/83 Syed Abdullah B. Salim		WA/88 Sh Fatimah Omar Aljunied		WA/92 Kavina Hj Meydinsah Fund	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Finance income	**11**	11	**16**	17	**1**	1
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	11	11	**16**	17	**1**	1
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**–**	–*	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	–*	**–**	–*	**–**	–*
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**11**	11	**16**	17	**1**	1
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(11)**	(11)	**(16)**	(15)	**(1)**	(1)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	–*	**–**	2	**–**	–
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	–*	**–**	2	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**392**	392	**1,733**	1,731	**–***	–*
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**392**	392	**1,733**	1,733	**–***	–*

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/83 Syed Abdullah B. Salim		WA/88 Sh Fatimah Omar Aljunied		WA/92 Kavina Hj Meydinsah Fund	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–***	–*	**–***	–*	**27**	27
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**392**	392	**1,733**	1,733	**–***	–*
	392	392	**1,733**	1,733	**27**	27
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**64**	33	**164**	348	**4**	3
Fixed deposits	**–**	20	**1,200**	1,000	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**11**	11	**16**	17	**1**	1
Advance to subsidiary	**297**	297	**419**	419	**21**	21
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**43**	43	**61**	61	**3**	3
	415	404	**1,860**	1,845	**29**	28
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**–**	–*	**14**	14	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**23**	12	**113**	98	**2**	1
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	23	12	**127**	112	**2**	1
	392	392	**1,733**	1,733	**27**	27

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/93 Sh Yahya S Tahar Fund		WA/98 Hjh Puteh bte Abdullah		WA/106 Hadjee Sallehah Shukor	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**66**	63
Finance income	**1**	1	**21**	22	**–**	–*
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	1	1	**21**	22	**66**	63
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**–**	–*	**–**	(1)	**(23)**	(16)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	–*	**–**	(1)	**(23)**	(16)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1**	1	**21**	21	**43**	47
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(1)**	(1)	**(21)**	(20)	**(34)**	(38)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**–**	–	**–**	1	**9**	9
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	100
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**–**	–	**–**	1	**9**	109
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**(61)**	(61)	**1,487**	1,486	**2,814**	2,705
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(9)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**(61)**	(61)	**1,487**	1,487	**2,814**	2,814

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/93 Sh Yahya S Tahar Fund		WA/98 Hjh Puteh bte Abdullah		WA/106 Hadjee Sallehah Shukor	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**93**	93	**27**	27	**–***	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**9**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**(61)**	(61)	**1,487**	1,487	**2,814**	2,814
	32	32	**1,514**	1,514	**2,823**	2,814
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**4**	4	**157**	51	**91**	41
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**750**	900	**–**	50
Trade and other receivables	**1**	1	**21**	22	**–**	1
Advance to subsidiary	**25**	25	**558**	558	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–*
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**–**	–	**–**	–	**2,800**	2,800
Investment in a subsidiary	**4**	4	**82**	82	**–**	–
	34	34	**1,568**	1,613	**2,891**	2,892
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**1**	1	**5**	5	**16**	32
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	1
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**1**	1	**49**	94	**34**	45
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**18**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	2	2	**54**	99	**68**	78
	32	32	**1,514**	1,514	**2,823**	2,814

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/107 Hadji Abdullah B Mousa		WA/109 Sheriffa Mahani Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/111 Hadjee Omar b Allie	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**79**	58	**26**	18	**–**	–
Finance income	**–**	–*	**34**	34	**8**	8
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	79	58	**60**	52	**8**	8
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(21)**	(30)	**(14)**	(13)	**–**	–*
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(21)	(30)	**(14)**	(13)	**–**	–*
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–*
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**58**	28	**46**	39	**8**	8
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(46)**	(20)	**(37)**	(39)	**(7)**	(8)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**12**	8	**9**	–*	**1**	–*
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	100	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**12**	108	**9**	–*	**1**	–*
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**3,020**	2,912	**5,660**	5,660	**8**	8
Transfer to sinking fund	**(12)**	–	**(9)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**3,020**	3,020	**5,660**	5,660	**9**	8

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/107 Hadji Abdullah B Mousa		WA/109 Sheriffa Mahani Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/111 Hadjee Omar b Allie	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–***	–*	**–***	–*	**247**	247
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**12**	–	**9**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**3,020**	3,020	**5,660**	5,660	**9**	8
	3,032	3,020	**5,669**	5,660	**256**	255
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**119**	67	**162**	34	**31**	38
Fixed deposits	**–**	10	**–**	140	**–**	5
Trade and other receivables	**–**	2	**34**	35	**8**	8
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**911**	911	**201**	201
Other assets	**–**	–*	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**3,000**	3,000	**4,600**	4,600	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**134**	134	**29**	29
	3,119	3,079	**5,841**	5,854	**269**	281
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**19**	38	**10**	13	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	1	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**46**	20	**147**	181	**13**	26
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**22**	–	**15**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	87	59	**172**	194	**13**	26
	3,032	3,020	**5,669**	5,660	**256**	255

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/113 Masjid Khalid		WA/114 Wakaf Ilmu		WA/115 Haji Mohamed Amin Bin Fazal Ellahi aka Aminia Trust	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**63**	40	**185**	86	**154**	154
Finance income	**–**	–*	**38**	38	**20**	50
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sale of Investment Property	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	15,110
Miscellaneous income	**2**	136	**933**	1	**(5)**	292
	65	176	**1,156**	115	**169**	15,606
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(105)**	(88)	**(65)**	(60)	**(1,223)**	(378)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(105)	(88)	**(65)**	(60)	**(1,223)**	(378)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**(40)**	88	**1,091**	55	**(1,054)**	15,228
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(20)**	(21)	**(151)**	(60)	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**(60)**	67	**940**	(5)	**(1,054)**	15,228
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**100**	400	**–**	380	**–**	5,300
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**40**	467	**940**	375	**(1,054)**	20,528
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**3,974**	3,507	**36**	(339)	**20,457**	(71)
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(8)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**4,014**	3,974	**968**	36	**19,403**	20,457

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/113 Masjid Khalid		WA/114 Wakaf Ilmu		WA/115 Haji Mohamed Amin Bin Fazal Ellahi aka Aminia Trust	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**2,780**	2,780	**15,779**	14,814	**25,553**	25,553
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**8**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**4,014**	3,974	**968**	36	**19,403**	20,457
	6,794	6,754	**16,755**	14,850	**44,956**	46,010
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**348**	301	**2,916**	344	**1,219**	6,027
Fixed deposits	**1**	101	**2,490**	3,554	**36,000**	35,000
Trade and other receivables	**–**	12	**3,169**	2,454	**95**	143
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**3**	3	**–**	–*
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**6,500**	6,400	**8,830**	8,830	**7,700**	7,700
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	6,849	6,814	**17,408**	15,185	**45,014**	48,870
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**35**	27	**483**	275	**15**	2,727
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	11	**5**	–	**1**	133
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**20**	22	**151**	60	**–**	–
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**14**	–	**42**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	55	60	**653**	335	**58**	2,860
	6,794	6,754	**16,755**	14,850	**44,956**	46,010

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/5 Estate of Syed Mohamed Bin Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/9 YAL Saif Charity Trust		WA/19 Masjid Sultan	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**1,944**	1,700	**216**	242	**158**	159
Finance income	**2**	1	**239**	204	**–**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**175**	175	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**21**	23	**–**	–	**11**	11
	1,967	1,724	**630**	621	**169**	170
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(901)**	(765)	**(130)**	(98)	**(26)**	(24)
Depreciation	**(66)**	(72)	**(5)**	(5)	**(4)**	(4)
	(967)	(837)	**(135)**	(103)	**(30)**	(28)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1,000**	887	**495**	518	**139**	142
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(900)**	(887)	**(172)**	(160)	**(125)**	(142)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**100**	–	**323**	358	**14**	–
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**16,671**	8,700	**(75)**	(115)	**100**	500
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**16,771**	8,700	**248**	243	**114**	500
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**110,646**	101,946	**30,062**	29,819	**12,492**	11,992
Transfer to sinking fund	**(100)**	–	**(7)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**127,317**	110,646	**30,303**	30,062	**12,606**	12,492

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/5 Estate of Syed Mohamed Bin Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/9 YAL Saif Charity Trust		WA/19 Masjid Sultan	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**12,675**	12,675	**524**	524	**–***	–*
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**100**	–	**7**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**127,317**	110,646	**30,303**	30,062	**12,606**	12,492
	140,092	123,321	**30,834**	30,586	**12,606**	12,492
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**1,724**	760	**4,021**	966	**156**	151
Fixed deposits	**360**	360	**5,229**	5,154	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**232**	296	**79**	68	**8**	16
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**7,000**	10,000	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**93**	146	**32**	34	**14**	14
Investment properties	**141,891**	125,191	**28,911**	28,986	**12,600**	12,500
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	144,300	126,753	**45,272**	45,208	**12,778**	12,681
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**449**	266	**32**	212	**4**	2
Deferred income	**–**	–	**175**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**3,351**	2,861	**–**	–	**125**	142
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**14,195**	14,372	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**408**	305	**36**	38	**43**	45
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	4,208	3,432	**14,438**	14,622	**172**	189
	140,092	123,321	**30,834**	30,586	**12,606**	12,492

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/25 Charity of Syed Esah Abdul Kader Ahmad Alhadad Deceased		WA/27 Wakaf Fatimah Binte Daeng Lahalidah		WA/32 Alibhoyadamjee Rajbhai's Settlement	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**153**	180	**157**	162	**–**	–
Finance income	**–**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	153	180	**157**	162	**–**	–
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(61)**	(73)	**(25)**	(31)	**–**	–*
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(61)	(73)	**(25)**	(31)	**–**	–*
Finance expense	**(12)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**80**	107	**132**	131	**–**	–*
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(91)**	(93)	**(113)**	(118)	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**(11)**	14	**19**	13	**–**	–*
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**1,000**	2,800	**(100)**	100	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**989**	2,814	**(81)**	113	**–**	–*
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**11,921**	9,107	**7,642**	7,529	**62**	62
Transfer to sinking fund	**(8)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**12,902**	11,921	**7,561**	7,642	**62**	62

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/25 Charity of Syed Esah Abdul Kader Ahmad Alhadad Deceased		WA/27 Wakaf Fatimah Binte Daeng Lahalidah		WA/32 Alibhoyadamjee Rajbhai's Settlement	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–**	–	**–**	–	**21**	21
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**8**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**12,902**	11,921	**7,561**	7,642	**62**	62
	12,910	11,921	**7,561**	7,642	**83**	83
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**45**	75	**303**	284	**–**	–
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**14**	1	**–**	–	**83**	83
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**2**	1	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Investment properties	**13,100**	12,100	**7,300**	7,400	**–**	–
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	13,159	12,176	**7,605**	7,685	**83**	83
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**6**	5	**5**	5	**–**	–*
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**49**	36	**39**	38	**–**	–
Advances	**194**	214	**–**	–	**–**	–
	249	255	**44**	43	**–**	–*
	12,910	11,921	**7,561**	7,642	**83**	83

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/34 Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Binti Alsagoff		WA/54 Valibhoy Charitable Trust		WA/55 Rubat Geydoun	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**304**	–	**260**	324	**156**	156
Finance income	**3**	3	**11**	115	**–**	–
Dividends	**–**	–	**548**	408	**–**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	90	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**1**	–	**–**	–
	307	93	**820**	847	**156**	156
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(151)**	(17)	**(213)**	(225)	**(39)**	(54)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(151)	(17)	**(213)**	(225)	**(39)**	(54)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**156**	76	**607**	622	**117**	102
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**–**	–	**(33)**	(32)	**(405)**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**156**	76	**574**	590	**(288)**	102
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**(11,742)**	(991)	**–**	300	**–**	50
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**(11,586)**	(915)	**574**	890	**(288)**	152
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**32,702**	33,617	**34,248**	33,352	**5,660**	5,508
Transfer to sinking fund	**–**	–	**(29)**	–	**(12)**	–
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	6	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**21,116**	32,702	**34,793**	34,248	**5,360**	5,660

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/34 Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Binti Alsagoff		WA/54 Valibhoy Charitable Trust		WA/55 Rubat Geydoun	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**11**	11	**–**	–	**–**	–
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**–**	–	**29**	–	**12**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**3,240**	2,533	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**21,116**	32,702	**34,793**	34,248	**5,360**	5,660
	21,127	32,713	**38,062**	36,781	**5,372**	5,660
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**3,080**	523	**7,778**	1,630	**–**	–
Fixed deposits	**–**	995	**3,652**	9,367	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**22**	7,194	**–**	–	**144**	430
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**5**	3	**5**	5
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**12,315**	11,456	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**18,205**	32,096	**14,400**	14,400	**5,250**	5,250
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	21,307	40,808	**38,150**	36,856	**5,399**	5,685
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**118**	23	**88**	75	**27**	25
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**62**	79	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	7,993	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	180	8,095	**88**	75	**27**	25
	21,127	32,713	**38,062**	36,781	**5,372**	5,660

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/60 Trust of Aljunied Kampong Glam Burial Ground		WA/69 Osman Bin Hadjee Mohamad Salleh		WA/71 Shiah Dawoodi Bohra Trust	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**61**	73	**34**	34	**180**	169
Finance income	**15**	4	**–**	–	**–**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**500**	500
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**18**	5	**–**	–*
	76	77	**52**	39	**680**	669
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(33)**	(29)	**(23)**	(37)	**(137)**	(500)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**(6)**	–	**(4)**	(4)
	(33)	(29)	**(29)**	(37)	**(141)**	(504)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**43**	48	**23**	2	**539**	165
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(40)**	(40)	**–**	–	**(5)**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**3**	8	**23**	2	**534**	165
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	–	**(300)**	300	**920**	2,080
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**3**	8	**(277)**	302	**1,454**	2,245
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**3,819**	3,811	**4,944**	4,642	**35,409**	33,164
Transfer to sinking fund	**(2)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**3,820**	3,819	**4,667**	4,944	**36,863**	35,409

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/60 Trust of Aljunied Kampong Glam Burial Ground		WA/69 Osman Bin Hadjee Mohamad Salleh		WA/71 Shiah Dawoodi Bohra Trust	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–**	–	**–**	–	**2,482**	2,482
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**2**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**3,820**	3,819	**4,667**	4,944	**36,863**	35,409
	3,822	3,819	**4,667**	4,944	**39,345**	37,891
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**148**	255	**132**	125	**1,263**	1,229
Fixed deposits	**1,200**	1,064	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	20	**15**	22	**5**	4
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**1**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–*	**23**	–	**12**	16
Investment properties	**2,500**	2,500	**4,500**	4,800	**42,100**	41,180
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	3,848	3,839	**4,670**	4,947	**43,381**	42,429
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**26**	20	**3**	3	**36**	38
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**500**	500
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**3,500**	4,000
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	26	20	**3**	3	**4,036**	4,538
	3,822	3,819	**4,667**	4,944	**39,345**	37,891

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/73 Syed Alwi Bin Ibrahim		WA/85 Settlement of Sh Alwiyah Binte Alwi Alkaff Deceased		WA/89 Settlement of Syed Hassan Bin Ahmad Alattas Deceased	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**618**	624	**33**	40	**83**	89
Finance income	**4**	3	**–**	–*	**–**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	622	627	**33**	40	**83**	89
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(176)**	(142)	**(9)**	(30)	**(18)**	(18)
Depreciation	**(103)**	(103)	**–**	–	**(5)**	(5)
	(279)	(245)	**(9)**	(30)	**(23)**	(23)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**343**	382	**24**	10	**60**	66
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(190)**	(361)	**(27)**	(13)	**(29)**	(30)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**153**	21	**(3)**	(3)	**31**	36
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	500	**–**	100	**–**	500
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**153**	521	**(3)**	97	**31**	536
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**23,970**	23,449	**1,897**	1,800	**6,542**	6,006
Transfer to sinking fund	**(62)**	–	**(5)**	–	**(8)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**24,061**	23,970	**1,889**	1,897	**6,565**	6,542

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/73 Syed Alwi Bin Ibrahim		WA/85 Settlement of Sh Alwiyah Binte Alwi Alkaff Deceased		WA/89 Settlement of Syed Hassan Bin Ahmad Alattas Deceased	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**–**	–	**32**	32	**10**	10
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**62**	–	**5**	–	**8**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**24,061**	23,970	**1,889**	1,897	**6,565**	6,542
	24,123	23,970	**1,926**	1,929	**6,583**	6,552
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**1,908**	1,527	**23**	33	**487**	451
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**17**	59	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**4**	4	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**310**	414	**–**	–	**20**	25
Investment properties	**22,100**	22,100	**1,900**	1,900	**6,100**	6,100
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	24,335	24,100	**1,927**	1,937	**6,607**	6,576
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**212**	130	**1**	8	**24**	24
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	212	130	**1**	8	**24**	24
	24,123	23,970	**1,926**	1,929	**6,583**	6,552

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/95 Settlement of Syed Shaikh Bin Abdul Rahman Alkaff		WA/96 Settlement of S Hamood Bin Mohd Bin Tok Deceased		WA/97 Sh Rogayah Alsagoff	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:						
Rental income	**76**	73	**96**	96	**32**	52
Finance income	**1**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**2**	2
	77	73	**96**	96	**34**	54
Expenditure:						
General and administrative expenses	**(17)**	(21)	**(22)**	(20)	**(40)**	(45)
Depreciation	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(17)	(21)	**(22)**	(20)	**(40)**	(45)
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**60**	52	**74**	76	**(6)**	9
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(73)**	(80)	**(34)**	(53)	**–**	(9)
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**(13)**	(28)	**40**	23	**(6)**	–
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**100**	100	**1,000**	1,600	**–**	100
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**87**	72	**1,040**	1,623	**(6)**	100
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**5,340**	5,268	**10,061**	8,438	**9,103**	9,003
Transfer to sinking fund	**(8)**	–	**(7)**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**5,419**	5,340	**11,094**	10,061	**9,097**	9,103

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/95 Settlement of Syed Shaikh Bin Abdul Rahman Alkaff		WA/96 Settlement of S Hamood Bin Mohd Bin Tok Deceased		WA/97 Sh Rogayah Alsagoff	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**20**	20	**3**	3	**64**	64
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**8**	–	**7**	–	**–**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**5,419**	5,340	**11,094**	10,061	**9,097**	9,103
	5,447	5,360	**11,104**	10,064	**9,161**	9,167
Represented by:						
Current assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	**166**	182	**95**	83	**42**	48
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**58**	34	**2**	2
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**52**	52
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-current assets						
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**5,300**	5,200	**11,100**	10,100	**9,100**	9,100
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**8**	8
	5,466	5,382	**11,253**	10,217	**9,204**	9,210
Less:						
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	**19**	22	**149**	153	**17**	12
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**–**	–	**–**	–	**26**	31
Non-current liabilities						
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	19	22	**149**	153	**43**	43
	5,447	5,360	**11,104**	10,064	**9,161**	9,167

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/100 Syed Omar Bin Hassan Bin Abdullah Alkaff		WA/108 Shaikh Hussain Bin Thaha Mattar		WA/110 Syed Omar Bin Mohamed Alsagoff		WA/112 Sheik Ahmed Omar Bayakub	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Income:								
Rental income	**50**	10	**–**	–	**–**	–	**54**	54
Finance income	**1**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Miscellaneous income	**–**	–	**–**	–*	**–**	–	**–**	–
	50	10	**–**	–*	**–**	–	**54**	54
Expenditure:								
General and administrative expenses	**(47)**	(12)	**(7)**	(7)	**(67)**	(48)	**(17)**	24
Depreciation	**(2)**	(2)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	(49)	(14)	**(7)**	(7)	**(67)**	(48)	**(17)**	24
Finance expense	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**1**	(4)	**(7)**	(7)	**(67)**	(48)	**37**	30
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(14)**	(53)	**–**	–	**–**	–	(179)	–
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties	**(13)**	(57)	**(7)**	(7)	**(67)**	(48)	**(142)**	30
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	**–**	100	**–**	–	**–**	(600)	**–**	–
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	**(13)**	43	**(7)**	(7)	**(67)**	(648)	**(142)**	30
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**2,146**	2,103	**3,179**	3,186	**7,879**	8,527	**3,937**	3,907
Transfer to sinking fund	**(4)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(4)**	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**2,129**	2,146	**3,172**	3,179	**7,812**	7,879	**3,791**	3,937

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/100 Syed Omar Bin Hassan Bin Abdullah Alkaff		WA/108 Shaikh Hussain Bin Thaha Mattar		WA/110 Syed Omar Bin Mohamed Alsagoff		WA/112 Sheik Ahmed Omar Bayakub	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Capital	**4**	4	**–***	–*	**–***	–*	**–**	–
Building fund	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Sinking fund	**4**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**4**	–
Fair value reserve	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Accumulated fund	**2,129**	2,146	**3,172**	3,179	**7,812**	7,879	**3,791**	3,937
	2,137	2,150	**3,172**	3,179	**7,812**	7,879	**3,795**	3,937
Represented by:								
Current assets								
Cash at bank and on hand	**40**	56	**–**	–	**167**	224	**–**	–
Fixed deposits	**–**	–	**–**	1	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**5**	–	**–**	–	**–**	20	**57**	199
Advance to subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other assets	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**3**	3
Non-current assets								
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Property, plant and equipment	**3**	35	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Investment properties	**2,100**	2,100	**3,200**	3,200	**7,900**	7,900	**3,750**	3,750
Investment in a subsidiary	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	2,148	2,191	**3,200**	3,201	**8,067**	8,144	**3,810**	3,952
Less:								
Current liabilities								
Trade and other payables	**11**	41	**28**	22	**24**	2	**15**	15
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Current tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	**–**	–	**–**	–	**231**	263	**–**	–
Non-current liabilities								
Other payables	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred income	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Deferred tax	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Security deposits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Advances	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
	11	41	**28**	22	**255**	265	**15**	15
	2,137	2,150	**3,172**	3,179	**7,812**	7,879	**3,795**	3,937

* denotes amounts less than $1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Income:		
Rental income	**11,781**	10,975
Finance income	**1,447**	1,614
Dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI	**1,238**	1,041
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rental)	**912**	1,283
Gain on sale of property	**–**	15,110
Carpark income	**73**	67
Grant from a related party	**100**	100
Project fund raising income	**–**	135
Inheritance income	**933**	–
Miscellaneous income	**79**	437
	16,563	30,762
Expenditure:		
General and administrative expenses	**(6,412)**	(5,563)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**(341)**	(344)
	(6,753)	(5,907)
Finance expense	**(59)**	(63)
Surplus before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties	**9,751**	24,792
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	**(7,128)**	(7,897)
Surplus before fair value changes on investment properties	**2,623**	16,895
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	**32,309**	64,154
Net surplus for the financial year	**34,932**	81,049
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**779,314**	692,749
Effects of adopting SB-FRS 109	**–**	5,277
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	**814,246**	698,026
Transfer to Sinking Fund	**(896)**	–
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	239
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	**813,350**	779,314

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	Board	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Capital	**131,415**	130,450
Fair value reserve	**1,118**	(270)
Sinking fund	**896**	–
Accumulated fund	**813,350**	779,314
	946,779	909,494
Represented by:		
Current assets		
Cash at bank and on hand*	**42,614**	25,875
Fixed deposits	**63,349**	75,903
Trade and other receivables	**7,597**	13,901
Advance to subsidiary	**29,529**	29,529
Other assets	**41**	28
Non-current assets		
Trade and other receivables	**8,000**	11,000
Financial assets at FVOCI	**22,312**	20,772
Property, plant and equipment	**6,100**	4,924
Investment properties	**844,289**	812,763
Investment in a subsidiary	**4,330**	4,330
Total assets	**1,028,161**	999,025
Less:		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables*	**10,478**	11,281
Deferred income	**912**	702
Advances	**1,436**	4,295
Provision for distributions to beneficiaries	**25,872**	25,890
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred income	**41,850**	46,693
Security deposits	**834**	670
Total liabilities	**81,382**	89,531
Net assets	**946,779**	909,494

* Included in cash at bank and on hand and trade and other payables are amounts collected on behalf of related parties of $179,000 (2018: $1,643,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

27. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

In 2019, all Wakaf funds are audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore except for:
- WA/5 (Estate of Syed Mohamed Bin Ahmad Alsagoff)
- WA/19 (Masjid Sultan)
- WA/25 (Charity of Syed Esah Abdulkader Ahmad Alhadad Deceased)
- WA/27 (Wakaf Fatimah Binte Daeng Lahalidah)
- WA/32 (Alibhoyadamjee Rajbhai's Settlement)
- WA/34 (Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Binti Alsagoff)
- WA/54 (Valibhoy Charitable Trust)
- WA/55 (Rubat Geydoun)
- WA/60 (Trust of Aljunied Kampong Glam Burial Ground)
- WA/69 (Osman Bin Hadjee Mohamad Salleh)
- WA/71 (Shiah Dawoodi Bohra Trust)
- WA/73 (Syed Alwi Bin Ibrahim)
- WA/85 (Settlement of Shariffa Alawiyah Alkaff Deceased)
- WA/89 (Settlement of Syed Hassan Bin Ahmad Alattas Deceased)
- WA/95 (Settlement of Syed Shaikh Bin Abdul Rahman Alkaff)
- WA/96 (Settlement of S Hamood Bin Mohd Bin Tok Deceased)
- WA/97 (Sh Rogayah Alsagoff)
- WA/100 (Syed Omar Bin Hassan Bin Abdullah Alkaff)
- WA/108 (Shaikh Hussain Bin Thaha Mathar)
- WA/110 (Syed Omar Bin Mohamed Alsagoff)
- WA/112 (Sheik Ahmed Omar Bayakub)

28. Capital management

The Group reviews its capital structure at least annually to ensure that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Group consists of debt (advances and trade and other payables) and equity (accumulated funds and fair value reserve). During the financial years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

29. Event occurring after the reporting period

Coronavirus *("COVID-19")*

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared based on conditions that existed at 31 December 2019, and having considered those events that occurred after that date which may provide evidence of conditions that existed at year end. As the outbreak of COVID-19 occurred after 31 December 2019, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements for its impact on the assets and liabilities reported by the Group and the Board.

The impact of COVID-19 on the Group's and the Board's future results, cash flows and financial condition remains uncertain as at the date of these financial statements as it is not practicable to reliably determine its quantitative effect.

30. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board were authorised for issue by the Council on 27 May 2020.

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura
(Islamic Religious Council of Singapore)