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THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE
(Registration No. 197402045E)

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE
(Incorporated in Singapore)

ANNUAL REPORT

C O N T E N T S

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

COUNCIL MEMBERS' STATEMENT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

The Council Members present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of The Institute of Banking and Finance (the "Institute") for the financial year ended December 31, 2019.

In the opinion of the Council Members,

(a) the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 35 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at December 31, 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in members' fund and cash flows of the Institute for the financial year then ended; and

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

Council Members

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

Ravi Menon, Chairman
Samuel Tsien, Vice Chairman
Jacqueline Loh
Wee Ee Cheong
Piyush Gupta
Guan Yeow Kwang
Loh Boon Chye
Amol Gupte
Julia Ng
Chong Yiun Lin
Patrick Tay
Tony Cripps
John Lee
Khor Hock Seng (Appointed on April 1, 2019)
Susan Soh (Appointed on April 1, 2019)
Cher Ah Kow (Appointed on September 20, 2019)
Patrick Teow (Appointed on September 20, 2019)
Andrew Yeo (Appointed on September 20, 2019)
Patrick Lee (Appointed on April 1, 2020)

Council Members Contractual Benefits

No Council Member has received or become entitled to receive benefits by reason of a contract made by the Institute with the Council Member or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

COUNCIL MEMBERS' STATEMENT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Share Capital and Options

The Institute does not have any share capital or share options.

Independent auditor

A resolution for the reappointment of the Institute's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Council Members

Ravi

Ravi Menon
Chairman

Samuel Tsien
Vice Chairman

April 28, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Institute of Banking and Finance (the "Institute"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in members' funds and statement of cash flows 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 35.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the "Charities Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at December 31, 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in members' fund and cash flows of the Institute for the financial 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 Institute in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Institute for the year ended December 31, 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated May 7, 2019.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Council Members' Statement and 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 and will 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 on the other information, 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 Council Members 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, the Charities Act and FRSs, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Council Members' responsibilities include overseeing the Institute'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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- 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 Institute's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 Institute'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 Institute to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council Members 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

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

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

April 28, 2020

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended December 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		$	$
Income			
Fees from courses and examinations		3,126,255	3,071,892
Sale of publications		156	68,985
Members' subscriptions		456,399	447,000
Gain / (Loss) on investments		1,773,230	(1,057,306)
Grants	13	4,734,225	5,605,591
Subscription fees from Learn@IBF		305,000	317,800
Other income		678	85
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		-	(290)
Total income		10,395,943	8,453,757
Expenditure			
Expenses for courses and examinations		516,991	682,874
Salaries and staff expenses	4	6,707,020	5,836,438
Office rental		100,368	825,490
Depreciation expense	11, 15	1,389,781	312,277
Professional fees – Consultancy		-	622,000
Professional fees – Others		729,289	294,353
Electricity, telephone and postages		22,848	20,171
Data processing		38,645	44,039
Repairs and maintenance		168,705	91,556
IBF Project expenses	5	488,640	798,697
Printing, stationery and periodicals		7,918	9,228
Rental of copiers		1,866	3,449
Other administrative expenses		54,649	5,185
Lease liability interest		69,465	-
Total expenditure		10,296,185	9,545,757
Total comprehensive income for the year		99,758	(1,092,000)

There is no other comprehensive income for the financial year ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

See accompanying notes to financial statements

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	7	18,093,403	6,795,474
Accounts receivables		713,752	573,747
Other receivables and prepayments	10	325,937	4,592,229
Investments	8	27,075,144	23,249,034
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	213,237
Total current assets		46,208,236	35,423,721
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	11	869,756	1,307,737
Right-of-use asset	15	2,076,180	-
Total non-current assets		2,945,936	1,307,737
Total assets		49,154,172	36,731,458
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	12	3,438,677	4,197,052
Advance fees for courses and examinations		462,866	796,581
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	4,068
FSDF advance operative grant	13	7,923,614	-
Grant claim disbursement account	13	5,963,326	2,533,882
Lease liability	15	917,700	-
Total current liabilities		18,706,183	7,531,583
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	12	-	82,620
Members' funding contributions	14	1,021,247	976,747
Lease liability	15	1,186,476	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,207,723	1,059,367
Total liabilities		20,913,906	8,590,950
NET ASSETS		28,240,266	28,140,508
EQUITY			
Members' funds		28,140,508	29,232,508
Accumulated gains / (losses)		99,758	(1,092,000)
Total equity		28,240,266	28,140,508

See accompanying notes to financial statements

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' FUNDS
For the financial year ended December 31, 2019

	$
2019	
Beginning of financial year	**28,140,508**
Total comprehensive income	99,758
End of financial year	**28,240,266**
2018	
Beginning of financial year	**29,232,508**
Total comprehensive income	(1,092,000)
End of financial year	**28,140,508**

See accompanying notes to financial statements

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND FINANCE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the financial year ended December 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		$	$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) after tax		99,758	(1,092,000)
Adjustments for:			
(Gain) / Loss on investments		(1,773,230)	1,057,306
Depreciation		1,389,781	312,277
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		-	290
Interest expense on lease liabilities		69,465	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		(214,226)	277,873
Changes in working capital:			
Cash and cash balances - restricted		(3,777,494)	(2,573,883)
Accounts receivables		(140,005)	(496,311)
Other receivables and prepayments		4,266,292	(1,785,163)
Payables		(880,570)	1,678,441
Advance fees for courses and examinations		(333,715)	373,016
FSDF advance operative grant		7,923,614	-
Grant claim disbursement account		3,429,444	1,576,630
Derivative financial instruments		209,169	(209,169)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		10,482,509	(1,158,566)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(69,465)	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		10,413,044	(1,158,566)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		24,793,236	-
Purchase of investments		(26,846,116)	(24,306,340)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(6,530)	(1,228,227)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,059,410)	(25,534,567)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Members funding contribution / (refund) to members	14	44,500	54,000
Payment for lease liability	15	(877,699)	-
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities		(833,199)	54,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,520,435	(26,639,133)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	7	4,221,591	30,860,724
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	11,742,026	4,221,591

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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

1. GENERAL

The Institute of Banking and Finance (the "Institute") is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in Singapore.

The registered office of the Institute is located at 10 Shenton Way #13-07/08, MAS Building, Singapore 079117.

The Institute was established in 1974 as a not-for-profit industry association to foster and develop the professional competencies of the financial industry. The Institute represents the interests of close to 200 member financial institutions including banks, insurance companies, securities brokerages and asset management firms. In partnership with the financial industry, government agencies, trade unions and the training providers, the Institute is committed to equip practitioners with capabilities to support the growth of Singapore's financial industry.

The principal activity of the Institute is to act as the national accreditation and certification agency for financial industry competency in Singapore under the IBF Standards, which were developed in partnership with the industry. The IBF Standards set out the functional skills required for 12 industry segments and more than 50 jobs in the financial industry, guiding IBF accreditation of structured skills training programmes. Individuals who complete the IBF-accredited skills training programmes and meet the relevant criteria may apply for IBF Certification.

As part of IBF's expanded mandate to take on a more integrated approach to skills development, career planning, and job matching for the financial industry, the Institute also partners financial institutions to re-skill employees for expanded roles and develop capabilities in growth areas and acts as the programme manager for the administration of professional conversion programmes for the financial industry under Workforce Singapore's Adapt and Grow initiative.

The Institute also provides personalised career advisory and job matching services to Singapore Citizens and Singapore Permanent Residents exploring a new role in, or career switch into the financial industry, under IBF Careers Connect.

The financial statements of the Institute for the year ended December 31, 2019 were authorised for issue by the Council Members on April 28, 2020.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements have been 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 Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the "Charities Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs").

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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 Institute 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 share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of FRS 102 *Share-based Payments*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of FRS 17 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in 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.

2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

On January 1, 2019, the Institute adopted the new or revised FRSs and Interpretations to FRSs ("INT FRS") that are effective from that date and are relevant to the Institute's operations. The adoption of these new or revised FRSs and INT FRSs did not have a material impact on the Institute's financial statements, except as disclosed below:

<u>FRS 116 *Leases*</u>

FRS 116 introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduces significant changes to the lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance lease and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, with exemption for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged. The impact of the adoption of FRS 116 on the Institute's financial statements is described below.

The date of initial application of FRS 116 for the Institute is January 1, 2019.

The Institute has applied FRS 116 using the cumulative catch-up approach which:

- requires the Institute to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying FRS 116 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application; and
- does not permit restatement of comparatives, which continue to be presented under IAS 17 and INT FRS 104.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Impact of the new definition of a lease

The Institute has made use of the practical expedient available on transition to FRS 116 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or changed before January 1, 2019.

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. FRS 116 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is in contrast to the focus on 'risks and rewards' in FRS 107 and INT FRS 104.

The Institute applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in FRS 116 to all lease contracts entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2019. In preparation for the first-time application of FRS 116, the Institute had carried out an implementation project. The project has shown that the new definition in FRS 116 does not change significantly the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Institute.

Impact on lessee accounting

Former operating leases

FRS 116 changes how the Institute accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under FRS 17, which were off-balance-sheet.

Applying FRS 116, for all leases, the Institute:

a) Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statements of financial position, initially measured at the present value of remaining lease payments, with the right-of-use asset adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments in accordance with FRS 116.C8(b)(ii);

b) Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of comprehensive income; and

c) Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the statement of cash flows.

Lease incentives (e.g. free rent period) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under FRS 17 they resulted in the recognition of a lease incentive liability, amortised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Under FRS 116, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. This replaces the previous requirement to recognise a provision for onerous lease contracts.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets the Institute has opted to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by FRS 116. This expense is presented within other operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The Institute has used the following practical expedients when applying the cumulative catch-up approach to leases previously classified as operating leases applying FRS 17:

- The Institute has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- The Institute has adjusted the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application by the amount of provision for onerous leases recognised under FRS 37 in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review.
- The Institute has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.
- The Institute has used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.
- The Institute has excluded initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

Financial impact of initial recognition of FRS 116

The Institute has applied FRS 116 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the Standard. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Institute's incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on January 1, 2019 was 3.0%.

The following table shows the operating lease commitments disclosed applying FRS 17 at December 31, 2018, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application.

	2019
	$
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at December 31, 2018	3,156,686
Less: Short-term leases	(100,368)
Less: Effect of discounting the above amounts	(143,908)
Lease liability recognised as at January 1, 2019	2,912,410

The Institute has assessed that there is no tax impact arising from the application of FRS 116.

The right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application, except for the right-of-use assets for property leases which were measured on a retrospective basis as if the Standard had been applied since the commencement date. Consequently, right-of-use assets of $2,912,410 were recognised on January 1, 2019, prepayments decreased by $Nil and the net impact on retained earnings of was determined to immaterial on January 1, 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following new/revised FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Institute were issued but not effective:

- Amendments to FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and FRS 8 *Accounting Policies, changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Material* [1]

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards [1]

[1] Applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with early application permitted.

Management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Institute in the period of their initial adoption.

2.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Institute and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

a) Fees from courses and examinations

Fees from courses and examinations are recognised when the courses or examinations are completed.

b) Membership subscriptions

Fees from membership subscriptions are recognised proportionally over the membership term.

c) Other income

All other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.4 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Institute will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as 'Grant'.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.5 EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

a) Defined contribution plans

The Institute's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when the contributions are due.

b) 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 statement of financial position date.

2.6 LEASES

Leases (applicable before January 1, 2019)

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period when incurred.

Leases (applicable after January 1, 2019)

The Institute assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Institute 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. For these leases, the Institute 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 Institute uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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.

The Institute 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 Institute 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 FRS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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 Institute 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.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Institute applies FRS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Impairment of Non-financial assets' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other operating expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, FRS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Institute has used this practical expedient.

2.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Institute and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives
Computer hardware	3 years
Computer software	3 years
Training equipment	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Renovation	3 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.8 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Property and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

<u>Classification of financial assets</u>

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.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

For financial instruments 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. 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 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.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Institute 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 Institute considers historical loss rates for each customer and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Institute presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Institute has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Institute 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 (i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and (iii) 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 Institute 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 Institute considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Institute has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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 Institute 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 counterparty 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 Institute's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

For account receivables and other receivables, the Institute has applied the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109 to measure the credit loss allowance at lifetime ECL.

Credit loss allowance is based on 12-month expected credit loss if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the assets. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit loss will be calculated and recognised.

If the Institute 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 Institute measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date.

<u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

The Institute 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 party. If the Institute neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Institute recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Institute retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Insittute continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Institute are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured 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 Institute derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Institute's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.10 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A derivative financial instrument for which no hedge accounting is applied is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. Changes in its fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 PAYABLES

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Institute prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash subjected to restriction, assessment is made on the economic substance of the restriction and whether they meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.14 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the functional currency of the Institute.

Transactions in a currency other than Singapore Dollar ("foreign currency") are translated into Singapore Dollar using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the statement of financial position date are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined. Currency translation differences on these items are included in the fair value reserve.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Institute'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.

(i) Critical judgements in applying the Institute's 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.

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial positon date. The quoted market price used for financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Institute is the market bid price. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the statement of financial positon date.

4. SALARIES AND STAFF EXPENSE

	2019	2018
	$	$
Salaries and staff related expenditure	5,932,710	5,069,439
Defined contribution plans	622,140	585,278
Unutilised leave	152,170	181,721
	6,707,020	5,836,438

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel were as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Short-term benefits	960,468	572,425

5. IBF PROJECT EXPENSES

These expenses pertain to projects undertaken by IBF for IBF Portal and Mobile Learning Platform (Learn@IBF).

6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Institute is registered as a charity under the Charities Act and is exempted from income tax, under Section 13U(1) of the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134.

7. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash at bank	11,742,026	3,003,280
Restricted cash	6,351,377	2,573,883
Cash and cash equivalents, placed with investment manager	-	1,218,311
	18,093,403	6,795,474

Cash at bank is non-interest bearing and is denominated in Singapore dollars.

The restricted cash pertains to the Professional Conversion Programme ("PCP"), Technology in Finance and Immersion Programme ("TFIP") and the Financial Training Scheme ("FTS") and the IBF Standards Training Scheme ("IBF-STS") funding grants funded by financial institutions, Workforce Singapore ("WSG") and the Financial Sector Development Fund ("FSDF"). The Institute maintains bank accounts with an authorised institution to segregate grant monies from the house monies. The Institute is not allowed to use the grant monies to settle its own obligations. At the end of the reporting period, the Institute has recognised these grant monies and grant payables in the statement of financial position.

8. INVESTMENTS

Investments comprise funds placed with an investment manager for discretionary management and are classified as held-for trading.

At the end of the reporting period, the composition of the funds under management and their indicative fair values are as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Fixed income	-	8,397,831
Equities	-	6,690,309
Investment fund	27,075,144	8,160,894
	27,075,144	23,249,034

As at December 31, 2019, the funds under management with the incumbent investment manager were liquidated. The Institute's investment mandate was revised in the year, from investing in a portfolio of financial products to investing in a single financial product.

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at December 31, 2019, the Institute had no outstanding financial derivative contracts.

As at December 31, 2018, the Institute has the following outstanding financial derivative contracts which were transacted by the investment manager to manage currency exposure arising from the Institute's investments:

	Fair values			
	Contract/ Notional amount	Assets	Contract/ Notional amount	Liabilities
	$	$	$	$
As at December 31, 2018				
Derivatives held for trading:				
- Foreign exchange forwards	11,854,969	193,525	2,225,556	2,270
- Foreign exchange spot	64,147	84	320,763	1,798
- Options	29,645	19,628	-	-
	11,948,761	213,237	2,546,319	4,068

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2019	2018
	$	$
Security deposits	3,273	103,407
Prepaid expenses	212,767	170,057
Other debtors	109,897	33,508
Grant receivables (Note 13)	-	3,848,241
Settlement balances	-	437,016
	325,937	4,592,229

The Institute's other receivables and prepayments are denominated in the functional currency of the Institute.

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fittings	Computers and equipment	Renovations	Total
	$	$	$	$
2019				
Cost:				
Beginning of financial year	235,096	1,892,163	1,079,676	3,206,935
Additions	-	6,530	109,040	115,570
End of financial year	235,096	1,898,693	1,188,716	3,322,505
Accumulated depreciation:				
Beginning of financial year	84,217	1,492,919	322,062	1,899,198
Depreciation charge	34,102	173,793	345,656	553,551
End of financial year	118,319	1,666,712	667,718	2,452,749
Net book value:				
End of financial year	116,777	231,981	520,998	869,756
2018				
Cost:				
Beginning of financial year	98,104	1,650,330	241,602	1,990,036
Additions	136,992	253,161	838,074	1,228,227
Disposals	-	(11,328)	-	(11,328)
End of financial year	235,096	1,892,163	1,079,676	3,206,935
Accumulated depreciation:				
Beginning of financial year	66,097	1,340,779	191,083	1,597,959
Depreciation charge	18,120	163,178	130,979	312,277
Disposals	-	(11,038)	-	(11,038)
End of financial year	84,217	1,492,919	322,062	1,899,198
Net book value:				
End of financial year	150,879	399,244	757,614	1,307,737

12. PAYABLES

	2019	2018
	$	$
Trade payables	283,386	326,037
Accrued expenses	2,948,708	2,563,540
Other payables	54,413	1,208,374
Provision	152,170	181,721
	3,438,677	4,279,672

Trade payables, accrued expenses, other payables and provisions principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases, operating expenses, bonuses and provisions for leave entitlement.

The fair value of payables is not materially different from their carrying amounts at year end.

The payables are denominated in the functional currency of the Institute.

13. Grants

The Institute receives Financial Sector Development Fund ("FSDF") grant to support projects and initiatives that aims to raise the competency standard of the Singapore financial sector.

	2019	2018
	$	$
Total grant income	4,734,225	5,605,591
Total grant receivables (Note 10)	-	3,848,241
Total grant payables	7,923,614	-

Any unutilised grant should be returned at the end of the IBF's operative grant period. This grant is repayable upon demand.

The Institute is also the appointed administrator of the IBF Standards Training Scheme (IBF-STS) and the Financial Training Scheme (FTS) funding scheme, which incentivise competency-raising of the financial sector.

In 2019, the Institute is also the administrator of the Professional Conversion Programmes ("PCP"), which is part of Workforce Singapore's (WSG) Adapt and Grow initiative to provide mid-career Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians (PMETs) with the opportunity to be re-skilled and new careers.

13. Grants (cont'd)

	2019	2018
	$	$
Grant payable to FSDF	2,043,184	2,533,882
Grant payable to WSG	3,788,401	-
Grant payable to Financial Institutions	131,741	-
	5,963,326	2,533,882

Any unutilised grant should be returned at the end of the IBF's appointment as the FTS and IBF-STS administrator and PCP administrator. This grant is repayable upon demand.

14. MEMBERS' FUNDING CONTRIBUTIONS

These represent amounts contributed by members when they were admitted to the Institute. The contributions are refundable to the members when they cease to be a member of the Institute.

15. LEASES

The Institute lease includes its office premises, with the lease term of average 3 years (2018: 4 years).

Right-of-use asset

	Office premises
	$
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	2,076,180
Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2019	836,230

The additions to right-of-use assets in 2019 amounts to SGD$ 1,038,196.

15. LEASES (cont'd)

Lease Liability

	2019	2018
	$	$
Amounts due for settlements within 12 months	917,700	-
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	1,186,476	-
	2,104,176	-

Maturity Analysis:		
Year 1	968,275	-
Year 2	968,275	-
Year 3	242,069	-
	2,178,619	-
Less: Unearned interest	(74,443)	-
	2,104,176	-

Reconciliation of lease liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Institute's lease liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Lease liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Institute's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	December 31, 2018	Adoption of FRS 116	January 1, 2019	Financing cash flows	Interest expense	December 31, 2019
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lease liabilities	-	2,912,410	2,912,410	(877,699)	69,465	2,104,176

16. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2018
	$
Minimum lease payment paid under operating lease	811,499

At the end of the reporting period, commitments in respect of operating lease for the rental of office premises were as follows:

	2018
	$
Within one year	978,067
In the second to fifth year inclusive	2,178,619
	3,156,686

The Institute has committed to 2 additional office units since April 2018 for the expanded IBF mandate. These operating lease payments are fixed until March 2022.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Institute is exposed to financial risk arising from the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Council Members. The Council Members exercise oversight over the principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

As at December 31, 2019, the Institute is not exposed to other currency other than its functional currency.

As at December 31, 2018, the Institute's business is exposed to currency risk. The Institute manages this risk by entering into currency forwards.

	SGD	USD	Others	Total
	$	$	$	$
2018				
Assets				
Cash and bank balances (Note 7)	6,727,047	68,384	43	6,795,474
Accounts receivable	573,747	-	-	573,747
Other receivables	470,524	-	-	470,524
Investments (Note 8)	5,076,398	9,467,310	8,705,326	23,249,034
Derivative financial instruments (Note 9)	184,188	19,628	9,421	213,237
	13,031,904	9,555,322	8,714,790	31,302,016
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments (Note 9)	(1,591)	-	(2,477)	(4,068)
Payables	(4,279,672)	-	-	(4,279,672)
	(4,281,263)	-	(2,477)	(4,283,740)
Net on-balance sheet position	8,750,641	9,555,322	8,712,313	27,018,276
Derivative financial instruments	12,003,912	(5,570,995)	(6,432,917)	-
Currency gap	20,754,553	3,984,327	2,279,396	27,018,276

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The following table shows the effects arising from the net financial asset position due to the change of USD against SGD with all other variables, including tax rate, being held constant:

	2019	2018
	Profit after tax	Profit after tax
	$	$
USD against SGD:		
- Strengthened by 1%	-	95,553
- Weakened by 1%	-	(95,553)

(ii) Price risk

The Institute is exposed to equity securities price risk arising from the investments classified as fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk, the Institute diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the Institute.

The following table shows the effects arising from the financial asset position due to the change of prices for equity securities with all other variables, including tax rate, being held constant:

	2019	2018
	Profit after tax	Profit after tax
	$	$
Listed in USA:		
- Strengthened by 1%	-	22,439
- Weakened by 1%	-	(22,439)
Listed in Singapore:		
- Strengthened by 1%	270,751	50,764
- Weakened by 1%	(270,751)	(50,764)
Listed in Luxembourg:		
- Strengthened by 1%	-	35,714
- Weakened by 1%	-	(35,714)

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Institute has insignificant interest rate risk exposure as it does not have any significant interest earning financial assets and no interest earning financial liabilities, except for investments.

The table below sets out the Institute's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Institute's assets at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Up to 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	>5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
2019						
Assets						
Investments	27,075,144	-	-	-	-	27,075,144
Total assets	27,075,144	-	-	-	-	27,075,144
2018						
Assets						
Investments	-	1,011,717	2,249,142	5,136,972	-	8,397,831
Total assets	-	1,011,717	2,249,142	5,136,972	-	8,397,831

(b) Credit risk

The Institute adopts the policy of dealing only with customers of appropriate credit standing and history where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. For other financial assets, the Institute adopts the policy of dealing with financial institutions and other counterparties with high credit ratings. As a result, the allowance for expected credit loss in relation to its financial assets is not material given the low probability of default.

(i) Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

There is no class of financial asset that is past due and impaired. Accounts receivables of $36,511 (2018 : $573,747) are past due but not impaired. Management assessed that those receivables are recoverable as the counterparties are financial institutions with good credit ratings.

(ii) Credit quality of investments held by the Institute

As at December 31, 2019, the average credit rating held by the Institute in its investments is AAA.

The table below presents on analysis of fixed income investment held by the Institute as at December 31, 2018. The rating scale is based on the rating as defined by Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

	2019	2018
	$	$
External Rating		
AAA/Aaa	-	2,654,024
AA/Aa1	-	348,267
AA/Aa2	-	1,452,773
AA-/Aa3	-	773,280
A+/A1	-	1,130,869
A/A2	-	227,550
A-/A3	-	711,772
BBB+/Baa1	-	132,987
BBB/Baa2	-	467,875
BBB-/Baa3	-	498,434
	-	8,397,831

The Institute does not hold any fixed income investment as at December 31, 2019.

(c) Liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Institute's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$
At December 31, 2019				
Member's funding contributions	-	-	1,021,247	1,021,247
Payables	3,438,677	-	-	3,438,677
Grant payables	5,963,326	-	-	5,963,326
Lease liabilities	917,700	1,186,476	-	2,104,176
	10,319,703	1,186,476	1,021,247	12,527,426
At December31 , 2018				
Member's funding contributions	-	-	976,747	976,747
Advances fees from courses and examinations	796,581	-	-	796,581
Payables	4,197,052	82,620	-	4,279,672
FSDF claim disbursement account	2,533,882	-	-	2,533,882
	7,527,515	82,620	976,747	8,586,882

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The table below analyses the Institute's derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the date of the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
At December 31, 2018					
Gross settled Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts:					
- Receipts	-	11,619,002	-	-	11,619,002
- Payments	-	11,427,750	-	-	11,427,750
Gross settled Foreign Exchange Spot Contracts:					
- Receipts	384,910	-	-	-	384,910
- Payments	386,623	-	-	-	386,623

As at December 31, 2019, the Institute had no outstanding financial derivative contracts.

(d) Fair value investments

The Institute designates its investments at fair value through profit or loss as the investments are managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy

As at December 31, 2019, the investments balance of $27,075,144 are entirely level 2 instrument, with quoted prices in active markets for identical instrument.

The table below shows an analysis of financial instruments measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instrument Level 1	Significant other observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
As at December 31, 2018				
Financial assets				
Fixed income	-	8,397,831	-	8,397,831
Equities	6,690,309	-	-	6,690,309
Investment fund	8,160,894	-	-	8,160,894
Derivative financial instruments	-	213,237	-	213,237
	14,851,203	8,611,068	-	23,462,271
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	4,068	-	4,068

Determination of fair value

Fixed income investments: Fair value is determined directly by reference to their published market bid prices at the end of the reporting period. The valuation is applied by the investment manager.

Equities: Fair value is determined directly by reference to their published market bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

Derivative financial instruments: Fair value is determined using a valuation technique with market observable inputs.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (over-the-counter currency forwards) is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date. In 2018, these instruments are included in level 2.

The carrying value of current trade receivables and payables approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Institute for similar financial instruments.

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(e) Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss held for trading are disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position and in Note 8 to the financial statements.

The aggregate carrying amounts of other categories of financial instruments are as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Financial assets		
Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"):		
- Investments	27,075,144	23,249,034
- Derivative financial instruments	-	213,237
Financial assets at amortised cost	18,920,325	4,995,919
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"):		
- Derivative financial instruments	-	4,068
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	10,423,250	6,631,833
Lease liabilities[1]	2,104,176	-

(1) Lease liabilities are financial instruments although they are outside the scope of certain parts of FRS 107 and FRS 109. Lease liabilities are within the scope for FRS 107 disclosure (except for disclosure of fair value), and within the scope of FRS 109 de-recognition.

18. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

The recent global outbreak of the coronavirus ("COVID-19") has caused significant volatility within the economic markets, for which the duration and spread of the outbreak and the resultant economic impact is uncertain and cannot be predicted.

As the situation is fluid and rapidly evolving, management does not consider it practicable to provide a quantitative estimate of the potential impact of the outbreak on the Institute's subsequent financial statements.

The effect of the impact of COVID-19 has not been reflected in these financial statements; such impact may affect the future results of the Institute. The Institute considers the outbreak to be a non-adjusting event for the financial year ended December 31, 2019.