



Muis Annual Report  
2 0 2 2

# THE NEXT LAP

RETHINKING AND DRIVING  
POSITIVE CHANGE FOR  
THE COMMUNITY



**Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura**  
(Islamic Religious Council of Singapore)

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## Vision

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

## Mission

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

## 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

Muis exists to enable the community in enhancing and fulfilling its religious life. It seeks to develop a Muslim community that is confident of its Singapore Muslim identity, religiously resilient, and adaptable to everchanging circumstances. This focus takes on added urgency given the evolving landscape of a more diverse and sophisticated society. I wish to commend Muis for the good work done thus far on this and many other fronts.

2022 was yet another eventful year for Muis. In the first year in Muis' 7<sup>th</sup> Three Year Plan (2022 -2024), Muis continued with efforts in inculcating the Singapore Muslim Identity (SMI) values in the community's religious life. It also continued to develop a thriving Asatizah ecosystem, strengthen its key institutions, harnessing the community assets and working closely with the larger community to deliver on its long-term vision of developing a Gracious Muslim Community of Success that would Inspire and Radiate Blessings to All.

Muis and the religious leadership demonstrated progressive and forward thinking in its articulation of the Muslim Communities of Success initiative. This was reflected in efforts such as the inaugural International Conference on Communities of Success (ICCOS), that discussed how contextualised religious guidance and progressive religious leadership have empowered Muslims to live as dignified and contributing citizens. It also highlighted the important roles that various institutions can play to develop Muslim communities of success.

The religious leadership is constantly thinking ahead to anticipate the community's present and emerging needs. A key example was the implementation of the Religious Leadership and Talent Development (RLTD) Programme and the setting up of Syed Isa Semait Scholarship (SISS) for Madrasah graduates.

Our mosques and madrasahs are key institutions in our socio-religious life. We continue to enhance governance and transform these institutions to ensure that we have the necessary prayer, religious learning and social development spaces to enhance spirituality, guide the community and transform lives. Through the Wakaf Masyarakat Singapura, Muis also introduced plans to ensure our religious institutions remain sustainable and are able to withstand disruptions in the future. Muis also continued its efforts and collaboration with M<sup>3</sup> partner agencies MENDAKI and the People Association's Malay Activity Executive Committees Council (MESRA) to support and strengthen the resilience of families in our community.

I am happy to report that we have been able to carry out the programmes and many more key initiatives as we continue to register significant growth in our assets, namely zakat collection, and returns from wakaf. In addition, the Singapore Muslim community continued to contribute generously to other worthy causes such as supporting humanitarian relief and rebuilding in disaster-stricken communities beyond our shores through our mosques and the Rahmatan lil Alamin Foundation.

With continuous support from the community, we can move forward to nurture innovative and ground-breaking ideas that harness our assets and strengthen our institutions. We hope to intensify our efforts in building a community of *rahmah* (compassion). May we remain confident and overcome the challenges ahead together and make a difference in the lives of those within and beyond the community.

***Mohamed Saat Abdul Rahman***

President of Muis



## Chief Executive's Message

2022 marked the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> Muis 3-Year Plan (2022 – 2024). In our ongoing efforts to build a community of success, Muis continues to chart plans and programmes after evaluating the outcomes of the 6<sup>th</sup> Muis 3-Year Plan (2019-2021), and will continue adopting an integrated Whole-of-Muis approach as we focus on our core areas of work, namely:

- *Shaping Community Religious Life with SMI Values*
- *Developing Thriving Asatizah Ecosystem*
- *Mobilising and Galvanising Community Assets for Socio-Religious Development.*

### **Continued Support from Stakeholders and Community**

The good progress made by Muis would not be possible without the strong support of our stakeholders and the Muslim community. This is clearly demonstrated through the steady increase in contributions to Zakat collection and the humanitarian efforts by Rahmatan lil Alamin Foundation (RLAF). The community has also shown great commitment in helping the less fortunate through various means. Volunteers are also visible in many areas, such as the management of mosques, SalamSG Movement programmes and corporate social responsibility initiatives. For all these and more, I wish to thank the community for coming forward and their support.

### **Shaping Community's Religious Life with SMI Values**

Muis also put forth a discussion on how Muslims can live as dignified and contributing citizens, by organizing the International Conference on Communities of Success (ICCOS). The conference also discussed the important roles that various institutions can play to develop Muslim communities of success. These are part of our efforts to strengthen the articulation of the Muslim Communities of Success Initiative at international platforms.

In dealing with complex issues, there is a need to look at Islamic teachings from a contemporary viewpoint. Hence, there is an increased effort to develop new Bodies of Knowledge through the Research Programme in the Study of Muslim Communities of Success (RPCS). Programmes such as roundtable discussions and seminars, as well as collaborations with scholars, were conducted with the key focus of developing an important platform to convey ideas and messages that will help shape the community's religious thinking in a progressive manner.

Our religious leadership continues to play a pivotal role in developing profound religious content and thinking. Office of the Mufti developed and socialised 20 fatwa and religious advisories on emerging issues. Efforts by our Fatwa Committee were duly recognised with local and international awards including the Imam Al-Qarafi Award from Egypt and the National Awards (COVID-19).

#### **Developing Thriving Asatizah Ecosystem**

Another important focus for Muis is to continue developing dynamic socio-religious leaders who are able to deliver profound content to shape the community's religious life such that we are resilient, adaptive, inclusive, progressive and contributing.

In line with the key recommendations developed by the Committee on Future Asatizah (COFA), Muis had rolled out several initiatives to nurture future-ready and highly competent asatizah. Muis launched the inaugural Leadership Executive Programme (LEP) in June 2022, and established the Syed Isa Semait Scholarship (SISS) for Madrasah graduates. Our returning graduates continue to benefit from Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS), with more than 130 graduates as of December 2022.

Major efforts were also undertaken to build the capacity of our asatizah to confidently dispense religious guidance on emerging socio-religious issues. Following Muis' religious guidance on LGBTQ+ developments in Singapore in August 2022, Muis and the Office of the Mufti continuously engaged the asatizah fraternity and offer them customised training via the Continuing Professional Education (CPE) 2.0 programmes and other engagements to equip them with knowledge and skills to navigate contemporary issues.

#### **Mobilising and Galvanising Community Assets for Socio-Religious Development**

Our Zakat collection has increased by 9% in 2022, surpassing the \$65 million mark. We also saw a significant growth in the number of zakat payers. This has enabled us to continue our efforts to strengthen our religious institutions, empower the poor and needy families, build the capacity of our asatizah and shape our community's religious life.

New initiatives were implemented in 2022 to develop the capabilities of our institutions to be sustainable and be able to withstand disruptions and shocks.

Muis launched an innovative investment platform - *Mosque Wakaf Investment Plan (MoWIP)* - with District West Mosques to generate better returns.

Muis also introduced the SalamSG Movement as an effort to fully open our mosques and bring the community together to our religious institutions as the COVID-19 Safe Management Measures (SMM) were eased. Another innovative approach introduced by Muis is the PilgrimSG mobile app in response to the health concerns of pilgrims performing the Haj amid the pandemic.

#### **Looking Forward**

Muis will remain focused on guiding the community's religious life and forging the Singaporean Muslim identity. Ours is a community that strives to do good for itself and beyond that, for others as well. With the dedicated support of stakeholders, activists, partners and the Muslim community, we are confident of continuing to fulfil the aspirations of the Singapore Muslim community in the years to come, within the context of our multi-religious society and secular state.

**Kadir Maideen**  
Chief Executive of Muis





## Members of The Council



### Column (Top to Bottom)

Mr Mohamed Saat Abdul Rahman  
Mr Kadir Maideen

Dr Nazirudin Mohd Nasir  
Ustaz Pasuni Maulan  
Mr Abu Bakar Mohd Nor

Mdm Zuraidah Abdullah  
Mdm Nur Liyana Mohamed Sinwan  
Mr Azriman Mansor  
Mr Mohamed Ismail s/o Abdul Gafoor  
Ustaz Fathurrahman Hj M Dawoed

Mr Sultan Mohamed Ghouse  
Dr Syed Harun Taha Alhabsyi  
Ustaz Muhammad Ishlaahuddin Jumat  
Mr Wasim Abdul Majeed  
Mdm Zarina Begam Abdul Razak

Mdm Rahayu Mohamad  
Ustaz Mohamad Hasbi Hassan  
Ustazah Kalthom Muhammad Isa  
Mr D'Cruz Firdaus Lionel Wilfred  
Dr Nurhidayati Mohamed Suphan



Muis' 7<sup>th</sup> Three Year Plan

# 7M3YP

## Muis' 7<sup>th</sup> Three Year Plan

Since 2004, Muis has adopted a 3-year planning cycle, that has helped design, implement and review programmes targeted at various groups within the Muslim community. These programmes built on the achievements of the past, have benefitted the Singapore Muslim community in particular, and the nation at large.

Muis embarked on its 7<sup>th</sup> Three Year Plan (7M3YP) in 2022.  
Three broad areas of strategic concerns were identified:

- i) Religious sector development
- ii) Strengthening our social compact
- iii) Public trust and confidence

Through consultation with internal and external stakeholders, 5 strategic pillars and desired outcomes were developed to drive the 7M3YP forward.

## Strategic Thrusts

Shape Community  
Religious Life with SMI Values

Develop Thriving Asatizah Ecosystem

Mobilise and Galvanise Community  
Assets for Socio-Religious Development

Drive Positive Change Through  
Engagements and Partnerships

Advance Transformation  
& Strengthen Governance

## Desired Outcome

- Muis and local asatizah leadership as credible religious authority
- Lean and agile organisation with an empowered ecosystem to adapt to socio-religious changes
- Strong drive for efficient service delivery that is anticipatory and citizen-centric
- Robust governance, with focus on effective financial and data governance



▲ Mufti Dr Nazirudin Mohd Nasir receiving the Al-Qarafi Award from Grand Mufti of Egypt, Shawki Ibrahim Abdel-Karim Allam.

Leveraging on the gains from Muis' COVID-19 response, Muis had nurtured social transformation in 2022 through progressive religious guidance. It supported the community in navigating the resumption to the post-COVID-19 situation and dealing with emerging socio-religious issues. Muis also introduced new initiatives and strengthened current services to support the community and the larger Singapore society.

At the global stage, Muis had widened engagements with the local and international partners for the Communities of Success initiative.<sup>1</sup> Muis' religious leadership is highly recognised internationally, with the Fatwa Committee receiving the prestigious Al-Qarafi Award by The General Secretariat for Fatwa Authorities Worldwide (GSFOW).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Communities of Success initiative by Muis is a positive and forward-looking articulation of a vision of Islam and Muslim communities that are compatible with the modern world and thrive in and actively contribute to contemporary societies.

<sup>2</sup>The award is a recognition of Singapore's various fatwas in dealing with COVID-19 pandemic, and other fatwa decisions that kept pace with local and global events, including maximising the use of digital technology to facilitate access to fatwa decisions.



# SMI VALUES

Shape Our Community  
Religious Life with  
Singapore Muslim Identity

## Shape Our Community Religious Life with Singapore Muslim Identity (SMI) Values

The pandemic has accelerated the need for the Muslim community in Singapore to develop knowledge and competencies to address the ever-evolving socio-religious issues. To empower the community with progressive and sound religious guidance, Muis focused on 3 core projects under this thrust which are:

- i) Communities of Success Initiatives
- ii) Religious Thought Leadership and Guidance
- iii) Community Islamic Learning and Public Education

Throughout 2022, Muis and the religious leadership showed its progressiveness and forward thinking in its articulation of the Muslim Communities of Success initiative.



## Religious Thought Leadership

Organised the International Conference on Communities of Success (ICCOS) & Executive Study Programme (ESP)

Held the inaugural Research Programme in the Study of Muslim Communities of Success (RPCS) Seminar and roundtable discussions to pave inter-disciplinary collaborations with local and international scholars and industry experts

▲ *The inaugural International Conference on Communities of Success (ICCOS) brought local and international scholars and community leaders together to discuss current and future challenges.*

## Religious Guidance for The Community

Developed and socialised 20 fatwa and religious advisories on emerging issues including performing Friday prayer post-COVID-19 pandemic and other halal matters

Religious leadership and Fatwa Committee received local and international awards including the Imam Al-Qarafi Award by the General Secretariat for Fatwa Authorities Worldwide and the National Awards (COVID-19)

## Part-time Islamic Education

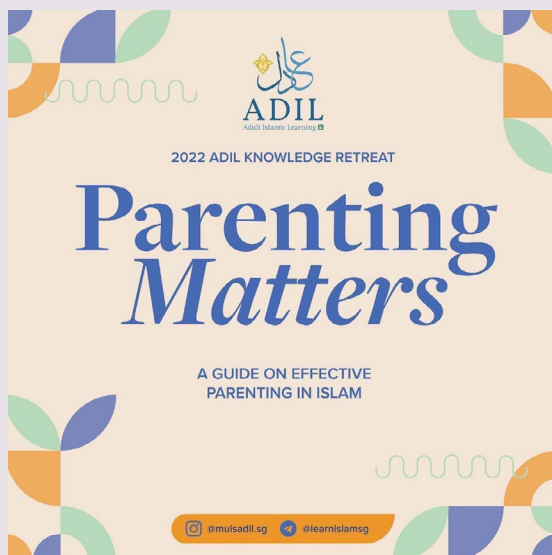
37  
mosques  
offering aLIVE

18,939  
students enrolled



2,478  
children subscribed  
to free Kids aLIVE  
Home Edition (KAHE)  
learning materials

\$1.3M  
of Islamic Education Fund  
(IEF) disbursed to 3,358  
students from  
the needy families



## Part-time Islamic Education

26

mosques offering ad-hoc  
modular and weekly  
academic year class

4,699

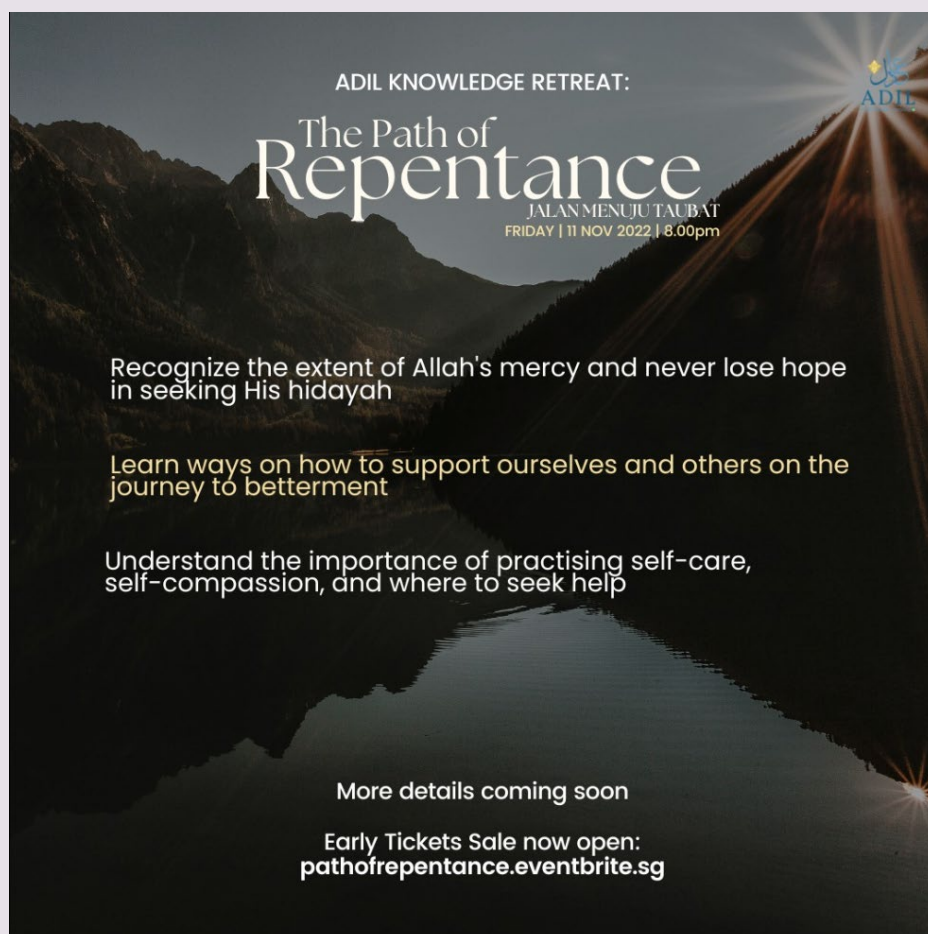
students enrolled  
in 176 classes

989

students participated  
in **3 ADIL Knowledge  
Retreats** on  
contemporary topics

34

ADIL video clips  
posted on  
social media  
with **158,377**  
reach in total



▲ Contemporary topics proved to be the main attraction for ADIL Knowledge Retreat (AKR) Series.



A photograph of a panel discussion. A woman in a gold hijab is speaking into a microphone, gesturing with her hands. Another woman in a white hijab is seated next to her, also with a microphone. The background features a banner with the text "ISLAMIC EDUCATION" and "A VOLATILE, UNCERTAIN, COMPLEX & AMBIGUOUS WORLD". The foreground shows the back of a woman in a red hijab. The entire image is overlaid with a purple circular graphic containing concentric lines.

Develop Thriving  
**ASATIZAH  
ECOSYSTEM**

## Develop Thriving Asatizah Ecosystem

Progressive religious leadership has proven to be important in shaping the community's religious life. It is in Muis' interest to ensure that the asatizah ecosystem remains robust and forward looking. Beyond professionalising our asatizah fraternity, Muis ramped up efforts to enhance the sector to be more attractive and viable through two core projects:

- i) Madrasah and Asatizah Development
- ii) Sectoral Development

Among the efforts to increase the number of future-ready asatizah are the Continuing Professional Education (CPE) 2.0 scheme review, Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS) and the Joint Madrasah System.

With the growing demand of the religious sector, the role of asatizah have expanded beyond just an educator. In order to attract more talents to the sector, it needs to remain attractive, vibrant and competitive. Programme such as Religious Leadership and Talent Development (RLTD), Education and Career Guidance was introduced to address the concerns of this strategic thrust.

## Madrasah and Asatizah Development



Students returning from overseas Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) have benefited immensely from the Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS)

## Postgraduate Certificate in Islam in Contemporary Societies (PCICS)

227

students have matriculated in PCICS since its introduction in April 2020

133

students have completed PCICS as of December 2022

70

practicum positions offered to PCICS students – 99% attained 'Successful' grade

>80

self-paced short modules linked to core employability skills in the formal religious sector were developed

## Secondary Curriculum Implementation



▲ Students continue to have positive learning experience in our madrasahs.

26

hours of training per  
teacher conducted

848

students from Madrasah  
Aljunied Al-Islamiah and  
Al-Arabiah Al-Islamiah  
were surveyed to study  
students' learning  
experience, textbooks  
utilisation, teachers'  
engagement and areas  
for improvement.

## Continuing Professional Education (CPE) 2.0

100

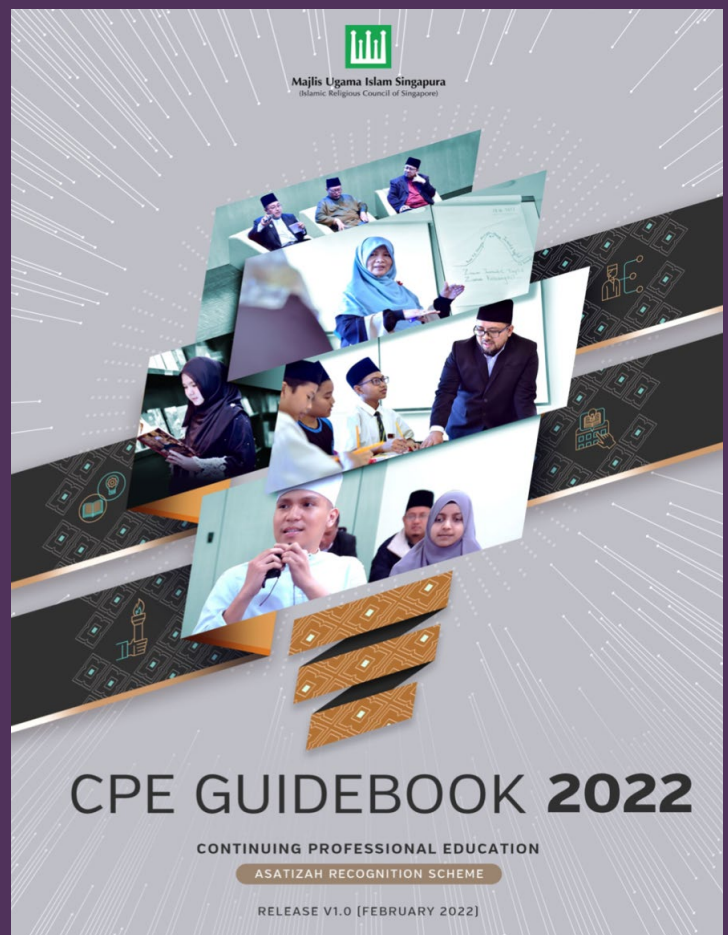
courses conducted  
corresponding to  
**378 CPE credit  
hours** and 11,935  
training seats of  
which **6,661  
were taken up**

3

**pilot runs**  
conducted to equip  
asatizah with  
knowledge and  
skills to deal with  
LGBTQ+ issues

Completed a **Learning Needs Analysis** in  
2022 to better understand the training needs  
of asatizah in mosques and madrasahs

▶ The CPE Guidebook was released to assist asatizah  
in finding their learning needs to their full potential.





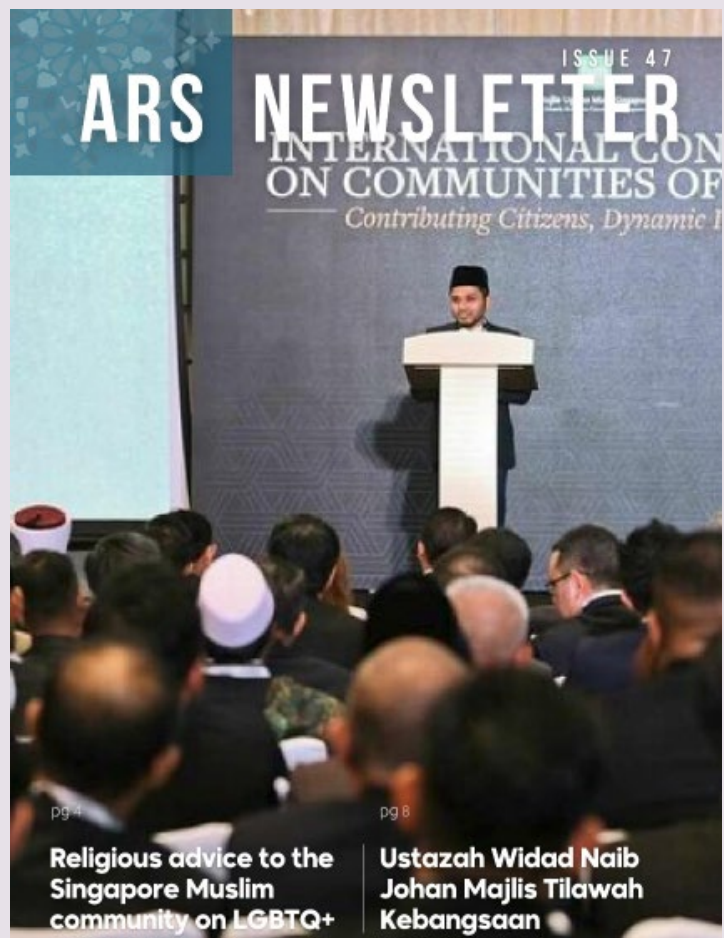
- ◀ Engagement session with asatizah on social issues such as strengthening family institutions.
- ▶ Asatizah can also keep abreast with new developments via the monthly newsletter.

## Asatizah Engagement

Conducted engagements with asatizah fraternity and Mosque Religious Officers on various issues such as the repeal of Section 377A and strengthening of family institutions

Published monthly ARS e-Newsletters covering contemporary and global issues as part of asatizah engagement and communications with a **readership of 116,000**

Conducted audit-visits to **247** Islamic Education Centres and Providers (IECPs)



pg 4

Religious advice to the Singapore Muslim community on LGBTQ+

pg 8

Ustazah Widad Naib Johan Majlis Tilawah Kebangsaan

## Sectoral Development



Implemented the **Religious Leadership and Talent Development** initiatives including the **Leadership Executive Programme** and **Leadership Milestone Programme**

▲ *Leadership Executive Programme brings high potential asatizah talents from different specialisations and backgrounds to deepen their understanding of complex and socio-religious issues.*

Launched the **Syed Isa Semait Scholarship for Madrasah graduates**



▲ *Three outstanding and deserving madrasah students were awarded the Syed Isa Semait Scholarship.*



Mobilise and Galvanise  
**COMMUNITY  
ASSETS** for Socio-Religious  
Development

## Mobilise and Galvanise Community Assets for Socio-Religious Development

To support the important work of the first two strategic thrusts, Muis needs to ensure that our religious institutions, mosques and madrasahs are financially resilient and sustainable. Under this thrust, Muis aims to grow and develop our community assets through projects such as Wakaf Masyarakat Singapura and Mosque Wakaf Investment Plan.

Major efforts were undertaken in 2022 to strengthen the resilience of our community and develop the capabilities of our institutions to be sustainable and be able to withstand disruptions and shocks.



**Three Wakaf Masyarakat Singapura (WMS) working groups** formed in Q1 2022 consisting experts and professionals from the legal, investment, property, community and religious sectors

**Mosque Wakaf Investment Plan (MoWIP) launched**

A total of 16 mosques from District West signed their commitment to participate in the pilot MoWIP project, to generate a better revenue stream for the sector.



◀ SalamSG Movement is a new initiative put together to rejuvenate our mosque programmes and rally our Muslim community to enliven their religious life.

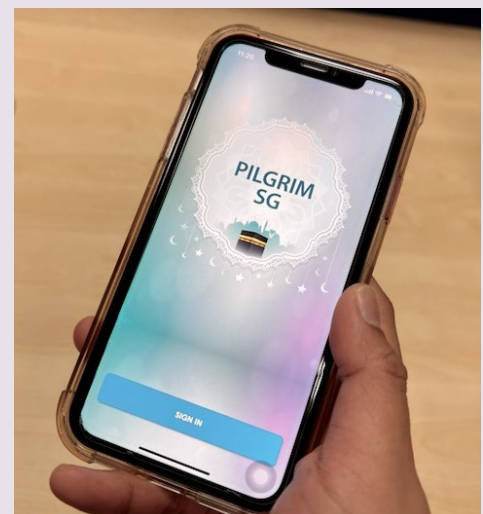
## Mosque Developments

Launched **SalamSG Movement** to guide community in navigating realities in the post-COVID-19 pandemic (Ramadan, Syawal and Korban)

Strengthened One Mosque Sector through **re-organisation of the mosque cluster**. The re-organisation encompasses services that cover community religious life, social resilience and sector transformation. It will help to enhance the governance, as well as supporting emerging areas for sector growth.

## Haj Development

Launched **PilgrimSG App** to monitor the safety of pilgrims. It enables the pilgrims to receive emergency assistance, improved access to healthcare services and other relevant information in Saudi Arabia.







## Social Resilience and Mobility

Stepped up efforts to **collaborate with other agencies to ensure a more comprehensive approach in serving our beneficiaries** (e.g. joint referral initiatives with Mendaki and MAEC)

8 trainings conducted by Pelita Centre for 169 attendees from the Social Development fraternity and mosque sector to strengthen **service delivery on the ground**

A total of 1,303 home visits and 899 phone check-ins were conducted as part of the **Befrienders Programme**

▲ *Trainings are conducted to ensure excellent service delivery to our beneficiaries.*

# Zakat

▼ Korban meat were also distributed for our Zakat beneficiaries.



## \$65M

was collected for Zakat  
(increase of 9% from 2021)

## \$17.9M

was spent for zakat  
financial assistance (FA)  
as direct cash transfer



▲ Essential daily needs were distributed during Ramadan to encapsulate the Spirit of Rahmah.



## \$2.2M

was disbursed to  
7,500 poor and needy  
households during  
Ramadan

## \$3.6M

was disbursed to  
6,000 poor and needy  
households through  
Year-End Disbursement

## M<sup>3</sup> Efforts



### Focus Area 1: Support for Marriage, Parenthood and Early Childhood

Launched 2 ARIF Resource centres at  
Masjid An-Nur and Masjid Assyafaah

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Organised MosqueSG Family Day  
in conjunction with the Year of  
Celebrating SG Families



Supported 5 Naib Kadi's development  
through the 2022 MSF-SUSS Family  
Counselling Certificate Programme

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Expanded TF-Project ARIF pilot  
to 5 mosques at District East

▶ Families taking part in some of the  
activities at MosqueSG Family Day.

## Focus Area 2: Support for Vulnerable Individuals and Families



▲ Participants of FITRAH's Insan Mukmin programme for female ex-inmates.

Commenced Insan Mukmin (IM) programme for female inmates

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Introduced FITRAH Motivational Talk series as part of the enhanced FITRAH Incare religious engagement with inmates

---

A total of 600 volunteers recruited as of end Dec 2022 which improved the ratio between volunteers and inmates significantly from 1:80 to 1:10

## Focus Area 3: Empowerment and Mentoring for Youths

Representatives from Mosque Districts and Muis supported 7 Mendaki's Youth@M<sup>3</sup>Towns Youth Engagement sessions as a speaker or human library resource personnel

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50 students were matched to 38 mentors for #amPowered programme at M<sup>3</sup>Towns in Jurong, Choa Chu Kang and Marsiling-Yew Tee

---

132 students were matched to 91 mentors for PEER programme at Woodlands and Tampines



# DRIVE POSITIVE CHANGE

Through Engagement  
& Partnerships

# MUIS WORK PLAN SEMINAR 2022

TOGETHER

AS ONE

*Community of Success*

28 MAY 2022

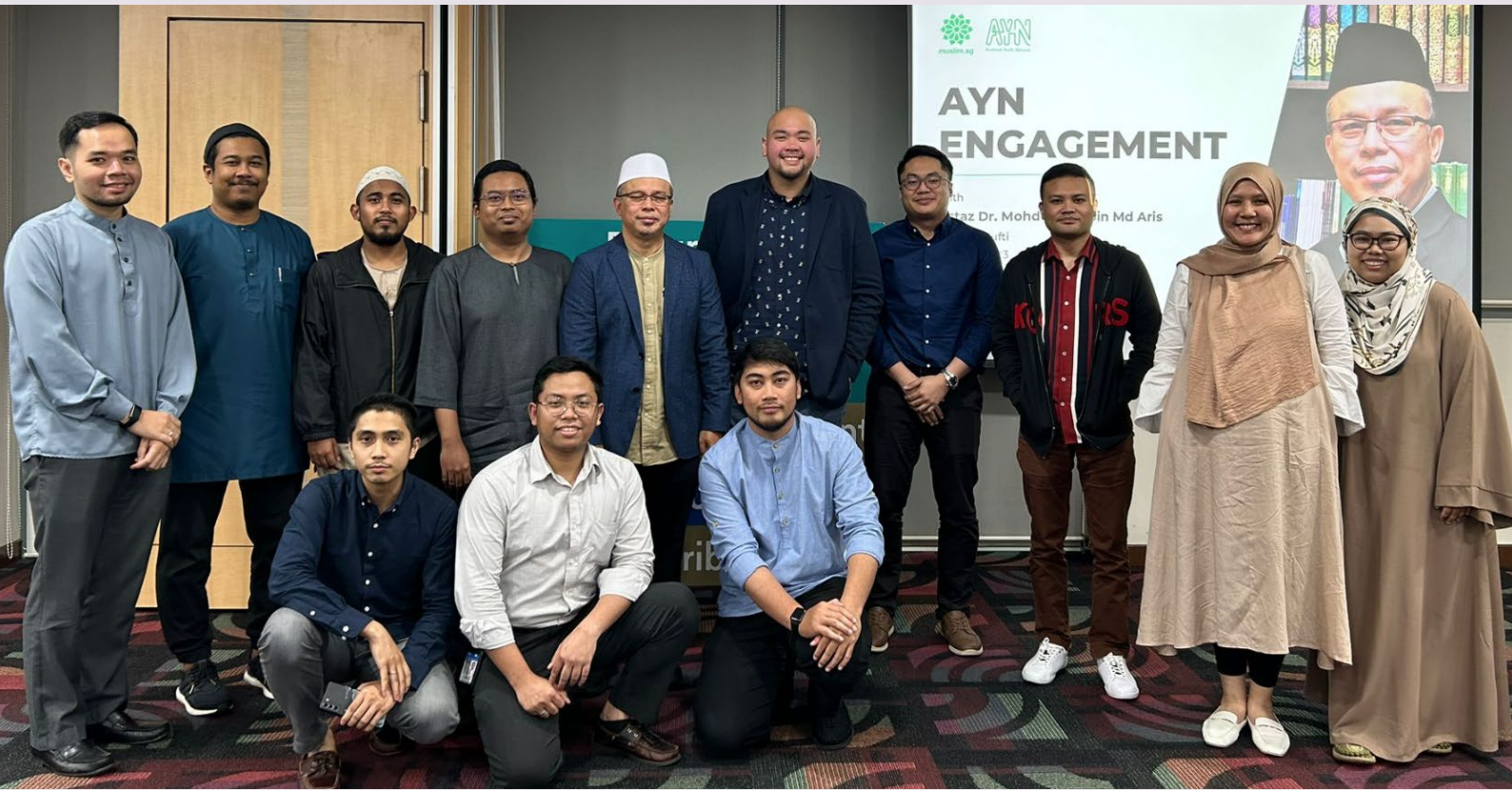


## Drive Positive Change Through Engagement & Partnerships

Muis acknowledges that tackling evolving issues and challenges requires creative problem-solving, and meaningful collaborations to broaden the organisation's resource base and bandwidth.

This will be executed with co-creation and co-delivery of our programmes and policies, with our partners, stakeholders and the community.

▲ New strategic partnership with stakeholders and community were mapped out during Muis' WorkPlan Seminar.



▲ Asatizah Youth Network (AYN) Engagement Session  
with Deputy Mufti, Ustaz Dr Mohd Murat Md Aris.

## Community Resilience

Asatizah Youth Network (AYN) expanded to 43 members in 2022 since its formation in 2017 with a combined follower count of 232,613 on various social media platforms

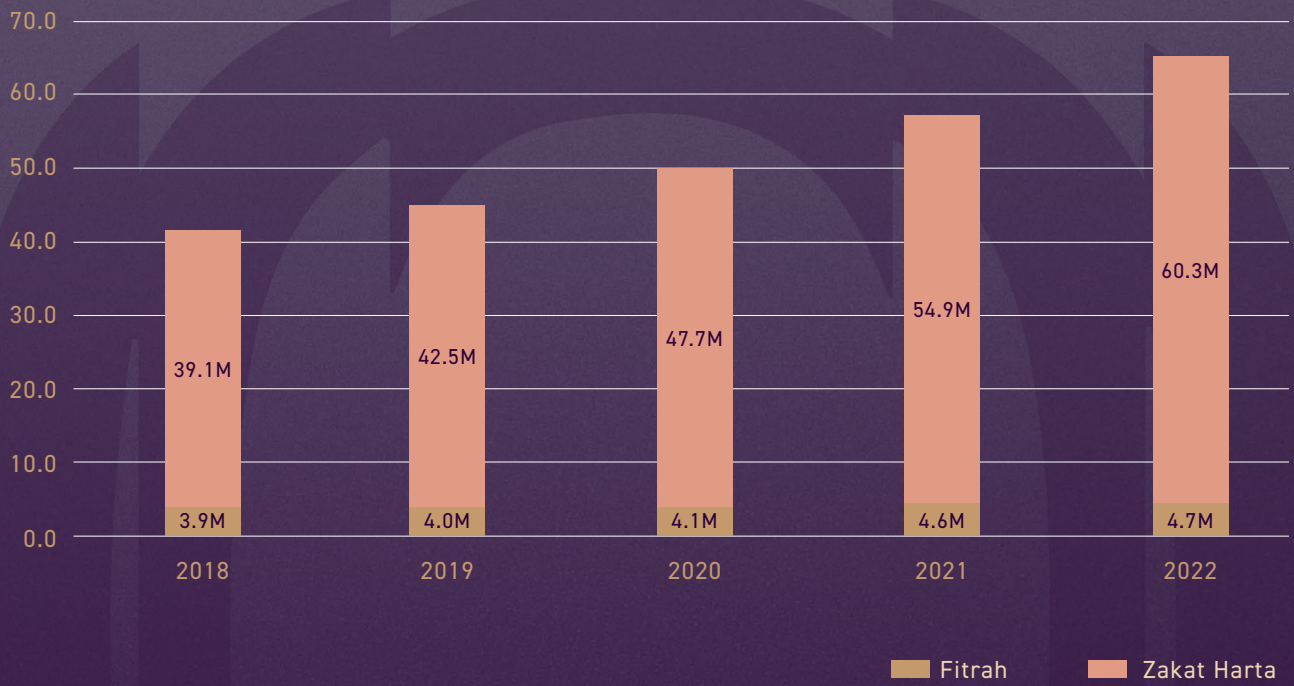
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Muslim.Sg's Ramadan and Raya campaigns were among the top five campaigns that drove the highest interactions amongst statutory boards and ministries in the first half of 2022

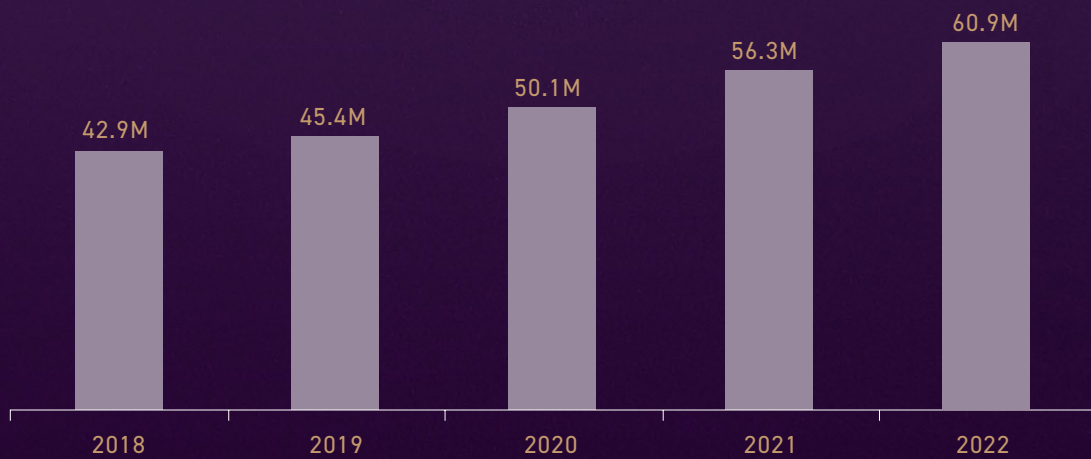
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Content on various social media platforms have garnered 7.75M impressions

## ZAKAT COLLECTION FROM FY18-FY22

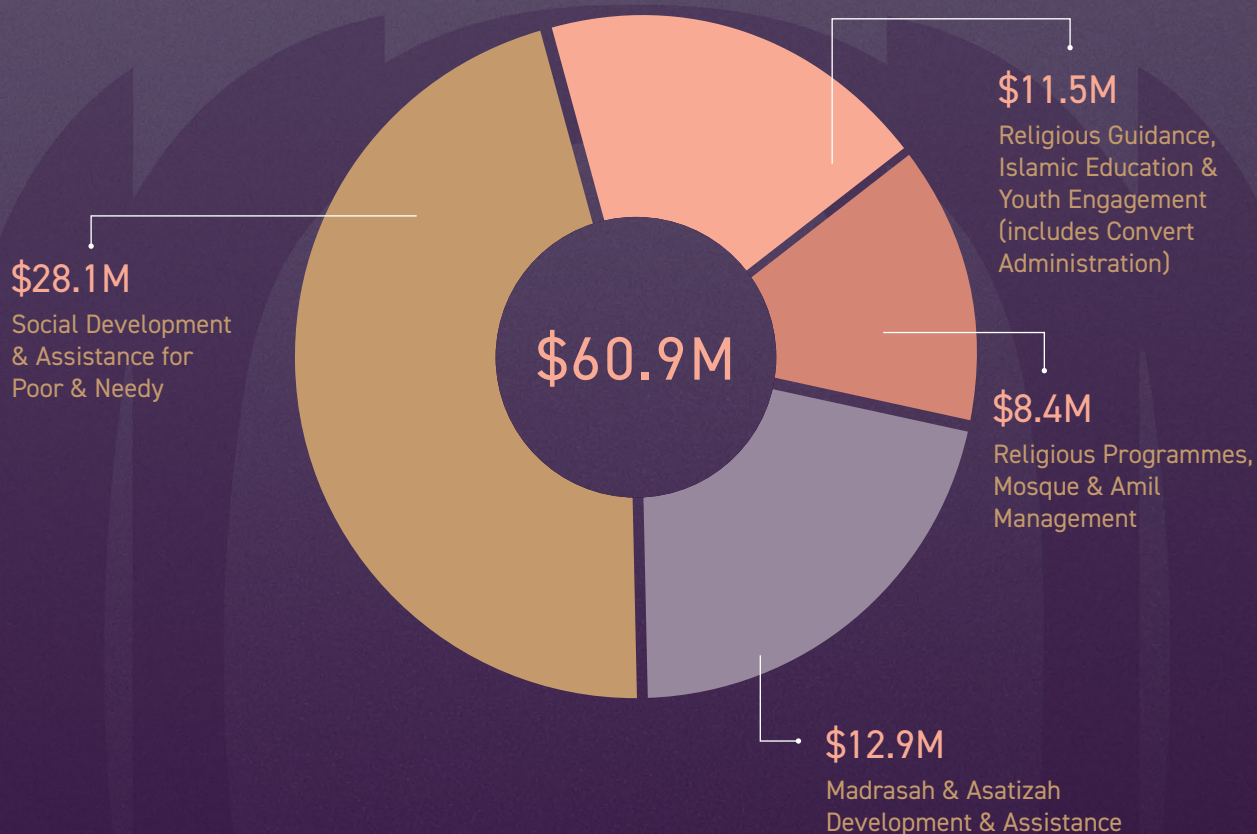


## ZAKAT DISBURSEMENTS FY18-FY22





## ZAKAT DISBURSEMENTS 2022



## EXPENSES FOR MAJOR PROJECTS AND GRANTS

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

Social Development & Assistance for Poor & Needy	\$ 28,120,269
Religious Guidance, Islamic Education & Youth Engagement (includes Convert Administration)	\$ 11,488,892
Religious Programmes, Mosque & Amil Management	\$ 8,394,751
Madrasah & Asatizah Development & Assistance	\$ 12,897,254
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 60,901,166</b>

## STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF MAJLIS UGAMA ISLAM SINGAPURA

In our opinion,

- (a) 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 1966 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 2022 and of the results, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Majlis for the year ended on that date;
- (b) 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 provisions of the Rules; and
- (c) 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.

On behalf of the Council of  
Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura



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**Mohamed Sa'at Abdul Rahman**  
President



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**Kadir Maideen Bin Mohamed**  
Chief Executive

Singapore  
7 June 2023

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 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 Fitrah Account of the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the "Majlis"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Majlis as at 31 December 2022, 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, as set out on pages 6 to 23.

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") under the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966 and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Majlis as at 31 December 2022 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 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.

##### *Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon*

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 2022

### 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 the 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 is responsible for 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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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 2022

### 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)*

- (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.
- (e) 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 receipt, 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 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 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.

##### *Responsibilities of Management and the Council for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements*

Management and the Council are responsible for ensuring that the receipt, 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 receipt, 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 receipt, 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.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

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Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore

7 June 2023

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	85,101	66,623
Other receivables and prepayments	7	960	437
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>86,061</b>	67,060
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Plant and equipment	8	1	4
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>86,062</b>	67,064
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables and grants payable	9	49,138	35,003
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Accumulated fund		36,924	32,061
<b>Total liabilities and fund</b>		<b>86,062</b>	67,064

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Income	10	65,012	59,487
Other operating income	11	752	593
Operating expenditure	12	(60,901)	(56,272)
<b>Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>4,863</b>	<b>3,808</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

Year ended 31 December 2022

	<b>Accumulated fund \$'000</b>
At 1 January 2021	28,253
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	3,808
At 31 December 2021	32,061
Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	4,863
At 31 December 2022	36,924

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net surplus for the financial year		4,863	3,808
Adjustments for:			
Finance income from Murabahah deposits	11	(736)	(34)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	12	3	4
<b>Net cash flows before changes in working capital</b>		<b>4,130</b>	<b>3,778</b>
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase) Decrease in other receivables and prepayments		(523)	80
Increase in other payables and grants payable		14,135	8,648
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>17,742</b>	<b>12,506</b>
Finance income received		736	34
<b>Net cash flows generated from operating activities</b>		<b>18,478</b>	<b>12,540</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>18,478</b>	<b>12,540</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		66,623	54,083
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year</b>	6	<b>85,101</b>	<b>66,623</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 1. General

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 financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (\$) and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand (“\$’000”), except when otherwise indicated.

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 1966 (the “Act”).

The financial statements of the Fitrah Account of the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the “Majlis”) for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue by the Council on 7 June 2023.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“SB-FRS”), including Interpretations of SB-FRS (“INT SB-FRS”) and SB-FRS Guidance Notes.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Majlis takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in SB-FRS 36 Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### 2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

On 1 January 2022, the Majlis adopted all the new and revised SB-FRSs and INT SB-FRS that are mandatorily effective and are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised SB-FRSs, INT SB-FRSs and SB-FRS Guidance Notes does not result in changes to the Majlis' accounting policies and has no material effect on the disclosures or on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following SB-FRS that is relevant to the Majlis was issued but not effective:

##### Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- Amendments to SB-FRS 1 and SB-FRS Practice Statement 2: *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to SB-FRS 8: *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

##### Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

- Amendments to SB-FRS 1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

Management has considered and is of the view that adoption of the above SB-FRS in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Majlis in the period of their initial adoption.

#### 2.3 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Majlis becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

##### a) *Financial assets*

##### Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### a) Financial assets (cont'd)

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost, except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial. Interest income is recognised in income and expenditure and is included in the "Income – finance income" line item.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

The Majlis recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Majlis recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Majlis measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### *Significant increase in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Majlis compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Majlis considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Majlis presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 60 days past due, unless the Majlis has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Majlis assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Majlis regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

###### *Definition of default*

The Majlis considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Majlis, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Majlis).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Majlis considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Majlis has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

##### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or event that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

##### *Write-off policy*

The Majlis writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Majlis's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in income and expenditure.

##### *Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses*

The measurement of expected credit loss is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Majlis in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Majlis expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Majlis has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Majlis measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### a) *Financial assets (cont'd)*

###### Derecognition of financial assets

The Majlis derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Majlis neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Majlis recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Majlis retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Majlis continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

##### b) *Financial liabilities*

###### Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

###### Other payables

Other payables are measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

###### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Majlis derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Majlis's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

#### LEASES

##### The Majlis as lessee

The Majlis assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. 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.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

##### 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.

#### 2.4 Plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

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

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in income and expenditure.

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

#### 2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Majlis reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Majlis estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### 2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in income and expenditure.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in income and expenditure.

#### 2.6 Revenue recognition

The Majlis recognises revenue 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.

##### Fitrah and Zakat Harta collections and donations

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

##### Finance income

Finance income is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### 2.7 Retirement benefit costs

Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund, are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 2.8 Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

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

#### 2.9 Income taxes

The Majlis is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

#### 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and demand deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In application of the Majlis' accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### *Critical judgements in applying the Majlis' accounting policies*

Management is of the opinion that any instances of application of judgements are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

Management is of the opinion that there are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management

#### a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost	85,977	67,060
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	49,138	35,003

#### b) Financial risk management policies and objectives

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.

##### (i) 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management

#### (i) Credit risk (cont'd)

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.

#### *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.

Cash is held with creditworthy institutions and is subject to immaterial credit loss.

As at 31 December 2022, the Majlis' concentration of credit risk in its related companies is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

#### (ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycle. The Majlis' operations are financed mainly through accumulated fund. The Majlis maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents and internally generates cash flows to finance its activities.

All financial liabilities in 2021 and 2022 are repayable on demand or due within 1 year from the end of the reporting period.

#### (c) **Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities**

The carrying amounts of other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other payables and grants payable reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

#### (d) **Capital management policies and objectives**

The Majlis manages its capital to ensure that the Majlis will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Majlis comprises accumulated fund. The Majlis' overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management

#### (e) Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

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:

	Note	Gross carrying amounts \$'000	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet \$'000	Net amounts in the balance sheet \$'000
<b>2022</b>				
Amounts due from related parties	7	1,303	(955)	348
Amounts due to related parties	9	(14,021)	955	(13,066)
<b>2021</b>				
Amounts due from related parties	7	620	(258)	362
Amounts due to related parties	9	(9,185)	258	(8,927)

### 5. Related parties

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:

Significant related party transactions:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Rental expenses allocated from Baitulmal Fund	1,009	1,009

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at banks and on hand	22,289	33,198
Murabahah deposits	62,812	33,425
	<b>85,101</b>	<b>66,623</b>

Murabahah deposits are made for varying periods of between one month and twelve months (2021: between one month and three 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 2022 for the Majlis was 1.90% (2021: 0.14%) per annum. These deposits are easily convertible to cash upon request.

### 7. Other receivables and prepayments

	Note	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
Amounts due from related parties:			
- Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund		348	362
Other receivables		516	71
Prepayments		84	-
Deposits		12	4
		<b>960</b>	<b>437</b>

Other receivables are unsecured, and repayable upon demand. Other receivables are generally on 30 days' credit terms.

#### *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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 8. Plant and equipment

	Computer equipment
	\$'000
<b>Cost:</b>	
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022	15
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>	
At 1 January 2021	7
Depreciation charge (Note 12)	4
At 31 December 2021	11
Depreciation charge (Note 12)	3
At 31 December 2022	14
<b>Carrying amount:</b>	
At 31 December 2022	1
At 31 December 2021	4

### 9. Other payables and grants payable

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts due to related parties:		
- Baitulmal Fund	12,963	8,880
- Madrasah Fund	59	47
- OurMasjid	15	-
- OurMadrasah	29	-
Grants payable	33,081	22,610
Commission due to Amils	110	99
Accrued operating expenses	2,697	3,173
Other creditors	184	194
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	49,138	35,003

Other payables and grants payable are unsecured. Other payables are generally on 30 days' credit terms. Grants payable are repayable on demand.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 10. Income

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Collections:		
- Fitrah	4,698	4,620
- Zakat Harta	60,314	54,867
	<b>65,012</b>	<b>59,487</b>

### 11. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Finance income from Murabahah deposits	736	34
Other income	16	559
	<b>752</b>	<b>593</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 12. Operating expenditure

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation of plant and equipment (Note 8)	3	4
Employee benefits (Note 13)	10,481	10,831
Religious teachers' allowance	589	434
Grants disbursement and financial assistance	47,084	42,670
Amils commission	712	462
Rental expense	1,033	1,045
Professional fees	17	44
Printing and postage	259	122
Other expenses	723	660
	<b>60,901</b>	<b>56,272</b>

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 given that the arrangement is cancellable without penalty.

### 13. Employee benefits

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and staff related costs	9,045	9,341
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans including Central Provident Fund	1,436	1,490
	<b>10,481</b>	<b>10,831</b>

## STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF MAJLIS UGAMA ISLAM SINGAPURA

In our opinion,

- (a) the consolidated financial statements of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (the “Board”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966 (the “Act”) and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“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 2022, and of the results, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Group and of the changes in accumulated funds of the Board for the year ended on that date;
- (b) the receipts, expenditure, investments of moneys and acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the requirement of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board;
- (c) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Board whether purchased, donated or otherwise; and
- (d) 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



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**Mohamed Sa'at Abdul Rahman**  
President



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**Kadir Maideen Bin Mohamed**  
Chief Executive

Singapore  
7 June 2023

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2022*

### 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 consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in accumulated funds and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 64 to 125.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position 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 1966 (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Group and the Board as at 31 December 2022 and of the results, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Group and of the 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 *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.

##### *Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon*

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 2022*

### 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 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

A statutory board is constituted based on its constitutional 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 is responsible for 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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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 2022

### 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)*

- (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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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 controls 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 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 the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board; 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 2022

### 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 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 acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board. This responsibility includes monitoring related compliance requirements relevant to the Board, and implementing internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the requirements.

##### *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 acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board.

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.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore

7 June 2023

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2022

	Note	Group		Board	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	64,034	53,561	31,728	27,521
Trade and other receivables	7	43,277	35,175	42,158	33,300
Finance lease receivables	8	569	556	-	-
Development properties	9	3,627	4,077	-	-
Total current assets		111,507	93,369	73,886	60,821
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	10	17,186	16,892	17,180	17,545
Right-of-use assets	8	1,176	293	-	-
Finance lease receivables	8	630	1,199	-	-
Investment properties	11	132,992	120,585	111,900	99,950
Investment in subsidiaries	12	-	-	15,039	15,039
Financial assets at FVOCI	14	9,118	8,605	9,118	8,605
Total non-current assets		161,102	147,574	153,237	141,139
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>272,609</b>	<b>240,943</b>	<b>227,123</b>	<b>201,960</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	15	35,785	26,272	37,172	31,346
Deferred income	16	320	320	-	-
Lease liabilities	8	453	282	-	-
Income tax payable		385	382	-	-
Total current liabilities		36,943	27,256	37,172	31,346
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	15	248	354	-	-
Deferred income	16	1,280	1,600	-	-
Lease liabilities	8	750	27	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	13	900	227	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		3,178	2,208	-	-
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Accumulated funds		228,065	207,727	186,154	167,331
Fair value reserve		3,797	3,284	3,797	3,283
Sinking fund reserve	17	626	468	-	-
Total funds		232,488	211,479	189,951	170,614
<b>Total liabilities and funds</b>		<b>272,609</b>	<b>240,943</b>	<b>227,123</b>	<b>201,960</b>
<b>Net assets of Muis Funds</b>	18	<b>210,468</b>	<b>190,741</b>	<b>210,468</b>	<b>190,741</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income</b>			
Operating income	23	26,702	21,144
Other income	24	7,500	3,029
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	11	11,069	3,882
<b>Total income</b>		<b>45,271</b>	<b>28,055</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Operating expenditure	25	(49,821)	(43,862)
<b>Deficit before government grants</b>		<b>(4,550)</b>	<b>(15,807)</b>
Government grants	26	26,215	22,203
<b>Surplus before income tax</b>		<b>21,665</b>	<b>6,396</b>
Income tax expense	27	(1,169)	(469)
<b>Net surplus for the financial year</b>		<b>20,496</b>	<b>5,927</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be recognised subsequently to income or expenditure</i>			
Net fair value gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")		513	(31)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>21,009</b>	<b>5,896</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	General Endowment Fund (Baitulmal)			Total \$'000
	Accumulated funds \$'000	Fair value reserve \$'000	Sinking fund reserve \$'000	
<b>Group</b>				
<b>2022</b>				
As at 1 January 2022	207,727	3,284	468	211,479
Net surplus for the financial year	20,496	–	–	20,496
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>				
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	–	513	–	513
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>20,496</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21,009</b>
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	(158)	–	158	–
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>228,065</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>232,488</b>
<b>2021</b>				
As at 1 January 2021	201,923	3,315	345	205,583
Net surplus for the financial year	5,927	–	–	5,927
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>				
Net fair value loss on financial assets at FVOCI	–	(31)	–	(31)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5,896</b>
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	(123)	–	123	–
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>207,727</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>211,479</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	General Endowment Fund (Baitulmal)		
	Accumulated funds \$'000	Fair value reserve \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Board</b>			
<b>2022</b>			
As at 1 January 2022	167,331	3,283	170,614
Net surplus for the financial year	18,823	–	18,823
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>			
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	–	514	514
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	18,823	514	19,337
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	186,154	3,797	189,951
<b>2021</b>			
As at 1 January 2021	160,572	3,315	163,887
Net surplus for the financial year	6,759	–	6,759
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>			
Net fair value loss on financial assets at FVOCI	–	(32)	(32)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	6,759	(32)	6,727
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	167,331	3,283	170,614

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
	21,665	6,396
Net surplus for the financial year before income tax		
Adjustments for:		
	909	984
25	456	469
	(318)	(134)
24	40	11
25	7	-
	31	-
	-	(4)
24	(11,069)	(3,882)
	(320)	(320)
16		
<b>Net cash flows before changes in working capital</b>		
	11,401	3,520
Changes in working capital:		
	450	447
	(8,080)	(455)
	9,407	(172)
<b>Cash flows generated from operations</b>		
	13,178	3,340
	296	134
	(493)	(478)
	(40)	(11)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		
	12,941	2,985
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
	(1,241)	(561)
10	(1,338)	(3,224)
11	556	523
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		
	(2,023)	(3,262)
<b>Cash flow from financing activity</b>		
	(445)	(480)
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	10,473	(757)
	53,561	54,318
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		
6	64,034	53,561

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 1. General

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 12 to the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Board were authorised for issue by the Council on 7 June 2023.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966 (the “Act”) and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“SB-FRS”), including Interpretations of SB-FRS (“INT SB-FRS”) and SB-FRS Guidance Notes.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for value in use in SB-FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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 Adoption of new and revised standards

On 1 January 2022, the Group and Board adopted all the new and revised SB-FRSs and INT SB-FRS that are effective from that date and are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised SB-FRSs, INT SB-FRSs and SB-FRS Guidance Notes does not result in changes to the Group and the Board’s accounting policies and has no material effect on the disclosures or on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following SB-FRS that is relevant to the Group and the Board was issued but not effective and is expected to have an impact to the Group and the Board in the period of its initial adoption:

##### Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- Amendments to SB-FRS 1 and SB-FRS Practice Statement 2: *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to SB-FRS 8: *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

##### Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

- Amendments to SB-FRS 1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

Management has considered and is of the view that adoption of the above SB-FRS in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Board in the period of their initial adoption.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Board and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Board:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Board reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Board has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Board considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Board's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Board's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Board, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Board has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Board obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Board loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Board gains control until the date when the Board ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Board.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in income or expenditure and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to income or expenditure or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable SB-FRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under SB-FRS 109, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

In the Board's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in income or expenditure.

The financial statements exclude the financial statements of the mosques and Muslim religious schools, all of which are vested in the Board under the 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.

#### Wakafs and trusts

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.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

##### Mosques

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 21 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.

##### 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.

#### 2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

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

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and carry amount of the asset and is recognised in income or expenditure.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes, is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in income or expenditure for the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in income or expenditure in the period in which the property is derecognised.

#### 2.6 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 or 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.

#### 2.7 Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.7 Impairment of property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in income or expenditure, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in income or expenditure.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in income or expenditure to the extent it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in income or expenditure.

##### (a) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

###### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### *Amortised cost and effective interest method (cont'd)*

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and FVOCI.

Interest income is recognised in income or expenditure and is included in the “Other income – finance income” line item

###### *Equity instruments designated as at FVOCI*

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which SB-FRS 103 applies.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. Their cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to accumulated funds.

The Group designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition (Note 14).

A financial asset is held for trading if either:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### *Financial assets at FVTPL*

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called “accounting mismatch”) that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in income or expenditure to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in income or expenditure includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

###### Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on trade and other receivables and debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit loss on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit loss that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

###### *Significant increase in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 60 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### *Definition of default*

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

###### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

###### *Write-off policy*

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in income or expenditure.

###### *Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses*

The measurement of expected credit loss is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### *Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses (cont'd)*

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

###### Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in income or expenditure. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserves is reclassified to income or expenditure. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserves is not reclassified to income or expenditure, but is transferred to accumulated funds.

##### (b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

###### Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### (b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments (cont'd)

##### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

##### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

##### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and demand deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 2.10 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 the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.11 Leases

##### The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Group and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Group.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.11 Leases (cont'd)

##### The Group as lessee (cont'd)

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under SB-FRS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease over the respective lease periods:

Office space	–	2 to 3 years
Commercial space	–	1 to 30 years
Other equipment	–	5 years

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. Right-of-use asset which meets the definition of an investment property is presented within “Investment properties”.

The Group applies SB-FRS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’ policy.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.11 Leases (cont'd)

##### The Group as lessee (cont'd)

##### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Group 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.

##### The Group as lessor

The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to its investment property.

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

##### *Sublease*

In classifying a sublease, the Group as an intermediate lessor classifies the sublease as a finance or an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset. When the sublease is assessed as a finance lease, the Group derecognises the right-of-use asset relating to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee and recognised the net investment in the sublease within "Finance lease receivables". The net investment in sublease is recognised in income or expenditure.

#### 2.12 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.12 Revenue (cont'd)

##### 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.

##### 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.

##### Income from Halal certification

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

##### 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.

##### Income from pilgrimage affairs and exhumation services

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

##### Inheritance income and donations

Inheritance income and donations are recognised on a receipt basis.

##### Finance income

Finance income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

#### 2.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.14 Retirement benefit costs

Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund, are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 2.15 Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

#### 2.16 Income tax

The Board is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act 1947. Its subsidiaries are subject to local income tax legislation.

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net surplus as reported in income or expenditure because it excludes items of income or expenditure that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.16 Income tax (cont'd)

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. Management reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, management has determined that the 'sale' presumption set out in the amendments to SB-FRS 12 is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in income or expenditure, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### 2.17 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in income or expenditure on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment) are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to income or expenditure on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred with no future related costs are recognised in income or expenditure in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.18 Funds

Funds are set up by statutes of the Board to account for the contributions received for specific purposes. As at 31 December 2022, the specific funds established are Madrasah Fund, Development Fund, Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund and Scholarship and Education Fund.

### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### *Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies*

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

#### Non-consolidation of Warees Halal Limited

Warees Investments Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, is the member of Warees Halal Limited ("Warees Halal"), a company limited by guarantee. Warees Halal 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.

#### *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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

#### *Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)*

##### Valuation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair values being recognised in income or expenditure. The Group engaged real estate valuation experts to assess fair value as at 31 December 2022. The fair values of investment properties are determined by independent real estate valuation experts using recognised valuation techniques. These techniques comprise of the Direct Comparison Approach, Income Capitalisation Approach and Discounted Cash Flows Approach (2021: Direct Comparison Approach, Income Capitalisation Approach and Discounted Cash Flows Approach). The carrying amount and key assumptions used to determine the fair value of these investment properties are provided in Note 11.

##### 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 is disclosed in Note 9.

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management

#### *(a) Categories of financial instruments*

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	64,034	53,561	31,728	27,521
Trade and other receivables	42,996	35,045	41,578	33,273
	<b>107,030</b>	88,606	<b>73,306</b>	60,794
Financial assets at FVOCI	<b>9,118</b>	8,605	<b>9,118</b>	8,605
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Trade and other payables	26,323	17,103	28,085	22,043
Lease liabilities	<b>1,203</b>	309	–	–

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (cont'd)

#### (b) Financial risk management policies and objectives

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.

#### (i) Credit risk

The Group and Board develop and maintain their credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Group uses its own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group's and Board's exposure to their counterparties are continuously monitored.

The Group's and Board's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses (ECL)
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is > 60 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is > 90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the group has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The details on the credit quality and potential exposure to credit risk of the Group's and Board's financial assets are disclosed in Note 7.

The Group and Board have adopted procedures in extending credit terms to customers and in monitoring its credit risk. The Group only grants credit to creditworthy counterparties.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (cont'd)

#### *(b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)*

##### (i) Credit risk (cont'd)

Cash is held with creditworthy institutions and is subject to immaterial credit loss.

At the end of the reporting period, 68% (2021: 65%) of the Group's trade and other receivables were due from related parties while 72% (2021: 66%) of the Board's receivables were balances with related parties.

##### (ii) Liquidity risk management

All monetary assets and liabilities are due on demand or within one year from the end of the reporting period due to their short-term nature or the effects of discounting of the non-current liabilities is not material, except for lease liabilities as disclosed in Note 8.

#### *(c) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*

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.

##### (i) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The Group's and Board's financial assets at FVOCI (Note 14) are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

There were no financial assets and financial liabilities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 and from Level 1 and Level 2 to Level 3 during the year.

##### (ii) Level 3 fair value measurements

#### *(a) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements*

The fair values are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The significant unobservable inputs are the adopted price per square foot for investment properties held as disclosed below. The higher the adopted value, the higher the fair value.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (cont'd)

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

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

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

The following table provides information about how the fair values of the financial assets at FVOCI are determined (in particular, the valuation technique and inputs used):

Description	Fair value as at		Valuation techniques	Inputs	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000		2022	2021
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
<b>Group and Board</b>					
- Investment in Development Fund	6,727	6,407	Adjusted net asset value	\$1,328	\$1,265
- Unquoted equity investment	2,391	2,198	Adjusted net asset value	\$2,238	\$2,057

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (cont'd)

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

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

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

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

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
	Financial assets at FVOCI		
	Development fund	Unquoted equity investment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Group and Board</b>			
<b>2022</b>			
Opening balance	6,407	2,198	8,605
Total fair value gains for the financial year:			
- recognised in other comprehensive income	320	193	513
Closing balance	6,727	2,391	9,118
<b>2021</b>			
Opening balance	6,333	2,303	8,636
Total fair value gains/(losses) for the financial year:			
- recognised in other comprehensive income	74	(105)	(31)
Closing balance	6,407	2,198	8,605

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (cont'd)

#### (c) Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

##### (ii) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

#### (c) 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, trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature or the present value discount of the non-current assets and liabilities are being not material. The fair value of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 8.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (cont'd)

#### (e) Capital management policies and objectives

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 2022 and 2021, the Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2021.

### 5. 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.

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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<i>MUIS - Wakaf Funds and its subsidiary</i>		
Management fees	580	588
Rental expense	–	(180)
Property management fee	128	61
<i>Other related parties</i>		
Service level management fees	54	42

Other related parties refer to entities associated with Muis including Warees Halal Limited.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 5. Related parties (cont'd)

#### *(b) Key management personnel compensation*

	Group and Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	926	1,271
Central Provident Fund contributions	34	32
	<b>960</b>	<b>1,303</b>

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	53,226	42,854	23,280	19,169
Short-term bank deposits	10,808	10,707	8,448	8,352
	<b>64,034</b>	<b>53,561</b>	<b>31,728</b>	<b>27,521</b>

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term bank deposits held by the Group and the Board. Short-term bank deposits are made for varying periods of between one to three months (2021: one to three 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 2022 for the Group and the Board were 4.03% (2021: 0.17%) and 3.88% (2021: 0.17%) per annum respectively.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 7. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Trade receivables:</b>				
Related parties:				
- Wakafs	995	1,822	-	-
- Subsidiaries	-	-	6,816	4,591
- Other related parties	3,631	3,521	332	222
Third parties:				
- Other third parties	13,668	11,987	11,401	11,114
	<b>18,294</b>	<b>17,330</b>	<b>18,549</b>	<b>15,927</b>
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables				
- Third parties	(87)	(87)	(4)	(4)
Trade receivables, net	<b>18,207</b>	<b>17,243</b>	<b>18,545</b>	<b>15,923</b>
<b>Other receivables:</b>				
Related parties:				
- Wakafs	7,588	5,584	853	361
- Fusion Investments Pte Ltd	1,928	1,895	1,928	1,895
- Muis Fitrah Account	13,559	9,073	13,559	9,073
- Other related parties	1,274	815	1,268	799
- Subsidiaries	-	-	5,179	5,047
Third parties:				
- Mosques	87	123	-	-
- Madrasah	-	87	-	87
- Other third parties	61	3	-	3
Deposits	211	221	223	85
Prepayments	281	130	580	27
Others	81	1	23	-
	<b>25,070</b>	<b>17,932</b>	<b>23,613</b>	<b>17,377</b>
Total trade and other receivables	<b>43,277</b>	<b>35,175</b>	<b>42,158</b>	<b>33,300</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2022*

### 7. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

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

#### *Trade receivables*

Loss allowance for trade receivables has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL"). The ECL on trade receivables are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

A trade receivable is written off when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

#### *Other receivables*

Based on the Group's and Board's historical credit loss experience with the related parties, as well as available forward-looking information, the Group and Board have assessed the expected credit loss on other receivables to be insignificant.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 8. Leases

#### Group as lessee

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 3 and 5 years.

Included in these office space rentals is one that the Group has been entered into with MUIS-Wakaf Masjid Abdul Hamid Kg Pasiran in relation to a property unit located at Gentle Road, Singapore. Payments to be made under this lease arrangement is entirely variable based on a stipulated percentage of net property income. Accordingly, lease payments that have been made by the Group during the year for this lease were expensed as rental expense (Note 25).

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

	Note	Office space \$'000	Commercial space \$'000	Other equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Group</b>					
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2021		1,671	248	24	1,943
Additions		–	–	36	36
Disposal		–	–	(24)	(24)
At 31 December 2021		1,671	248	36	1,955
Additions		1,339	–	–	1,339
At 31 December 2022		3,010	248	36	3,294
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2021		946	248	14	1,208
Depreciation charge		462	–	7	469
Disposal		–	–	(15)	(15)
At 31 December 2021		1,408	248	6	1,662
Depreciation charge	25	449	–	7	456
At 31 December 2022		1,857	248	13	2,118
<b>Net carrying amount</b>					
At 31 December 2022		1,153	–	23	1,176
At 31 December 2021		1,176	–	30	293

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 8. Leases (cont'd)

*Group as lessee (cont'd)*

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Group</b>		
At 1 January	309	766
Additions	1,339	36
Disposal	-	(13)
Lease payments	(485)	(491)
Accretion of finance cost	40	11
At 31 December	1,203	309
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1	486	287
Year 2	486	6
Year 3	287	6
Year 4	6	6
Year 5	-	6
	1,265	311
Less: Unearned interest	(62)	(2)
	1,203	309
<b>Classification:</b>		
Current	453	282
Non-current	750	27
	1,203	309

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 8. Leases (cont'd)

#### *Group as intermediate lessor*

The Group has entered into a head lease contract with MUIS-Wakaf Masjid Abdul Hamid Kg Pasiran on the rental of a property unit at 12 Gentle Road for 10 years and has subleased the property unit to a third party. The sublease is classified as a finance lease because the sublease covered majority of the remaining lease term of the head lease. Accordingly, the net investment in the sublease is recognised as finance lease receivables.

Finance income on the finance leases recognised during the financial year is \$30,000 (2021: \$41,000).

The future minimum lease receivable on the remaining subleases under non-cancellable leases contracted for as at year end but not recognised as receivables, are as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Less than one year	588	586
One to two years	588	588
Two to three years	49	588
Three to four years	–	49
	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,811</b>
Less: Unearned finance income	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(56)</b>
Net investment in finance lease	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,755</b>
Current	<b>569</b>	<b>556</b>
Non-current	<b>630</b>	<b>1,199</b>
Net investment in finance lease	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,755</b>

### 9. Development properties

Development properties are classified as current assets in accordance with SB-FRS 1 because they are expected to be realised in the normal operating cycle.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

**10. Property, plant and equipment**

Group Cost	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Renovation	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2021	4	545	21,491	1,342	1,061	3,116	27,559
Additions	-	-	31	94	-	436	561
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
At 31 December 2021	4	545	21,522	1,436	1,053	3,552	28,112
Additions	-	-	-	727	-	514	1,241
Disposal/write-off	-	-	(31)	(564)	(10)	(360)	(965)
At 31 December 2022	4	545	21,491	1,599	1,043	3,706	28,388
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At 1 January 2021	-	281	5,624	1,243	906	2,190	10,244
Depreciation charge	-	6	430	94	56	398	984
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
At 31 December 2021	-	287	6,054	1,337	954	2,558	11,220
Depreciation charge	-	6	430	39	44	390	909
Disposal	-	-	-	(559)	(10)	(358)	(927)
At 31 December 2022	-	293	6,484	817	988	2,620	11,202
<b>Net carrying amount</b>							
At 31 December 2022	4	252	15,007	782	55	1,086	17,186
At 31 December 2021	4	258	15,468	99	99	964	16,892

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

	Freehold land \$'000	Leasehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Renovation \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000		Office equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
					and fittings \$'000	equipment \$'000		
<b>Board</b>								
<b>Cost</b>								
At 1 January 2021	4	545	22,722	751	1,014	2,258		27,294
Additions	-	-	31	-	-	381		412
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(8)	-		(8)
At 31 December 2021	4	545	22,753	751	1,006	2,639		27,698
Additions	-	-	-	6	-	506		512
Write-off	-	-	(31)	-	-	-		(31)
At 31 December 2022	4	545	22,722	757	1,006	3,145		28,179
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>								
At 1 January 2021	-	280	5,946	665	889	1,439		9,219
Depreciation charge	-	6	454	78	50	354		942
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(8)	-		(8)
At 31 December 2021	-	286	6,400	743	931	1,793		10,153
Depreciation charge	-	6	454	8	38	340		846
At 31 December 2022	-	292	6,854	751	969	2,133		10,999
<b>Net carrying amount</b>								
At 31 December 2021	4	253	15,868	6	37	1,012		17,180
At 31 December 2022	4	259	16,353	8	75	846		17,545



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 11. Investment properties

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Balance sheet:</b>				
At 1 January	120,585	113,479	99,950	93,260
Additions	1,338	3,224	–	–
Net gains from fair value adjustments recognised in income and expenditure	11,069	3,882	11,950	6,690
At 31 December	132,992	120,585	111,900	99,950

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 \$'000	Board \$'000
At 1 January 2021	4,519	4,100
Additions	416	–
At 31 December 2021	4,935	4,100
Additions	157	–
At 31 December 2022	5,092	4,100

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Statement of comprehensive income:</b>				
Rental income from investment properties based on minimum lease payments	7,659	4,029	64	77
Direct operating expenses arising from rental generating properties	2,868	2,770	127	146

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 11. 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 2022. The valuations were performed by SRE Global 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.

The fair values are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers into or out of fair value hierarchy levels for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The following table shows the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation model:

Description	Fair value as at		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Inputs	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000			2022	2021
<b>Group</b>						
- Commercial	<b>21,092</b>	20,635	Direct comparison approach	Adopted price per square foot <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>\$2,699</b>	\$2,453
			Income capitalisation approach	Capitalisation rate <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2.5% to 3%</b>	2.5% to 3.0%
- Residential	<b>111,900</b>	99,950	Direct comparison approach	Adopted price per square foot <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>\$783</b>	\$1,124
			Discounted cash flows approach	Discount Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>4.5%</b>	4%
Total	<b>132,992</b>	120,585				
<b>Board</b>						
- Residential	<b>111,900</b>	99,950	Direct comparison approach	Adopted price per square foot <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>\$783</b>	\$1,124
			Discounted cash flows approach	Discount Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>4.5%</b>	4%

<sup>(1)</sup> Any significant isolated increase (decrease) in these inputs will result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

<sup>(2)</sup> Any significant isolated increase (decrease) in these inputs will result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

#### Properties pledged as security

Certain investment properties amounting to \$14,800,000 (2021: \$14,800,000) are mortgaged to secure bank borrowing facilities. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, no amount has been drawn down on the facilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 12. Investment in subsidiaries

	Board	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	15,039	15,039

Details of the Board's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest	
			2022	2021
			%	%
<b><i>Held directly by the Board</i></b>				
Freshmill Pte Ltd	Singapore	Property management	100	100
Warees Investments Pte Ltd	Singapore	Property management	100	100
<b><i>Held through Warees Investments Pte Ltd</i></b>				
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

### 13. Deferred tax liabilities

Group	Accelerated tax depreciation	Accumulated income on sale of development properties	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2021	(335)	418	83
Charge (credit) to income or expenditure (Note 27)	367	(223)	144
At 31 December 2021	32	195	227
Charge to income or expenditure (Note 27)	653	20	673
At 31 December 2022	685	215	900

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 14. Financial assets at FVOCI

	Group and Board	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial assets at FVOCI:</b>		
- Investment in Development Fund	6,727	6,407
- Unquoted equity investment	2,391	2,198
	<b>9,118</b>	<b>8,605</b>

### 15. Trade and other payables

	Group		Board	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current</b>				
<i>Trade payables:</i>				
Related parties				
- Wakafs	79	1,270	-	1,270
- Other related parties	37	40	37	40
Third parties				
- Other third parties	11,280	5,917	6,753	4,525
Subsidiaries	-	-	2,342	963
	<b>11,396</b>	<b>7,227</b>	<b>9,132</b>	<b>6,798</b>
<i>Other payables:</i>				
Related parties				
- Wakafs	4,821	1,612	4,193	895
- Other related parties	927	279	927	279
Third parties				
- Madrasah	1,766	1,110	1,766	1,110
- Mosque	423	42	423	42
Subsidiaries	-	-	9,338	8,712
Accrued operating expenses	3,880	4,361	592	2,611
Payments received in advance for Haj	9,087	9,303	9,087	9,303
Advanced billings	623	220	-	-
Refundable deposits	52	72	-	-
Security deposits	312	37	-	-
Other funding	1,264	1,373	1,264	1,373
Other payables to third parties	1,234	636	450	223
	<b>24,389</b>	<b>19,045</b>	<b>28,040</b>	<b>24,548</b>
Total current trade and other payables	<b>35,785</b>	<b>26,272</b>	<b>37,172</b>	<b>31,346</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 15. Trade and other payables (cont'd)

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Non-current</b>				
<i>Other payables:</i>				
Security deposits	248	354	–	–

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 and are repayable on demand.

### 16. Deferred income

	Note	Group	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
At 1 January		1,920	2,240
Amortised to income and expenditure	24	(320)	(320)
At 31 December		1,600	1,920
<b>Classification:</b>			
Current		320	320
Non-current		1,280	1,600
		1,600	1,920

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 17. Sinking fund reserve

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

### 18. Net assets of Muis funds

	Note	Group and Board	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Madrasah Fund net assets	19	8,629	7,824
Development Fund net assets	20	3,682	2,836
Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund net assets	21	188,670	170,959
Scholarship and Education Fund net assets	22	9,487	9,122
		<b>210,468</b>	<b>190,741</b>

### 19. 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 2022

### 19. Madrasah Fund (cont'd)

Note	Group and Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE</b>		
At 1 January:		
Accumulated funds	7,462	7,244
Fair value reserve	362	319
	<b>7,824</b>	<b>7,563</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Public donations	1,490	1,122
Others	27	4
Total income	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,126</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Professional fees	5	7
Asatizah top-up allowance	521	500
Students' annual capitation grant	364	401
Others	7	-
Total expenditure	<b>897</b>	<b>908</b>
Net surplus for the financial year	<b>620</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income and expenditure</i>		
Net fair value gains on financial asset at FVOCI	(d) 185	43
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>261</b>
At 31 December:		
Accumulated funds	8,082	7,462
Fair value reserve	547	362
	<b>8,629</b>	<b>7,824</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 19. Madrasah Fund (cont'd)

		Group and Board	
	Note	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
REPRESENTED BY:			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	5,033	4,035
Receivables	(b)	598	87
Total current assets		5,631	4,122
<b>Current liability</b>			
Payables	(c)	900	10
<b>Net current assets</b>		4,731	4,112
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Financial asset at FVOCI	(d)	3,898	3,712
<b>Net assets</b>		8,629	7,824
(a) Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank		2,935	1,961
Murabahah deposits		2,098	2,074
		5,033	4,035
(b) Receivables			
Baitulmal Fund		35	40
Muis Fitrah Account		560	47
Other receivables		3	–
		598	87
(c) Payables			
Baitulmal Fund		5	–
Other payables		895	10
		900	10
(d) Financial asset at FVOCI			
Investment in Development Fund at fair value		3,898	3,712
At 1 January		3,712	3,669
Fair value gain		186	43
At 31 December		3,898	3,712



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 20. 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 investment properties, cash and Murabahah deposits. The capital invested by participants in the Fund is guaranteed, but not the returns. The fair value of the Development Fund approximates its carrying value.

	<b>Group and Board</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE</b>		
At 1 January:		
Accumulated funds	2,836	2,601
<b>Income</b>		
Finance income and dividend income	109	6
Rental income	310	280
Fair value gain on investment properties	699	90
Total income	1,118	376
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Professional fees	6	6
Dividends	-	39
Others	133	96
Total expenditure	139	141
<b>Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Transactions with unitholders, recognised directly in equity</b>		
Redemption of units	(133)	-
At 31 December:		
Accumulated funds	3,682	2,836

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 20. Development Fund (cont'd)

		<b>Group and Board</b>	
Note	2022	2021	
	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	(a) 8,257	8,843	
Receivables	2,318	2,784	
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>10,575</b>	<b>11,627</b>	
<b>Current liability</b>			
Payables	1,443	2,142	
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>9,132</b>	<b>9,485</b>	
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment properties	(b) 11,479	10,780	
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>20,611</b>	<b>20,265</b>	
<b>Less: Contributions from</b>			
Baitulmal Fund	5,065	5,065	
Madrasah Fund	3,351	3,351	
Mosques	913	1,413	
Scholarship Fund	7,600	7,600	
	<b>16,929</b>	<b>17,429</b>	
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS LESS CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>2,836</b>	
<b>(a) Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash at bank	111	789	
Murabahah deposits	8,146	8,054	
	<b>8,257</b>	<b>8,843</b>	
<b>(b) Investment properties</b>			
At 1 January and 31 December	<b>11,479</b>	<b>10,780</b>	

#### Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed as at 31 December 2022. The valuations were performed by SRE Global 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 21. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund

The Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund was set up under Section 76 of the Act 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	
	2022	2021
Note	\$'000	\$'000
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE</b>		
At 1 January:		
Accumulated funds	170,959	161,775
<b>Income</b>		
Contributions collected through:		
- Central Provident Fund	42,915	39,597
- Others	465	39
Total income	43,380	39,636
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Administration	146	1
CPF Board service charges	120	150
Contributions to Yayasan Mendaki	10,975	9,994
Consultants' fees	3	4
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (a)	3,402	3,398
Employee benefits	2,268	1,550
Mosque projects	1,926	3,561
Professional fees	10	12
Religious education	6,819	11,782
Total expenditure	25,669	30,452
<b>Net surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>17,711</b>	<b>9,184</b>
At 31 December:		
Accumulated funds	188,670	170,959

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 21. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund (cont'd)

	Group and Board	
	2022	2021
Note	\$'000	\$'000
REPRESENTED BY:		
<b>Non-current asset</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	(a) 122,265	125,667
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	(b) 68,590	46,736
Receivables	(c) 8,320	7,572
Total current assets	76,910	54,308
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Payables	(d) 10,505	9,016
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>66,405</b>	<b>45,292</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>188,670</b>	<b>170,959</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

**21. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund (cont'd)**

**(a) Property, plant and equipment**

	Leasehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Renovations \$'000	Furniture and fittings		Computers \$'000	Total \$'000
				\$'000	\$'000		
<b>Group and Board</b>							
<b>Cost</b>							
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021	37,165	150,895	161	3	47	188,271	
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>							
At 1 January 2021	6,751	52,248	161	1	47	59,208	
Depreciation charge	374	3,021	-	1	-	3,396	
At 31 December 2021	7,125	55,269	161	2	47	62,604	
Depreciation charge	375	3,027	-	1	-	3,402	
At 31 December 2022	7,500	58,296	161	2	47	66,006	
<b>Net carrying amount</b>							
At 31 December 2022	29,665	92,599	-	1	-	122,265	
At 31 December 2021	30,040	95,626	-	1	-	125,667	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 21. Mosque Building and Mendaki Fund (cont'd)

	Group and Board	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	22,488	10,924
Murabahah deposits	46,102	35,812
	<b>68,590</b>	46,736
(c) Receivables		
Central Provident Fund	8,006	7,572
Baitulmal Fund	94	–
Muis Fitrah Account	79	–
Other receivables	141	–
(d) Payables		
Baitulmal Fund	1,709	778
Muis Fitrah Account	–	362
Other payables	8,796	7,876
	<b>10,505</b>	9,016

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 22. 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	
	2022	2021
Note	\$'000	\$'000
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVE</b>		
At 1 January:		
Capital	7,000	7,000
Accumulated funds	1,309	1,283
Fair value reserve	813	715
	<b>9,122</b>	<b>8,998</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Grants & donations	57	–
Finance income	2	–
Total income	<b>59</b>	–
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Professional fees	3	3
Scholarships and study grants	59	–
Others	51	(29)
Total expenditure	<b>113</b>	<b>(26)</b>
Net (deficit)/surplus for the financial year	<b>(54)</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income and expenditure</i>		
Net fair value gain on financial asset at FVOCI	(b) 419	98
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>124</b>
At 31 December:		
Capital	7,000	7,000
Accumulated funds	1,255	1,309
Fair value reserve	1,232	813
	<b>9,487</b>	<b>9,122</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 22. Scholarship and Education Fund (cont'd)

	Note	Group and Board	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
REPRESENTED BY:			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	1,613	710
Receivables		2,000	2
Total current assets		3,613	712
<b>Current liability</b>			
Payables		2,958	3
<b>Net current assets</b>		655	709
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Financial asset at FVOCI	(b)	8,832	8,413
<b>Net assets</b>		9,487	9,122
(a) Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank		1,455	554
Murabahah deposits		158	156
		1,613	710
(b) Financial asset at FVOCI			
Investment in Development Fund at fair value		8,832	8,413
At 1 January			
		8,413	8,315
Fair value gain			
		419	98
At 31 December			
		8,832	8,413



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 23. Operating income

	Timing of recognition	Group	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Sale of completed development properties	Point in time	1,200	1,040
Donations received	Point in time	303	471
Management fees	Over time	30	31
Halal certification	Point in time	8,149	7,555
Inheritance from Muslim estates	Point in time	4,915	2,420
Property management services	Over time	1,654	3,655
Pilgrimage affairs	Point in time	491	2
Rental income	Over time	9,738	5,402
Others	Point in time	222	568
		<b>26,702</b>	<b>21,144</b>

### 24. Other income

	Note	Group	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Exhumation services		6,552	2,418
Amortisation of deferred income	16	320	320
Finance income		318	134
Reimbursement income		46	39
Training fees and others		69	53
Gain on lease termination		-	4
Sundry income		195	61
		<b>7,500</b>	<b>3,029</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Operating expenditure

	Note	Group	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	909	984
Depreciation rights-of-use assets	8	456	469
Cost of sales relating to completed development properties		433	430
Donations and grants		6,797	4,660
Employee benefits:			
- Salaries and staff related costs		19,150	17,977
- Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans including Central Provident Fund		2,609	2,478
Facilities and property related fees		6,444	5,160
Finance cost	8	40	11
Hospitality expense		243	60
Property management and related professional fee		5,430	4,415
Rental expense on short-term leases	8	64	28
Rental expense on variable leases	8	-	180
IT related costs		3,787	3,213
Public education and communication		842	685
Marketing and advertising expenses		413	136
Transport and travelling		275	28
GST expenses		524	372
Others		1,405	2,576
		<b>49,821</b>	<b>43,862</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 26. Government grants

	Group	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Grant-in-Aid	8,617	7,776
Reinvestment Fund	17,371	14,284
Job Support Scheme (JSS)	227	143
	<b>26,215</b>	<b>22,203</b>

Government grants received comprise Grant-in-Aid, Reinvestment Fund and Job Support Scheme. 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.

### 27. Income tax expense

The Board is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act 1947. The subsidiaries 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 2022 and 2021 are:

Note	Group	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
- Current income taxation	500	359
- Over provision in respect of previous years	(4)	(34)
	<b>496</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Deferred income tax:</b>		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	673	138
- Under provision in respect of previous years	-	6
13	<b>673</b>	<b>144</b>
Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	<b>1,169</b>	<b>469</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 27. Income tax expense (cont'd)

(b) Relationship between tax expense and accounting surplus/(deficit)

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore tax rate to net surplus before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Surplus before income tax	21,665	6,396
Less: Surplus before income tax of the Board	(18,823)	(6,759)
	<b>2,842</b>	(363)
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%)	483	(62)
Adjustments:		
- Effects of partial tax exemption and tax relief	(56)	(71)
- Non-deductible expenses	791	867
- Income not subject to taxation	(37)	(258)
- Over provision in respect of previous years	(4)	(28)
- Others	(8)	21
Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	<b>1,169</b>	469

### 28. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Not later than one year	482	316
Between one to two years	482	42
Between two to three years	281	-
	<b>1,244</b>	358

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 28. Operating lease commitments (cont'd)

(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:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Not later than one year	<b>867</b>	1,380
Between one to two years	<b>197</b>	1,251
Between two to three years	–	694
Between three to four years	–	41
	<b>1,064</b>	3,366

## STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF MAJLIS UGAMA ISLAM SINGAPURA

In our opinion,

- (a) the consolidated financial statements of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura Wakaf Funds (the “Board”) and its subsidiary (collectively, the “Group”) are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966 (the “Act”) and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“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 2022, and of the results, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Group and of the changes in accumulated funds of the Board for the year ended on that date;
- (b) the receipts, expenditure, investments of moneys and acquisition and disposal of assets by the Board during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board;
- (c) proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Board whether purchased, donated or otherwise; and
- (d) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Board will be able to pay its debt as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Council of  
Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura



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**Mohamed Sa'at Abdul Rahman**  
President



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**Kadir Maideen Bin Mohamed**  
Chief Executive

Singapore  
7 June 2023

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2022*

### 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 consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in accumulated funds and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Board for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 6 to 101.

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 26 to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position 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 1966 (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("SB-FRS") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Group and the Board as at 31 December 2022 and of the results, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Group and of the 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 *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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

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

##### *Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon*

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.

##### *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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

A statutory board is constituted based on its constitutional 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 is responsible for 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:



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2022*

### 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)*

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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 controls that we identify during our audit.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

##### *Opinion*

In our opinion:

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (cont'd)

##### *Opinion (cont'd)*

- (a) the receipt, 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 the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board; 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.

##### *Responsibilities of Management and the Council for Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements*

Management and the Council are responsible for ensuring that the receipt, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board. This responsibility includes monitoring related compliance requirements relevant to the Board and implementing internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable compliance with the requirements.

##### *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 receipt, expenditure, investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the requirements of any other written law applicable to moneys of or managed by the Board.

Our compliance audit includes obtaining an understanding of the internal control relevant to the receipt, 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.

**Deloitte & Touche LLP**

Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore

7 June 2023

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	Group		Board	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	123,605	121,983	118,040	116,652
Trade and other receivables	7	9,454	7,380	10,712	8,767
Advances to subsidiary	8	–	–	29,529	29,529
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>133,059</b>	129,363	<b>158,281</b>	154,948
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Trade and other receivables	7	7,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,262	5,617	4,262	5,617
Investment property	10	1,077,083	972,585	1,003,083	901,585
Investment in a subsidiary	11	–	–	4,330	4,330
Financial assets at FVOCI	12	25,185	24,861	25,185	24,861
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,113,530</b>	1,008,063	<b>1,043,860</b>	941,393
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,246,589</b>	1,137,426	<b>1,202,141</b>	1,096,341
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	13	18,744	18,055	15,066	14,110
Deferred income	14	913	913	913	913
Advances	15	1,751	2,795	–	1,044
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	16	27,079	25,408	27,079	25,408
Income tax payable		37	–	–	–
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>48,524</b>	47,171	<b>43,058</b>	41,475
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	13	2,415	1,679	1,863	1,294
Deferred income	14	40,101	40,806	40,101	40,806
Deferred tax liabilities	17	82	62	–	–
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>42,598</b>	42,547	<b>41,964</b>	42,100
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Capital	18	139,036	136,146	139,036	136,146
Fair value reserve	19	870	546	870	546
Sinking fund reserve	20	3,284	2,239	3,284	2,239
Accumulated funds		1,009,912	906,603	973,929	873,835
Funds attributable to owners of the Board		1,153,102	1,045,534	1,117,119	1,012,766
Non-controlling interests		2,365	2,174	–	–
<b>Total funds</b>		<b>1,155,467</b>	1,047,708	<b>1,117,119</b>	1,012,766
<b>Total liabilities and funds</b>		<b>1,246,589</b>	1,137,426	<b>1,202,141</b>	1,096,341

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Income	21	18,228	16,975
Expenditure	22	(6,387)	(6,752)
Finance expense – advances from related parties		(77)	(79)
Surplus before distribution to beneficiaries, fair value changes on investment properties and tax		11,764	10,144
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	16	(8,939)	(6,552)
Surplus before fair value changes on investment properties and tax		2,825	3,592
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	10	101,777	54,409
<b>Net surplus for the financial year before tax</b>		<b>104,602</b>	<b>58,001</b>
Income tax expense	23	(57)	(36)
<b>Net surplus for the financial year</b>		<b>104,545</b>	<b>57,965</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Board		104,354	58,070
Non-controlling interests		191	(105)
<b>Net surplus for the financial year</b>		<b>104,545</b>	<b>57,965</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be recognised subsequently to income or expenditure</i>			
Net fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”)	12	324	3,916
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>104,869</b>	<b>61,881</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Board		104,678	61,986
Non-controlling interests		191	(105)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		<b>104,869</b>	<b>61,881</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Capital (Note 18)	Fair value reserve (Note 19)	Sinking fund reserve (Note 20)	Accumulated funds	Attributable to owners of the Board	Non- controlling interests	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Group 2022</b>							
As at 1 January 2022	136,146	546	2,239	906,603	1,045,534	2,174	1,047,708
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	–	104,354	104,354	191	104,545
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	–	324	–	–	324	–	324
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	–	324	–	104,354	104,678	191	104,869
<u>Contributions by owners</u>							
Capital contributions	2,890	–	–	–	2,890	–	2,890
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	–	–	1,045	(1,045)	–	–	–
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	139,036	870	3,284	1,009,912	1,153,102	2,365	1,155,467

## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Capital (Note 18)	Fair value reserve (Note 19)	Sinking fund reserve (Note 20)	Accumulated funds	Attributable to owners of the Board	Non- controlling interests	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Group</b>							
<b>2021</b>							
As at 1 January 2021	133,645	(3,313)	1,611	849,104	981,047	2,279	983,326
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the financial year	-	-	-	58,070	58,070	(105)	57,965
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	-	3,916	-	-	3,916	-	3,916
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	-	3,916	-	58,070	61,986	(105)	61,881
<u>Contributions by owners</u>							
Capital contributions	2,501	-	-	-	2,501	-	2,501
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	-	-	628	(628)	-	-	-
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	-	(57)	-	57	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>136,146</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>906,603</b>	<b>1,045,534</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>1,047,708</b>

## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Capital (Note 18)	Fair value reserve (Note 19)	Sinking fund reserve (Note 20)	Accumulated funds	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Board 2022</b>					
As at 1 January 2022	136,146	546	2,239	873,835	1,012,766
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	–	101,139	101,139
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	–	324	–	–	324
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	–	324	–	101,139	101,463
<u>Contributions by owners</u>					
Capital contributions	2,890	–	–	–	2,890
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	–	–	1,045	(1,045)	–
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>139,036</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>973,929</b>	<b>1,117,119</b>

## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Capital (Note 18) \$'000	Fair value reserve (Note 19) \$'000	Sinking fund reserve (Note 20) \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Board</b>					
<b>2021</b>					
As at 1 January 2021	133,645	(3,313)	1,611	814,563	946,506
Net surplus for the financial year	–	–	–	59,843	59,843
Net fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI	–	3,916	–	–	3,916
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	–	3,916	–	59,843	63,759
<u>Contributions by owners</u>					
Capital contributions	2,501	–	–	–	2,501
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	–	–	628	(628)	–
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	–	(57)	–	57	–
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>136,146</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>873,835</b>	<b>1,012,766</b>



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net surplus for the financial year before tax		104,602	58,001
Adjustments for:			
Dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI	21	(1,231)	(1,012)
Finance income	21	(1,080)	(176)
Finance expense		77	79
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	22	325	302
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	10	(101,777)	(54,409)
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	21	(913)	(913)
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	16	8,939	6,552
<b>Net cash flows before changes in working capital</b>		<b>8,942</b>	<b>8,424</b>
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in trade and other receivables		(2,442)	(2,506)
Increase in trade and other payables		448	2,059
Increase in deferred income		-	782
<b>Cash flows generated from operations</b>		<b>6,948</b>	<b>8,759</b>
Distribution to beneficiaries	16	(7,268)	(6,484)
<b>Net cash (used in) from operating activities</b>		<b>(320)</b>	<b>2,275</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of financial assets at FVOCI	12	-	(95)
Dividends received		-	377
Finance income received (Note A)		679	176
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note B)		(1,023)	(1,715)
Additions to investment properties	10	(1)	(53)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	12	-	388
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(345)</b>	<b>(922)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Finance expense paid		(77)	(79)
Capital contributions	18	2,890	2,501
Repayment of advances		(526)	(188)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,234</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,622</b>	<b>3,587</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		121,983	118,396
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year</b>	6	<b>123,605</b>	<b>121,983</b>

Note A: During the year, the Group recorded dividend income and finance income of \$1,231,000 and \$1,080,000 respectively, of which \$1,231,000 and \$401,000 have not been received at year end.

Note B: During the year, the Group purchased property, plant and equipment of \$1,690,000, of which \$459,000 remained unpaid at year end.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 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 2022, the number of trustees appointed under the Wakaf instrument totalled 21 (2021: 22).

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Board were authorised for issue by the Council on 7 June 2023.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966 (the "Act") and Statutory Board Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("SB-FRS"), including Interpretations of SB-FRS ("INT SB-FRS") and SB-FRS Guidance Notes.

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 90 (2021: 90) Wakaf Funds vested with the Group. 9 (2021: 9) Wakaf Funds are not included in these financial statements because 3 (2021: 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 (2021: 6) Wakaf Funds are not significant to the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for value in use in SB-FRS 36 Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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 Adoption of new and revised standards

On 1 January 2022, the Group and Board adopted all the new and revised SB-FRSs and interpretations on SB-FRS (“INT SB-FRS”) that are mandatorily effective and are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised SB-FRSs, INT SB-FRSs and SB-FRS Guidance Notes does not result in changes to the Group and the Board’s accounting policies and has no material effect on the disclosures or on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

#### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following SB-FRS that is relevant to the Group and the Board was issued but not effective and is expected to have an impact to the Group and the Board in the period of its initial adoption:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- Amendments to SB-FRS 1 and SB-FS Practice Statement 2: *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to SB-FRS 8: *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

- Amendments to SB-FRS 1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

Management has considered and is of the view that adoption of the new/revised SB-FRSs that are issued as at the date of these financial statements but effective only in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Board in the period of their initial adoption.

#### 2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Board and entities controlled by the Board. Control is achieved when the Board:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Board reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Board has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Board considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Board's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Board's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Board, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Board has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.4 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Board obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Board loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Board gains control until the date when the Board ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interest of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interest entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interest at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent change in equity.

Income and expenditure and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the company and to the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Board.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in income or expenditure is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to income or expenditure or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable SB-FRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under SB-FRS 109 Financial Instruments when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.4 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

In the Board's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiary is carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in income or expenditure.

#### 2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Buildings	–	50 years
Office equipment	–	5 years
Renovation	–	5 years

Assets under construction included in property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and carry amount of the asset and is recognised in income or expenditure.

#### 2.6 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes, is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in income or expenditure for the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in income or expenditure in the period in which the property is derecognised.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.7 Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in income or expenditure, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in income or expenditure.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in income or expenditure to the extent it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in income or expenditure.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

##### Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and FVOCI.

Interest income is recognised in income or expenditure and is included in the "Income – finance income" line item.

##### Equity instruments designated as at FVOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which SB-FRS 103 applies.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income or accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. Their cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in income or expenditure in accordance with SB-FRS 109, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "Income – Dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI" line item in income or expenditure.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

##### Equity instruments designated as at FVOCI (cont'd)

The Group designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition (Note 12).

A financial asset is held for trading if either:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

##### Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called “accounting mismatch”) that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in income or expenditure to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in income or expenditure includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the “Income” line item (Note 21). Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4(c)(i).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade and other receivables and debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit loss on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit loss that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

###### *Significant increase in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 60 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

##### *Significant increase in credit risk (cont'd)*

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

##### *Definition of default*

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

###### *Write-off policy*

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in income or expenditure.

###### *Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses*

The measurement of expected credit loss is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### (a) Financial assets (cont'd)

###### Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in income or expenditure. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserves is reclassified to income or expenditure. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserves is not reclassified to income or expenditure, but is transferred to retained earnings.

##### (b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

###### Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

###### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

###### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, except for short-term balances when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) *Financial liabilities and equity instruments (cont'd)*

##### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### 2.10 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 the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

#### 2.11 Leases

*The Group as lessor*

The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to its investment property.

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.12 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Group 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) 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.

#### 2.13 Taxes

The Board is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act 1947. Its subsidiary is subject to local income tax legislation.

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.13 Taxes (cont'd)

##### (a) Tax currently payable

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net surplus as reported in income or expenditure because it excludes items of income or expenditure that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Group supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

##### (b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. Management reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

#### 2.13 Taxes (cont'd)

##### *(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)*

embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, management has determined that the 'sale' presumption set out in the amendments to SB-FRS 12 is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in income or expenditure, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### 2.14 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in income or expenditure on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment) are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to income or expenditure on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred with no future related costs are recognised in income or expenditure in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2022*

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant impact on the amount recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimate and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3.1 Critical judgements made in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most 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 or 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, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

##### *Valuation of investment properties*

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair values being recognised in income or expenditure. The Group engaged real estate valuation experts to assess fair value as at 31 December 2022.

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 4.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

#### 3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

##### Valuation of investment properties (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the Group's investment properties as at 31 December 2022 is disclosed in Note 10 of the financial statements.

### 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

#### (a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	123,605	121,983	118,040	116,652
Trade and other receivables	16,427	12,338	17,685	13,725
Advances to subsidiary	–	–	29,529	29,529
	<b>140,032</b>	<b>134,321</b>	<b>165,254</b>	<b>159,906</b>
Financial assets at FVOCI	<b>25,185</b>	<b>24,861</b>	<b>25,185</b>	<b>24,861</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Trade and other payables	20,983	19,550	16,795	15,263
Advances	1,751	2,795	–	1,044
	<b>22,734</b>	<b>22,345</b>	<b>16,795</b>	<b>16,307</b>

#### (b) Financial risk management policies and objectives

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

There have been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

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.

##### (i) Interest rate risk management

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 2022, the Group and Board have advances of NIL (2021: \$1,044,000) and NIL (2021: \$1,044,000) 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 interest rates had been 75 (2021: 75) basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, the Group and Board's surplus before taxation would have been NIL (2021: \$8,000) and NIL (2021: \$8,000) 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.

##### (ii) Credit risk management

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

##### (ii) Credit risk management (cont'd)

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.

The Group's and Board's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses (ECL)
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is > 60 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is > 90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The details of the credit quality and potential exposure to credit risk of the Group's and Board's financial assets are disclosed in Note 7 and 8.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with creditworthy institutions and is subject to immaterial credit loss.

At the end of the reporting period, 44% (2021: 45%) of the Group's trade and other receivables were due from related parties while 49% (2021: 49%) 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 2022

### 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

##### (iii) Liquidity risk management

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.

Other than the non-current monetary assets and liabilities disclosed in Note 7 and 13, all other monetary assets and liabilities are due on demand or within one year from the end of the reporting period due to their short-term nature.

##### (iv) Equity price risk management

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 end of reporting period, if the fair value of the investments held had been 10% (2021: 10%) higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's other comprehensive income would have been \$2,519,000 (2021: \$2,486,000) higher/lower, arising as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of investments classified as financial assets at FVOCI.

#### (c) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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.

##### (i) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The Group's and Board's financial assets at FVOCI (Note 12) are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market and are carried at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no financial assets and financial liabilities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (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.

#### (e) Capital management policies and objectives

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 2022 and 2021, the Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2021.

### 5. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Rental income from related parties	1,127	1,051
Finance income from a related party	24	40
Property management fees and accounting and administrative fees to a related party	788	721
Management fees to a related party	–	61
Rental expense to a related party	90	–
Finance expenses to a related party	66	66

The related parties of the Group refer to MUIS and its subsidiaries, and other related parties associated with MUIS including Warees Halal Limited.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	42,535	44,093	36,970	38,762
Fixed deposits	81,070	77,890	81,070	77,890
	<b>123,605</b>	<b>121,983</b>	<b>118,040</b>	<b>116,652</b>

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 three to twelve months (2021: three 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 2022 for the Group and the Board were 1.39% (2021: 0.24%) per annum.

### 7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	Group		Board	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Current</b>					
<i>Trade receivables</i>					
- Related parties		236	234	236	234
- Subsidiary		-	-	1,107	1,107
- Non-related parties		1,109	1,526	1,090	1,526
		<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>2,867</b>
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables					
- Non-related parties		(637)	(637)	(637)	(637)
		<b>708</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>2,230</b>
<i>Other receivables</i>					
- Related parties		7,068	5,324	7,068	5,324
- Subsidiary		-	-	198	304
- Non-related parties		1,651	891	1,623	867
Prepayments		27	42	27	42
		<b>9,454</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>10,712</b>	<b>8,767</b>
<b>Non-current</b>					
<i>Other receivables</i>					
- Fixed deposits with a financial institution		7,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
		<b>16,454</b>	<b>12,380</b>	<b>17,712</b>	<b>13,767</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are unsecured, do not bear any finance income, and are repayable on demand.

Loss allowance for trade receivables has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL"). The ECL on trade receivables are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

A trade receivable is written off when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

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

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
At 1 January and 31 December	637	637	637	637

#### Other receivables

Other receivables (current) are unsecured and do not bear finance income. Its carrying amount approximates its fair value.

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 31 December 2022 for the Group and the Board are 1.41% (2021: 1.15%) per annum.

Other receivables are considered to have low credit risk as they are not due for payment at the end of the reporting period and there has been no significant increase in the risk of default on the receivables since initial recognition.

Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment assessment for these receivables, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses ("ECL").

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

*For the financial year ended 31 December 2022*

### **7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)**

In determining the ECL, management has taken into account the historical default experience and the financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate, in estimating the probability of default as well as the loss upon default.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

### **8. ADVANCES TO SUBSIDIARY**

Advances to subsidiary are unsecured, carry a finance income rate of 3.75% (2021: 3.75%) per annum and are repayable on demand.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Office equipment	Renovation	Construction -in-progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Group and Board</b>					
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2021	7,264	531	1,709	462	9,966
Additions	–	9	–	1,706	1,715
Reclassification to investment properties (Note 10)	–	–	–	(516)	(516)
At 31 December 2021	7,264	540	1,709	1,652	11,165
Additions	–	11	240	1,439	1,690
Reclassification to investment properties (Note 10)	–	–	–	(2,720)	(2,720)
At 31 December 2022	7,264	551	1,949	371	10,135
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2021	3,348	475	1,423	–	5,246
Depreciation charge	146	17	139	–	302
At 31 December 2021	3,494	492	1,562	–	5,548
Depreciation charge	146	18	161	–	325
At 31 December 2022	3,640	510	1,723	–	5,873
<b>Net carrying amount</b>					
At 31 December 2022	3,624	41	226	371	4,262
At 31 December 2021	3,770	48	147	1,652	5,617

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 10. Investment property

	Group		Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>At fair value</b>				
Balance at 1 January	972,585	917,607	901,585	844,607
Increase in fair value during the year	101,777	54,409	98,778	56,462
Additions	1	53	-	-
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	2,720	516	2,720	516
Balance at 31 December	1,077,083	972,585	1,003,083	901,585
Rental income from investment property based on minimum lease payments	14,453	13,866	12,480	12,044
Direct operating expenses arising from rental generating properties	5,274	5,161	4,501	4,348

#### Valuation of investment property

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.

The fair value of the investment property at each respective financial year ended have been determined on the basis of valuations carried out at the respective year ends dates by SRE Global 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.

The fair values are classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers into or out of fair value hierarchy levels for the respective financial years ended.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 10. Investment property (cont')

#### Valuation of investment property (cont'd)

In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

The following table shows the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation model:

Description	Fair value as at		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Inputs	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000			2022	2021
<b>Group</b>						
- Commercial	<b>900,680</b>	809,081	Direct comparison approach	Adopted price per square foot <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>\$268 to \$7,071</b>	\$193 to \$7,475
			Income capitalisation approach	Capitalisation rate <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2.7% to 4.5%</b>	2.0% to 4.0%
- Residential	<b>176,403</b>	163,504	Direct comparison approach	Adopted price per square foot <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>\$1,041 to \$3,301</b>	\$908 to \$2,905
<b>Board</b>						
- Commercial	<b>826,680</b>	738,081	Direct comparison approach	Adopted price per square foot <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>\$268 to \$7,071</b>	\$193 to \$7,475
			Income capitalisation approach	Capitalisation rate <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>2.7% to 4.5%</b>	2.0% to 4.0%
- Residential	<b>176,403</b>	163,504	Direct comparison approach	Adopted price per square foot <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>\$1,041 to \$3,301</b>	\$908 to \$2,905

<sup>(1)</sup> Any significant isolated increase (decrease) in these inputs will result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

<sup>(2)</sup> Any significant isolated increase (decrease) in these inputs will result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 10. Investment property (cont')

#### Valuation of investment property (cont'd)

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

### 11. Investment in a subsidiary

	Board	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	4,330	4,330

Details of the Board's subsidiary at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest	
			2022	2021
			%	%
<b>Held by the Board</b>				
Fusion Investments Pte Ltd	Singapore	Property investment	94.4	94.4

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 12. Financial assets at FVOCI

	Group and Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Quoted equity shares, at fair value	25,185	24,861
At 1 January	24,861	21,057
Additions	-	95
Disposals	-	(388)
Dividend income – scrip dividends	-	181
Net fair value gain recognised in other comprehensive income	324	3,916
At 31 December	25,185	24,861

### 13. Trade and other payables

	Note	Group		Board	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Current</b>					
<i>Trade payables:</i>					
- Related parties		4,172	5,036	873	1,737
- Non-related parties		294	374	184	184
		4,466	5,410	1,057	1,921
<i>Other payables:</i>					
- Related parties		10,096	7,969	9,919	7,825
Security deposits		1,587	2,047	1,536	1,806
Accrued operating expenses		2,595	2,629	2,554	2,558
		18,744	18,055	15,066	14,110
<b>Non-current</b>					
Security deposits		2,415	1,679	1,863	1,294

#### 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 2022

### 14. Deferred income

Deferred income represents the unamortised income resulting from long-term leases. Such leases include:

- In 2019, Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (“MUIS”) entered into an agreement with Wakaf Bencoolen St Mosque (“WA004”). Under the terms of the agreement, MUIS has paid WA004 a sum of \$4,100,000 to construct levels 3 and 5 of a new commercial podium at 51 Bencoolen Street. In return, WA004 will grant MUIS the exclusive right to manage the commercial podium on levels 3 and 5 for a period of 30 years from the date of TOP. For financial reporting purposes, the arrangement is treated as a 30-year operating lease of the underlying asset to MUIS in return for the rental sum of \$4,100,000.
- In 2019, a subsidiary of Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura, WBD Legacy Pte Ltd (“WBD”) entered into an agreement with Wakaf Bencoolen St Mosque (“WA004”). Under the terms of the agreement, WBD to provide WA004 a sum of \$2,000,000 to construct levels 1,2 and 4 of a new commercial podium at 51 Bencoolen Street. In return, WA004 will grant WBD the exclusive right to manage the commercial podium on levels 1,2 and 4 for a period of 20 years from the date of TOP. For financial reporting purposes, the arrangement is treated as a 20-year operating lease of the underlying asset to WBD in return for the rental sum of \$2,000,000 and contingent rentals that are based on distribution of the net rental income of the commercial podium.
- 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.
- In 2014, Wakaf Jabbar Fund (“WA023”) entered into agreements with third parties. Under the terms of the agreement, WA023 received a sum of \$3,580,000 as guaranteed remuneration for the 99-year leasehold of 96 and 102 Duku Road properties. For financial reporting purposes, the arrangement is treated as a 99-year operating lease of the underlying land asset to a third party in return for the rental sum of \$3,523,000.
- In 1995, Wakaf Kassim Fund (“WA002”) entered into agreements with third parties. Under the terms of the agreement, WA002 received a sum of \$9,776,000 as guaranteed remuneration for the 99-year leasehold of Telok Indah property. For financial reporting purposes, the arrangement is treated as a 99-year operating lease of the underlying land asset to a third party in return for the rental sum of \$9,776,000.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 15. Advances

	Note	Group		Board	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Advances from Baitulmal	(a)	1,751	1,751	–	–
Advances from Baitulmal	(b)	–	172	–	172
Advance from Khadijah Mosque	(c)	–	872	–	872
		<b>1,751</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,044</b>

(a) The current advances from Baitulmal are unsecured and carry a weighted-average effective finance cost rate of 3.75% (2021: 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 NIL (2021: 0.43%) 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 NIL (2021: 0.43%) per annum. The carrying amount of the advance approximates its fair value.

### 16. Provision for distribution to beneficiaries

	Group and Board	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
At 1 January	25,408	25,340
Provisions made during the year	8,939	6,552
Disbursements made during the year	(7,268)	(6,484)
At 31 December	<b>27,079</b>	<b>25,408</b>

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 2022

### 17. Deferred tax liabilities

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.

	Accelerated tax depreciation
	\$'000
<b>Group</b>	
At 1 January 2021	26
Charge to income or expenditure (Note 23)	36
At 31 December 2021	62
Charge to income or expenditure (Note 23)	20
At 31 December 2022	82

### 18. Capital

	Group and Board	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	136,146	133,645
Capital contributions	2,890	2,501
At 31 December	139,036	136,146

During the financial year, capital contributions were received in relation to Wakaf Ilmu (WA114) which amounted to \$2,890,000 (2021: \$2,501,000).

### 19. Fair value reserve

		Group and Board	
	Note	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January		546	(3,313)
Net fair value gain on the financial assets at FVOCI	12	324	3,916
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI		-	(57)
At 31 December		870	546

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 20. 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 in the previous financial year pursuant to requirements under the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966, section 61(3).

### 21. Income

	Note	Group	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Rental income	10	14,453	13,866
Dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI		1,231	1,012
Finance income		1,080	176
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)		913	913
Property maintenance income		413	378
Carpark income		92	61
Others		46	569
		<b>18,228</b>	<b>16,975</b>

### 22. Expenditure

	Note	Group	
		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	325	302
Property-related expenses	10	5,274	5,161
Professional fees		444	388
Grant expenses		-	699
Other expenses		344	202
		<b>6,387</b>	<b>6,752</b>

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 \$788,000 (2021: \$721,000).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 23. Income tax expense

The Group is exempted from tax under Section 13(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act 1947 except for its subsidiary which is subject to local income tax legislation.

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

	Group	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current income tax	37	–
Deferred tax	20	36
Under provision of deferred tax in respect of previous years	–	–*
	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>
	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%) to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net surplus before tax	<b>104,602</b>	58,001
Less: surplus before tax of the Board	<b>(101,139)</b>	(59,843)
	<b>3,463</b>	(1,842)
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%)	<b>589</b>	(313)
Adjustments:		
- Non-deductible expenses	–	349
- Income not subject to taxation	(515)	–*
- Effect of partial tax exemption and tax relief	(17)	–
- Under provision in respect of previous years	–	–*
	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 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	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	14,429	11,931
Between one and five years	13,282	8,174
	27,711	20,105

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds

The following Wakaf funds are set up under Sections 58 and 59 of the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	710	708	186	180	35	–
Finance income	4	–	–	–	1	1
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	99	99	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous income	52	37	–	–	–	2
	<b>865</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(558)	(524)	(62)	(60)	(42)	(50)
Depreciation	(146)	(146)	–	–	–	–
	<b>(704)</b>	<b>(670)</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>(50)</b>
Finance expense	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(47)</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(160)	(12)	(118)	(54)	–	–
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(47)</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	(203)	1,527	2,000	1,400	2,816	2,430
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	(202)	1,689	2,006	1,466	2,810	2,383
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>22,207</b>	<b>20,520</b>	<b>11,454</b>	<b>9,994</b>	<b>37,111</b>	<b>34,728</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(42)	(2)	(6)	(6)	–	–
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>21,963</b>	<b>22,207</b>	<b>13,454</b>	<b>11,454</b>	<b>39,921</b>	<b>37,111</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/2		WA/3		WA/4	
	Kassim Fund		Masjid Abdul Hamid Kg Pasiran		Bencoolen St. Mosque	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital	12,565	12,565	614	614	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	75	33	24	18	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	21,963	22,207	13,454	11,454	39,921	37,111
	34,603	34,805	14,092	12,086	39,921	37,111
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	439	257	73	1	989	1,211
Fixed deposits	252	450	–	–	–	300
Trade and other receivables	68	34	200	194	632	466
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	1	–	–	–	2	1
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	3,624	3,769	–	–	–	1,536
Investment properties	37,911	38,110	14,000	12,000	43,700	38,930
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
	42,295	42,620	14,273	12,195	45,323	42,444
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	463	581	63	50	315	452
Deferred income	99	99	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	5	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	160	12	118	54	–	–
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	6,913	7,011	–	–	5,087	4,881
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	57	112	–	–	–	–
	7,692	7,815	181	109	5,402	5,333
	34,603	34,805	14,092	12,086	39,921	37,111

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	154	157	-	-	-	-
Finance income	1	1	271	271	50	50
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	155	158	271	271	50	50
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(37)	(52)	(3)	(4)	(-*)	(-*)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(37)	(52)	(3)	(4)	(-*)	(-*)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(112)	(100)	(268)	(267)	(50)	(50)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	2,100	800	-	-	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	2,106	806	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>9,640</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,571</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(6)	(5)	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	11,740	9,640	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 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	80	80	7,185	7,185	–*	–*
Sinking fund	22	16	–	–	–	–
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	11,740	9,640	1,110	1,110	1,571	1,571
	11,842	9,736	8,295	8,295	1,571	1,571
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	217	219	224	118	31	31
Fixed deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	11	12	271	271	50	50
Advance to subsidiary	14	14	7,221	7,221	1,343	1,343
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	11,800	9,700	–	–	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	2	2	1,059	1,059	197	197
	12,044	9,947	8,775	8,669	1,621	1,621
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	50	85	2	3	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	112	100	478	371	50	50
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	40	26	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	202	211	480	374	50	50
	11,842	9,736	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 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/11 Alkaff Fund		WA/12 Khadijah		WA/16 Pitchay M	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	20	92	-	-
Finance income	68	65	-	-	30	30
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	68	65	20	92	30	30
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(1)	(1)	(80)	(80)	-	-*
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(1)	(80)	(80)	-	-*
Finance expense	-	-	(3)	(4)	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	67	64	(63)	8	30	30
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(66)	(64)	-	-	(30)	(30)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	1	-	(63)	8	-	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	(100)	(197)	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1	-	(163)	(189)	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	(136)	(136)	5,044	5,233	932	932
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at end of the financial year</b>	(135)	(136)	4,881	5,044	932	932

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/11 Alkaff Fund		WA/12 Khadijah		WA/16 Pitchay M	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	2,322	2,322	–*	–*	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	–	–	16	16	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	(135)	(136)	4,881	5,044	932	932
	2,187	2,186	4,897	5,060	932	932
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	3	4	231	15	2	2
Fixed deposits	202	200	–	100	–	–
Trade and other receivables	66	65	5	21	30	30
Advance to subsidiary	1,729	1,729	–	–	811	811
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	5,800	5,900	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	254	254	–	–	119	119
	2,254	2,252	6,036	6,036	962	962
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	1	2	1,114	104	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	872	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	66	64	–	–	30	30
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	25	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	67	66	1,139	976	30	30
	2,187	2,186	4,897	5,060	932	932

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/18 Hj Meera Hussain Rowter		WA/20 Masjid Abdul Gafoor		WA/21 Shaik Allie Basobran	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	389	383	-	-
Finance income	17	17	3	2	25	25
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	33	-	-
	17	17	392	385	25	25
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(164)	(162)	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expense	-	-	(164)	(162)	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	17	17	228	223	25	25
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(17)	(17)	(151)	(179)	(25)	(25)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	-	-	77	44	-	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	3,022	1,201	-	-
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year</b>	-	-	3,099	1,245	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	521	521	14,686	13,486	809	809
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	(11)	(45)	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at end of the financial year</b>	521	521	17,774	14,686	809	809

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/18 Hj Meera Hussain Rowter		WA/20 Masjid Abdul Gafoor		WA/21 Shaik Allie Basobran	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital	–*	–*	1,123	1,123	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	–	–	150	139	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	521	521	17,774	14,686	809	809
	521	521	19,047	15,948	809	809
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	42	26	517	278	39	64
Fixed deposits	–	–	–	300	–	–
Trade and other receivables	17	17	37	36	25	25
Advance to subsidiary	454	454	52	52	672	672
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	18,800	15,700	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	66	66	8	8	98	98
	579	563	19,414	16,374	834	859
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	–	–	213	166	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	58	42	141	168	25	50
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	13	92	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	58	42	367	426	25	50
	521	521	19,047	15,948	809	809

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/22 Jamae Fund		WA/23 Jabbar Fund		WA/24 Rosinah Hadjee Tahir	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	1,268	986	-	-	-	-
Finance income	27	5	88	75	20	19
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	36	36	-	-
Miscellaneous income	5	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1,300</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(656)	(681)	(2)	(2)	(1)	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(656)</b>	<b>(681)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(508)	(247)	(86)	(73)	(19)	(19)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	17,600	11,905	4	(16)	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>17,736</b>	<b>11,968</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>123,246</b>	<b>111,340</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>628</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(129)	(62)	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>140,853</b>	<b>123,246</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>628</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/22 Jamae Fund		WA/23 Jabbar Fund		WA/24 Rosinah Hadjee Tahir	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	22,237	22,237	3	3	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	533	404	–	–	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	140,853	123,246	3,869	3,829	628	628
	163,623	145,887	3,872	3,832	628	628
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	1,574	1,250	194	303	20	20
Fixed deposits	1,826	1,710	1,209	1,100	–	–
Trade and other receivables	142	254	74	74	20	20
Advance to subsidiary	70	70	1,966	1,966	523	523
Other assets	2	2	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	53	47	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	161,500	143,900	3,480	3,476	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	10	10	288	288	77	77
	165,177	147,243	7,211	7,207	640	640
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	655	1,002	15	29	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	36	36	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	508	247	83	70	12	12
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	3,205	3,240	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	391	107	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,554	1,356	3,339	3,375	12	12
	163,623	145,887	3,872	3,832	628	628

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/26 Masjid Omar, Tarim		WA/28 MSE Angullia Fund		WA/29 AMS Angullia	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	41	39	769	759	-	-
Finance income	-	-	44	5	14	1
Dividends	-	-	382	395	41	37
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41	39	1,195	1,159	55	38
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(14)	(18)	(251)	(330)	-	(1)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(14)	(18)	(251)	(330)	-	(1)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	27	21	944	829	55	37
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(22)	(19)	(803)	(788)	(55)	(37)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	5	2	141	41	-	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	670	100	1,501	1,800	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	675	102	1,642	1,841	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	2,831	2,731	29,627	27,827	1,551	1,494
Transfer to sinking fund	(5)	(2)	(141)	(41)	-	-
Disposal of assets at FVOCI financial	-	-	-	-	-	57
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	3,501	2,831	31,128	29,627	1,551	1,551

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/26 Masjid Omar, Tarim		WA/28 MSE Angullia Fund		WA/29 AMS Angullia	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	–*	–*	20,485	20,485	478	478
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	10	5	269	128	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	(5,585)	(4,861)	150	266
Accumulated fund	3,501	2,831	31,128	29,627	1,551	1,551
	3,511	2,836	46,297	45,379	2,179	2,295
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	88	108	838	785	111	150
Fixed deposits	–	–	2,820	5,000	1,209	1,200
Trade and other receivables	–	–	1,057	665	131	94
Advance to subsidiary	3	3	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	2	2	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	5,427	6,151	869	985
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	3,470	2,800	47,560	45,760	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3,561	2,911	57,704	58,363	2,320	2,429
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	22	16	263	226	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	28	48	11,010	12,653	141	134
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	11	134	105	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	50	75	11,407	12,984	141	134
	3,511	2,836	46,297	45,379	2,179	2,295

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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)	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	89	88	71	70
Finance income	1	1	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	-	(-*)	(22)	(29)	(22)	(24)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expense	-	(-*)	(22)	(29)	(22)	(24)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(1)	(1)	(54)	(56)	(39)	(44)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	1,100	100	900	500
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	-	-	1,113	103	910	502
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>4,795</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>2,909</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	(13)	(3)	(10)	(2)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,995</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>3,409</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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)	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	38	38	3	3	–*	–*
Sinking fund	–	–	21	8	16	7
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	2	2	5,995	4,895	4,309	3,409
	40	40	6,019	4,906	4,325	3,416
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	2	2	127	122	102	108
Fixed deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	1	1	–	–	1	–
Advance to subsidiary	33	33	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	6,000	4,900	4,300	3,400
Investment in a subsidiary	5	5	–	–	–	–
	41	41	6,127	5,022	4,403	3,508
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	–	–	48	53	21	48
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	1	1	60	63	39	44
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	18	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	1	108	116	78	92
	40	40	6,019	4,906	4,325	3,416

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	666	639	105	105
Finance income	-	-	5	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	671	639	105	105
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(152)	(205)	(24)	(37)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(152)	(205)	(24)	(37)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	-	-	519	434	81	68
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	-	-	(492)	(362)	(65)	(61)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	-	-	27	72	16	7
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	4,677	1,500	500	200
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	-	-	4,704	1,572	516	207
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	-	-	25,057	23,507	4,325	4,125
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	(26)	(22)	(16)	(7)
Return of capital from closure of wakaf	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	-	-	29,735	25,057	4,825	4,325

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	-	-	-*	-*	1	1
Sinking fund	-	-	77	51	31	15
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund	-	-	29,735	25,057	4,825	4,325
	-	-	29,812	25,108	4,857	4,341
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	-	-	680	404	175	166
Fixed deposits	-	-	303	400	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	592	582	-	1
Advance to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	29,400	24,500	4,800	4,300
Investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	30,975	25,886	4,975	4,467
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	333	289	36	53
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	-	-	648	489	65	61
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	182	-	17	12
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,163	778	118	126
	-	-	29,812	25,108	4,857	4,341

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/40 Sh Omar Abdullah Bamadhaj Fund (Geylang)		WA/41 Meydin, Dawood and Eusoffe		WA/42 Sh Salleh Obeid Abdat	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	824	738	289	286
Finance income	184	184	16	1	17	1
Dividends	-	-	-	-	21	20
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	8	8	-	-
	184	184	848	747	327	307
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(3)	(3)	(223)	(283)	(83)	(97)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3)	(3)	(223)	(283)	(83)	(97)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	181	181	625	464	244	210
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(181)	(181)	(593)	(100)	(195)	(168)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	-	-	32	364	49	42
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	920	222	1,020	1,380
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	-	-	952	586	1,069	1,422
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	5,888	5,888	25,605	25,112	11,325	9,945
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	(31)	(93)	(49)	(42)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	5,888	5,888	26,526	25,605	12,345	11,325

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/40 Sh Omar Abdullah Bamadhaj Fund (Geylang)		WA/41 Meydin, Dawood and Eusoffe		WA/42 Sh Salleh Obeid Abdat	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	4	4	–*	–*	278	278
Sinking fund	–	–	297	266	172	123
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	(44)	28
Accumulated fund	5,888	5,888	26,526	25,605	12,345	11,325
	5,892	5,892	26,823	25,871	12,751	11,754
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	265	266	757	360	270	236
Fixed deposits	–	–	1,209	1,500	1,410	1,400
Trade and other receivables	185	184	201	21	60	40
Advance to subsidiary	4,916	4,916	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	1	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	373	445
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	26,300	25,400	11,750	10,730
Investment in a subsidiary	721	721	–	–	–	–
	6,087	6,087	28,468	27,281	13,863	12,851
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	14	14	377	472	83	76
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	181	181	1,173	794	1,004	973
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	95	144	25	48
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	195	195	1,645	1,410	1,112	1,097
	5,892	5,892	26,823	25,871	12,751	11,754

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	109	109	62	79	248	222
Finance income	6	-	1	-	4	1
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>115</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(24)	(38)	(45)	(52)	(152)	(156)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(24)</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(45)</b>	<b>(52)</b>	<b>(152)</b>	<b>(156)</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(73)	(65)	(15)	(22)	(95)	(60)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	700	200	1,150	400	3,300	2,830
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>718</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>2,837</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>14,344</b>	<b>11,513</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(18)	(7)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>5,043</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>8,213</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>17,644</b>	<b>14,344</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	–*	–*	–*	–*	103	103
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	39	21	32	27	11	6
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	5,043	4,343	8,213	7,064	17,644	14,344
	5,082	4,364	8,245	7,091	17,758	14,453
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	216	135	220	54	275	53
Fixed deposits	504	500	–	200	–	900
Trade and other receivables	5	10	4	1	116	107
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	109	–	–	–
Investment properties	5,000	4,300	8,200	7,050	19,200	15,900
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5,725	4,945	8,533	7,305	19,591	16,960
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	28	68	148	47	1,446	2,160
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	586	513	133	157	368	285
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	29	–	7	10	19	62
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	643	581	288	214	1,833	2,507
	5,082	4,364	8,245	7,091	17,758	14,453

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/46 Sh Abdullah b Said Mukarim Fund		WA/47 Sh Shaika Esa Alhadad		WA/48 Madrasah Tarim Institution f.k.a. Rubaat School Tarim	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	18	-	-	247	222
Finance income	37	20	1	1	25	1
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	37	38	1	1	272	223
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(13)	(52)	-	-	(60)	(91)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(13)	(52)	-	-	(60)	(91)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	24	(14)	1	1	212	132
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(23)	-	(1)	(1)	(170)	(106)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	1	(14)	-	-	42	26
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	400	100	-	-	1,800	301
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	401	86	-	-	1,842	327
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	5,269	5,183	1	1	11,303	11,002
Transfer to sinking fund (1)	(1)	-	-	-	(43)	(26)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	5,669	5,269	1	1	13,102	11,303

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/46 Sh Abdullah b Said Mukarim Fund		WA/47 Sh Shaika Esa Alhadad		WA/48 Madrasah Tarim Institution f.k.a. Rubaat School Tarim	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	12	12	21	21	148	148
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinking fund	11	10	-	-	118	75
Fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund	5,669	5,269	1	1	13,102	11,303
	5,692	5,291	22	22	13,368	11,526
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	54	155	1	1	332	235
Fixed deposits	1,511	1,400	-	-	2,115	2,000
Trade and other receivables	21	19	1	1	1	3
Advance to subsidiary	516	516	19	19	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	54	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	3,700	3,300	-	-	12,300	10,500
Investment in a subsidiary	76	76	3	3	-	-
	5,932	5,466	24	24	14,748	12,738
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	90	47	1	-	110	77
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	150	128	1	2	1,252	1,082
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	18	53
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	240	175	2	2	1,380	1,212
	5,692	5,291	22	22	13,368	11,526

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/49 Syed Abdullah Alhaded Fund		WA/50 Rubaat Seiyun		WA/51 Sh Shaika Aljunied Fund	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	-	-	120	93
Finance income	1	1	3	3	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	(26)	(38)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	(26)	(38)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>55</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(89)	(53)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	-	-	2,200	1,200
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	-	-	-	-	2,205	1,202
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,587</b>	<b>9,388</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	-	-	(5)	(3)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12,787</b>	<b>10,587</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/49 Syed Abdullah Alhaded Fund		WA/50 Rubaat Seiyun		WA/51 Sh Shaika Aljunied Fund	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	50	50	94	94	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	–	–	–	–	13	8
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	(1)	(1)	1	1	12,787	10,587
	49	49	95	95	12,800	10,595
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	30	30	38	36	217	170
Fixed deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	1	1	3	3	3	1
Advance to subsidiary	17	17	78	78	–	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	12,800	10,600
Investment in a subsidiary	3	3	12	12	–	–
	51	51	131	129	13,020	10,771
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	1	–	–	–	59	60
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	1	2	36	34	152	93
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	9	23
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2	2	36	34	220	176
	49	49	95	95	12,800	10,595

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/54 Valibhoj Charitable Trust		WA/56 Fatimah Bee S. Ibrahim Fund		WA/57 Kallang Malay Burial Fund		WA/61 Ekramunissabibi	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>								
Rental income	282	283	-	-	155	162	-	-
Finance income	86	2	1	1	4	1	5	5
Dividends	787	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1,155</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>								
General and administrative expenses	(107)	(108)	-	-	(61)	(61)	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(107)</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Finance expense			-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(811)	-	(1)	(1)	(93)	(98)	(5)	(5)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	1,800	1,000	-	-	400	(2)	-	-
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>37,959</b>	<b>36,288</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(210)	(88)	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at end of the financial year</b>	<b>39,786</b>	<b>37,959</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/54 Valibhoy Charitable Trust		WA/56 Fatimah Bee S. Ibrahim Fund		WA/57 Kallang Malay Burial Fund		WA/61 Ekramunissabibi	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	–*	–*	39	39	7	7	170	170
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	367	158	–	–	19	14	–	–
Fair value reserve	6,349	5,113	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	39,786	37,959	2	2	5,386	4,986	21	21
	46,502	43,230	41	41	5,412	5,007	191	191
<b>Represented by:</b>								
<b>Current assets</b>								
Cash at bank and on hand	712	9,910	7	5	388	266	36	30
Fixed deposits	9,400	–	–	–	201	300	–	–
Trade and other receivables	865	11	1	1	8	2	5	5
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	35	35	26	26	145	145
Other assets	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>								
Financial assets at FVOCI	18,516	17,280	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	17,900	16,100	–	–	5,300	4,900	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	5	5	4	4	21	21
	47,396	43,304	48	46	5,927	5,498	207	201
Less:								
<b>Current liabilities</b>								
Trade and other payables	47	74	–	–	58	90	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	811	–	7	5	414	381	16	10
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>								
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	36	–	–	–	43	20	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	894	74	7	5	515	491	16	10
	46,502	43,230	41	41	5,412	5,007	191	191

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/62 Estate of Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/63 Shaikh Mohamed La'jam		WA/64 Hadji Khadijah Hadji Abd	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	-	-	-	46
Finance income	41	41	34	34	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41	41	34	34	-	46
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	-	(1)	-	-	(23)	(22)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	(1)	-	-	(23)	(22)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	41	40	34	34	(23)	24
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(41)	(41)	(34)	(34)	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	-	(1)	-	-	(23)	24
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	-	-	1,000	200
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	-	(1)	-	-	977	224
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	81	82	1,053	1,053	5,256	5,032
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	81	82	1,053	1,053	6,233	5,256

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/62 Estate of Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/63 Shaikh Mohamed La'jam		WA/64 Hadji Khadijah Hadji Abd	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	1,267	1,267	—*	—*	—*	—*
Building fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sinking fund	—	—	—	—	12	12
Fair value reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated fund	81	81	1,053	1,053	6,233	5,256
	1,348	1,348	1,053	1,053	6,245	5,268
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	81	82	2	2	51	44
Fixed deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and other receivables	42	41	36	35	13	45
Advance to subsidiary	1,105	1,105	916	916	—	—
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and other receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	—	—	—	—	70	14
Investment properties	—	—	—	—	6,300	5,200
Investment in a subsidiary	162	162	134	134	—	—
	1,390	1,390	1,088	1,087	6,434	5,303
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	1	1	1	—	189	35
Deferred income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current tax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	41	41	34	34	—	—
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred tax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
	42	42	35	34	189	35
	1,348	1,348	1,053	1,053	6,245	5,268

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/65 Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/66 Aisa Bte Hj Vali Mohd		WA/68 Shaik Salim Bin Talib	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	26	32	62	57	-	-
Finance income	-	-	-	-	28	28
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	32	62	57	28	28
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(22)	(11)	(14)	(27)	(1)	(3)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(22)	(11)	(14)	(27)	(1)	(3)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	4	21	48	30	27	25
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(3)	(18)	(46)	(24)	(27)	(25)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	1	3	2	6	-	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	500	100	600	-	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	501	103	602	6	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	2,650	2,551	3,723	3,723	852	852
Transfer to sinking fund	(1)	(4)	(2)	(6)	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	3,150	2,650	4,323	3,723	852	852

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/65 Shaikh Taha Mattar		WA/66 Aisa Bte Hj Vali Mohd		WA/68 Shaik Salim Bin Talib	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Building fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sinking fund	7	6	21	18	—	—
Fair value reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated fund	3,150	2,650	4,323	3,723	852	852
	3,157	2,656	4,344	3,741	852	852
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	95	92	109	77	18	44
Fixed deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and other receivables	1	—	9	18	28	28
Advance to subsidiary	—	—	—	—	741	741
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and other receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	—	—	16	—	—	—
Investment properties	3,100	2,600	4,300	3,700	—	—
Investment in a subsidiary	—	—	—	—	109	109
	3,196	2,692	4,434	3,795	896	922
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	21	18	44	14	—	—
Deferred income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current tax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	3	18	46	24	44	70
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred tax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security deposits	15	—	—	16	—	—
Advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
	39	36	90	54	44	70
	3,157	2,656	4,344	3,741	852	852

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/72		WA/78		WA/82	
	Al- Huda Fund		Syed Ahmad B Omar Alwee Baagil		Haji Adnan B Haji Mohd Salleh	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	164	153	-	-	-	-
Finance income	-	-	23	17	120	119
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	103	103	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	430	-	-
	267	256	23	447	120	119
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(81)	(87)	-	-	(2)	(2)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(81)	(87)	-	-	(2)	(2)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	186	169	23	447	118	117
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(75)	(46)	(23)	(17)	(118)	(117)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	111	123	-	430	-	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	647	67	-	-	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	758	190	-	430	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	9,226	9,042	951	521	2,107	2,107
Transfer to sinking fund	(8)	(6)	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	9,976	9,226	951	951	2,107	2,107

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/72		WA/78		WA/82	
	Al- Huda Fund		Syed Ahmad B Omar Alwee Baagil		Haji Adnan B Haji Mohd Salleh	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital	3	3	–*	–*	1,692	1,692
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	34	25	–	–	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	9,976	9,226	951	951	2,107	2,107
	10,013	9,254	951	951	3,799	3,799
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	192	65	73	54	157	125
Fixed deposits	–	100	504	500	101	100
Trade and other receivables	83	84	17	17	119	119
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	454	454	3,160	3,160
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	20,429	19,782	–	–	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	66	66	463	463
	20,704	20,031	1,114	1,091	4,000	3,967
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	1,272	1,272	31	30	7	13
Deferred income	103	103	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	13	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	75	46	132	110	194	155
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	9,226	9,329	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	15	14	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10,691	10,777	163	140	201	168
	10,013	9,254	951	951	3,799	3,799

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/83		WA/88		WA/92	
	Syed Abdullah B. Salim		Sh Fatimah Omar Aljunied		Kavina Hj Meydinsah Fund	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income	11	11	31	16	1	1
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	11	31	16	1	1
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	11	11	31	16	1	1
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(11)	(11)	(31)	(16)	(1)	(1)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	392	392	1,733	1,733	-*	-*
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at end of the financial year</b>	392	392	1,733	1,733	-*	-*

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/83 Syed Abdullah B. Salim		WA/88 Sh Fatimah Omar Aljunied		WA/92 Kavina Hj Meydinsah Fund	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'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
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	53	86	123	106	4	4
Fixed deposits	–	–	1,309	1,300	–	–
Trade and other receivables	11	11	15	15	1	1
Advance to subsidiary	297	297	419	419	21	21
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	43	43	61	61	3	3
	404	437	1,927	1,901	29	29
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	–	–	9	14	1	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	12	45	185	154	1	2
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	12	45	194	168	2	2
	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 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/93 Sh Yahya S Tahar Fund		WA/98 Hjh Puteh bte Abdullah		WA/106 Hadjee Sallehah Shukor	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	-	-	78	66
Finance income	1	1	30	21	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	(17)	(29)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	(17)	(29)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>37</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(1)	(1)	(30)	(21)	(58)	(30)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	-	-	-	350	250
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	-	-	-	-	353	257
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,814</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	-	-	(3)	(7)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>(61)</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>3,064</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/93		WA/98		WA/106 Hadjee Sallehah Shukor	
	Sh Yahya S Tahar Fund		Hjh Puteh bte Abdullah			
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	93	93	27	27	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	–	–	–	–	26	23
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	(61)	(61)	1,487	1,487	3,414	3,064
	32	32	1,514	1,514	3,440	3,087
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	4	4	129	119	149	113
Fixed deposits	–	–	806	800	–	–
Trade and other receivables	1	1	21	21	–	–
Advance to subsidiary	25	25	558	558	–	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	1	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	3,400	3,050
Investment in a subsidiary	4	4	82	82	–	–
	34	34	1,596	1,580	3,550	3,163
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	1	1	6	5	19	39
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	1	1	76	61	71	37
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	20	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2	2	82	66	110	76
	32	32	1,514	1,514	3,440	3,087

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/107 Hadji Abdullah B Mousa		WA/109 Sheriffa Mahani Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/111 Hadjee Omar b Allie	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	-	-	23	49	-	-
Finance income	-	-	35	34	8	7
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	58	83	8	7
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(11)	(13)	(28)	(15)	(1)	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(11)	(13)	(28)	(15)	(1)	-
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	-	-	(24)	(55)	(7)	(7)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	368	250	400	300	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	357	237	406	313	-	-
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	(6)	(14)	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	3,615	3,258	6,259	5,859	10	10

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/107 Hadji Abdullah B Mousa		WA/109 Sheriffa Mahani Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/111 Hadjee Omar b Allie	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	–*	–*	–*	–*	247	247
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	15	15	39	34	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	3,615	3,258	6,259	5,859	10	10
	3,630	3,273	6,298	5,893	257	257
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	62	84	186	151	34	33
Fixed deposits	–	–	–	100	–	–
Trade and other receivables	7	1	35	34	8	8
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	911	911	201	201
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	39	55	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	3,700	3,250	5,200	4,800	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	134	134	29	29
	3,808	3,390	6,466	6,130	272	271
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	132	71	14	30	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	46	46	154	207	15	14
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	178	117	168	237	15	14
	3,630	3,273	6,298	5,893	257	257

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/113		WA/114		WA/115	
	Masjid Khalid		Wakaf Ilmu		Haji Mohamed Amin Bin Fazal Ellahi aka Aminia Trust	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	34	34	183	180	157	157
Finance income	-	-	102	59	525	27
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(20)	(23)	(73)	(78)	(39)	(49)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>(73)</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(49)</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>135</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(13)	(10)	(181)	(155)	(434)	(122)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>13</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	1,000	350	536	60	1,200	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>1,001</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>19,793</b>	<b>19,793</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(1)	(1)	(21)	(6)	(129)	(13)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>5,413</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>19,793</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/113		WA/114		WA/115 Haji Mohamed Amin Bin Fazal Ellahi aka Aminia Trust	
	Masjid Khalid		Wakaf Ilmu			
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	2,780	2,780	23,442	20,551	25,553	25,553
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinking fund	4	3	42	21	197	68
Fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund	5,413	4,413	1,574	1,028	21,073	19,793
	8,197	7,196	25,058	21,600	46,823	45,414
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	326	222	5,805	1,552	415	178
Fixed deposits	-	100	6,289	8,230	37,885	37,740
Trade and other receivables	-	-	4,701	3,825	343	79
Advance to subsidiary	-	-	78	78	-	-
Other assets	-	-	5	3	-	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	29	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	7,900	6,900	9,426	8,890	8,900	7,700
Investment in a subsidiary	-	-	12	12	-	-
	8,255	7,222	26,316	22,590	47,543	45,697
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	45	7	1,047	808	23	61
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	13	10	181	155	656	222
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	9	30	27	41	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	58	26	1,258	990	720	283
	8,197	7,196	25,058	21,600	46,823	45,414

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/5 Estate of Syed Mohamed Bin Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/9 YAL Saif Charity Trust		WA/19 Masjid Sultan	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	2,540	2,530	241	232	128	142
Finance income	1	1	128	71	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	175	175	-	-
Miscellaneous income	20	15	-	-	10	12
	<b>2,561</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(988)	(1,068)	(127)	(98)	(48)	(39)
Depreciation	(49)	(26)	(6)	(6)	(4)	(5)
	<b>(1,037)</b>	<b>(1,094)</b>	<b>(133)</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>(52)</b>	<b>(44)</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>110</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(1,372)	(1,309)	(134)	(139)	(77)	(99)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	18,700	10,700	2,055	1,024	1,700	1,000
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>18,852</b>	<b>10,843</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,011</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>139,144</b>	<b>128,318</b>	<b>31,367</b>	<b>30,108</b>	<b>13,592</b>	<b>12,592</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(7)	(17)	-	-	(9)	(11)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>157,989</b>	<b>139,144</b>	<b>33,699</b>	<b>31,367</b>	<b>15,292</b>	<b>13,592</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/5 Estate of Syed Mohamed Bin Ahmad Alsagoff		WA/9 YAL Saif Charity Trust		WA/19 Masjid Sultan	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	12,675	12,675	524	524	–*	–*
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	152	145	7	7	44	35
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	157,989	139,144	33,699	31,367	15,292	13,592
	170,816	151,964	34,230	31,898	15,336	13,627
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	2,813	2,480	1,100	3,048	87	118
Fixed deposits	360	360	8,446	8,400	–	–
Trade and other receivables	394	282	50	35	24	46
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	7,000	5,000	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	197	33	19	25	37	5
Investment properties	172,191	153,491	31,516	29,461	15,300	13,600
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
	175,955	156,646	48,131	45,969	15,448	13,769
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	433	502	19	15	2	4
Deferred income	–	–	175	175	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	4,239	3,885	–	–	77	99
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	13,670	13,845	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	467	295	37	36	33	39
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5,139	4,682	13,901	14,071	112	142
	170,816	151,964	34,230	31,898	15,336	13,627

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	201	196	140	146	-	-
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>201</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(77)	(72)	(42)	(18)	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(77)</b>	<b>(72)</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Finance expense	(8)	(9)	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(99)	(89)	(84)	(130)	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	2,800	1,100	600	600	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>2,817</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>13,230</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>7,615</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(10)	(9)	(10)	(13)	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>17,154</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>8,804</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. 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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	–*	–*	–*	–*	21	21
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	37	26	34	24	–	–
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	17,154	14,347	8,804	8,200	62	62
	17,191	14,373	8,838	8,224	83	83
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	81	75	322	276	–	–
Fixed deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	8	11	–	–	83	83
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	2	2	–	–
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	17,300	14,500	8,600	8,000	–	–
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
	17,389	14,586	8,924	8,278	83	83
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	198	59	86	54	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	154	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	198	213	86	54	–	–
	17,191	14,373	8,838	8,224	83	83

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/34 Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Binti Alsagoff		WA/55 Rubat Geydoun		WA/60 Trust of Aljunied Kampong Glam Burial Ground	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	333	326	138	132	53	39
Finance income	-	-	-	-	3	4
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	17	-	-	-	-
	<b>333</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(205)	(144)	(53)	(46)	(28)	(36)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(205)</b>	<b>(144)</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(36)</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(122)	(189)	-	-	(15)	(50)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>(43)</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	935	300	1,100	200	290	(70)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>941</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>(113)</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>21,416</b>	<b>21,116</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>3,775</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	(6)	(10)	(8)	(9)	(3)	-
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>22,351</b>	<b>21,416</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>3,662</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/34		WA/55		WA/60	
	Sheriffa Zain Alsharoff Binti Alsagoff		Rubat Geydoun		Trust of Aljunied Kampong Glam Burial Ground	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital	10	11	-	-	-	-
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinking fund	24	18	35	28	7	4
Fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund	22,351	21,416	6,833	5,656	3,962	3,662
	22,385	21,445	6,868	5,684	3,969	3,666
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	3,472	3,260	-	-	142	130
Fixed deposits	-	-	-	-	1,199	1,200
Trade and other receivables	18	104	391	302	6	3
Advance to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	5	5	-	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	19,440	18,505	6,500	5,400	2,640	2,350
Investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22,930	21,869	6,896	5,707	3,987	3,683
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	67	58	28	23	18	17
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	431	333	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	47	33	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	545	424	28	23	18	17
	22,385	21,445	6,868	5,684	3,969	3,666

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/69 Osman Bin Hadjee Mohamad Salleh		WA/71 Shiah Dawoodi Bohra Trust		WA/73 Syed Alwi Bin Ibrahim	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	42	36	199	173	434	471
Finance income-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	500	500	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	3	-	-	-	42
	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>514</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(39)	(21)	(97)	(89)	(143)	(189)
Depreciation	(7)	(7)	(4)	(4)	(103)	(103)
	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>(292)</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>222</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	-	-	(6)	(10)	(150)	(200)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	-	300	1,900	3,550	2,720	350
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>(4)</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>4,678</b>	<b>42,102</b>	<b>37,982</b>	<b>24,242</b>	<b>23,894</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	-	-	-	-	(12)	(24)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>4,985</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>44,594</b>	<b>42,102</b>	<b>26,989</b>	<b>24,242</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/69 Osman Bin Hadjee Mohamad Salleh		WA/71 Shiah Dawodi Bohra Trust		WA/73 Syed Alwi Bin Ibrahim	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	-	-	2,482	2,482	-	-
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinking fund	-	-	-	-	117	105
Fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund	4,985	4,989	44,594	42,102	26,989	24,242
	4,985	4,989	47,076	44,584	27,106	24,347
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	173	162	1,464	1,345	2,060	2,004
Fixed deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	9	15	1	1	-	-
Advance to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	1	19	-	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	8	15	1	4	-	103
Investment properties	4,800	4,800	48,150	46,250	25,120	22,400
Investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,990	4,992	49,617	47,619	27,180	24,507
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	5	3	41	35	74	160
Deferred income	-	-	500	500	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	2,000	2,500	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	3	2,541	3,035	74	160
	4,985	4,989	47,076	44,584	27,106	24,347

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/85 Settlement of Sh Alwiyah Binte Alwi Alkaff Deceased		WA/89 Settlement of Syed Hassan Bin Ahmad Alattas Deceased		WA/95 Settlement of Syed Shaikh Bin Abdul Rahman Alkaff	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	38	37	54	47	43	48
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	3	-	4	-
	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(9)	(12)	(20)	(20)	(16)	(16)
Depreciation	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-
	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(16)</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(29)	(20)	(35)	(35)	(65)	(78)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>(46)</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	500	200	1,100	200	1,200	100
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>500</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>5,384</b>
Transfer to sinking fund	-	(5)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>7,616</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>5,435</b>

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/85 Settlement of Sh Alwiyah Binte Alwi Alkaff Deceased		WA/89 Settlement of Syed Hassan Bin Ahmad Alattas Deceased		WA/95 Settlement of Syed Shaikh Bin Abdul Rahman Alkaff	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	32	32	10	10	20	20
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinking fund	10	10	22	19	21	18
Fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund	2,664	2,164	7,616	6,522	6,598	5,435
	2,706	2,206	7,648	6,551	6,639	5,473
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	35	27	455	452	44	69
Fixed deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	2	7
Advance to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	5	10	-	-
Investment properties	2,700	2,200	7,200	6,100	6,600	5,400
Investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,735	2,227	7,660	6,562	6,646	5,478
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	8	1	12	11	7	5
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	21	20	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29	21	12	11	7	5
	2,706	2,206	7,648	6,551	6,639	5,473

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	50	48	85	69	36	36
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	10	1	-	-	-
	50	58	86	69	36	36
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(23)	(22)	(29)	(29)	(13)	(12)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
	(23)	(22)	(29)	(29)	(14)	(12)
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	27	36	57	40	22	24
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(30)	(20)	(46)	(32)	(27)	(30)
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	(3)	16	11	8	(5)	(6)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	2,400	1,300	1,100	1,400	400	100
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	2,397	1,316	1,111	1,408	395	94
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	12,485	11,156	10,226	8,818	2,129	2,037
Transfer to sinking fund	(3)	13	(19)	-	(2)	(2)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	14,879	12,485	11,318	10,226	2,522	2,129

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	3	3	64	64	4	4
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinking fund	6	3	19	-	14	11
Fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated fund	14,879	12,485	11,318	10,226	2,522	2,129
	14,888	12,491	11,401	10,290	2,540	2,144
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	74	67	114	69	47	51
Fixed deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	17	42	-	-	-	-
Advance to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1
Investment properties	14,900	12,500	11,400	10,300	2,500	2,100
Investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14,991	12,609	11,514	10,369	2,547	2,152
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	103	118	22	22	7	8
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	-	-	91	57	-	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	103	118	113	79	7	8
	14,888	12,491	11,401	10,290	2,540	2,144

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/108 Shaikh Hussain Bin Thaha Mattar		WA/110 Syed Omar Bin Mohamed Alsagoff		WA/112 Sheik Ahmed Omar Bayakub	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Income:</b>						
Rental income	57	50	48	48	54	46
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rent)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	2	12	-	-	-	2
	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
General and administrative expenses	(30)	(16)	(49)	(45)	(20)	(25)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(30)</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(45)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(25)</b>
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	-	-	-	(2)	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>
Gain/(loss) on fair value of investment properties, net	<b>600</b>	-	<b>1,000</b>	1,600	<b>800</b>	50
Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<b>629</b>	46	<b>999</b>	1,601	<b>834</b>	73
<b>Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>3,121</b>	3,077	<b>9,211</b>	7,612	<b>3,841</b>	3,770
Transfer to sinking fund	(1)	(2)	1	(2)	(3)	(2)
Accumulated fund at end of the financial year	<b>3,749</b>	3,121	<b>10,211</b>	9,211	<b>4,672</b>	3,841

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	WA/108 Shaikh Hussain Bin Thaha Mattar		WA/110 Syed Omar Bin Mohamed Alsagoff		WA/112 Sheik Ahmed Omar Bayakub	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Capital	–*	–*	–*	–*	–	–
Building fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sinking fund	4	2	1	3	10	8
Fair value reserve	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated fund	3,749	3,121	10,211	9,211	4,672	3,841
	3,753	3,123	10,212	9,214	4,682	3,849
<b>Represented by:</b>						
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash at bank and on hand	–	–	46	84	–	–
Fixed deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	67	32	–	3	92	54
Advance to subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	3	3
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	3,700	3,100	10,300	9,300	4,600	3,800
Investment in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3,767	3,132	10,346	9,387	4,695	3,857
Less:						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	14	9	14	14	13	8
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision for distributions due to beneficiaries	–	–	120	159	–	–
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Other payables	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
	14	9	134	173	13	8
	3,753	3,123	10,212	9,214	4,682	3,849

\* Denotes amounts less than \$1,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	Board	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Income:</b>		
Rental income	12,480	12,044
Finance income	2,183	1,283
Dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI	1,231	1,012
Amortisation of deferred income (contingent rental)	913	913
Carpark income	60	45
Miscellaneous income	45	567
	<b>16,912</b>	<b>15,864</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
General and administrative expenses	(5,276)	(5,616)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(325)	(302)
	<b>(5,601)</b>	<b>(5,918)</b>
Finance expense	(11)	(13)
<b>Surplus before distribution to beneficiaries and fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>9,933</b>
Provision for distribution to beneficiaries	(8,939)	(6,552)
<b>Surplus before fair value changes on investment properties</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>3,381</b>
Gain on fair value of investment properties, net	98,778	56,462
<b>Net surplus for the financial year</b>	<b>101,139</b>	<b>59,843</b>
Accumulated fund at beginning of the financial year	873,835	814,563
Transfer to sinking fund reserve	(1,045)	(628)
Disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	-	57
<b>Accumulated fund at end of the financial year</b>	<b>973,929</b>	<b>873,835</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 25. Wakaf funds (cont'd)

	Board	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Capital	139,036	136,146
Fair value reserve	870	546
Sinking fund	3,284	2,239
Accumulated fund	973,929	873,835
	<b>1,117,119</b>	<b>1,012,766</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash at bank and on hand*	36,970	38,762
Fixed deposits	81,070	77,890
Trade and other receivables	10,712	8,767
Advance to subsidiary	29,529	29,529
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	7,000	5,000
Financial assets at FVOCI	25,185	24,861
Property, plant and equipment	4,262	5,617
Investment properties	1,003,083	901,585
Investment in a subsidiary	4,330	4,330
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,202,141</b>	<b>1,096,341</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables*	15,066	14,110
Deferred income	913	913
Advances	-	1,044
Provision for distributions to beneficiaries	27,079	25,408
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Deferred income	40,101	40,806
Security deposits	1,863	1,294
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>85,022</b>	<b>83,575</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>1,117,119</b>	<b>1,012,766</b>

\* Included in cash at bank and on hand and trade and other payables are amounts collected on behalf of related parties of \$5,837,000 (2021: \$4,222,000).



**Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura**  
(Islamic Religious Council of Singapore)