

# **INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD.**

(Incorporated in Singapore)

UEN No.: 201437064G

Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended  
31 December 2019

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## **AAA ASSURANCE PAC**

**Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants**

180B Bencoolen Street

#12-05, The Bencoolen

Singapore 189648

Tel: 6392 0021

Fax: 6392 0923

Email: [audit@aaapac.com](mailto:audit@aaapac.com)

URL: [www.aaapac.com](http://www.aaapac.com)

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**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD.**  
Directors' Statement for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

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The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

**Opinion of the Directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

**Directors**

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

Michel Spiro  
Phua Kok Khoo

**Arrangements to Enable Directors to Acquire Shares or Debentures**

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

**Directors' interests in shares or debentures**

As the Company is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, there are no matters to be disclosed under Section 201(6)(g), Section 201(6A)(h), Section 201(11) and Section 201(12) of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap 50.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD.**

Directors' Statement for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 - continued

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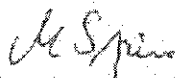
**Share Options**

As the Company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, the statutory information required to be disclosed under Section 201(12) of the Companies Act, Cap 50 does not apply.

**Auditor**

AAA ASSURANCE PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

Signed by,



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Michel Spiro  
Director

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Phua Kok Khoo  
Director

Singapore

21 MAY 2020

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD.**  
Directors' Statement for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 - continued

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Signed by,

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Michel Spiro  
Director



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Phua Kok Khoo  
Director

Singapore  
21 MAY 2020



**AAA ASSURANCE PAC**  
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**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

180B Bencoolen Street #12-05 The Bencoolen  
Singapore 189648  
Tel : (65) 6392 0021  
H/P : (65) 9730 9947  
Email : audit@aaapac.com  
Website : www.aaapac.com

Co. Reg. No. 201408818E  
GST Reg. No. 201408818E

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD.**  
**UEN No.: 201437064G**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL UNION  
OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD.**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

*Other Information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' statement set out on pages 2 to 3.

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.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD.  
UEN No.: 201437064G - continued**

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*Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company'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 assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued*

- 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

*Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements*

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

**AAA ASSURANCE PAC**  
**Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants**

**Singapore**  
**21 MAY 2020**



	Note	2019 Euro	2018 Euro
<b>Revenue</b>			
Membership fees - current	4	592,618	570,138
<b>Other Income</b>			
Grants	5	84,717	147,650
<b>Expenses</b>			
Banking and Accounting		6,810	10,250
Conferences & Travel Grants		191,000	195,000
Contributions for LAAMP events		-	147,650
Commissions		17,885	15,321
Council and Commission Meetings		47,166	90,121
Developing Country Workshop		30,000	28,000
Gender Gap		5,000	5,000
General Assembly		-	1,437
IUPAP Young Scientist Prizes		23,647	17,206
ICPE newsletter		4,000	4,000
Impairment loss on financial assets		13,119	12,878
LAAMP IUPAP		3,000	3,000
LAAMP (ICSU)		81,939	-
Membership Drive		1,589	-
New Initiatives		11,371	5,000
Newsletter Reports		2,710	1,941
President		2,730	1,188
SASAME		5,000	5,000
Secretariat		26,742	39,406
Subscriptions ICSU		23,627	23,164
Working Groups		20,154	19,219
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>(517,489)</b>	<b>(624,781)</b>
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>		<b>159,846</b>	<b>93,007</b>
Income tax	6(a)	-	-
<b>Surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive surplus for the financial year</b>		<b>159,846</b>	<b>93,007</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

	Note	2019 Euro	2018 Euro
<b>Current assets</b>			
Bank balances	7	1,685,877	1,580,685
Membership dues receivables	8	57,395	23,039
		1,743,272	1,603,724
<b>Less: current liabilities</b>			
Accruals	9	2,915	36,311
Other payables	10	221,000	206,000
Membership dues received in advance		-	1,902
		(223,915)	(244,213)
<b>Net current assets</b>		1,519,357	1,359,511
<b>Total net assets</b>		<u>1,519,357</u>	<u>1,359,511</u>
<b>General funds</b>			
Accumulated funds	11	<u>1,519,357</u>	<u>1,359,511</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

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	<b>Accumulated Funds Euro</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2018</b>	<b>1,318,977</b>
Cumulative effect of adopting new accounting standards	<u>(52,473)</u>
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2018 (restated)</b>	<b>1,266,504</b>
Surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	93,007
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	<u><b>1,359,511</b></u>
Surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	159,846
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>	<u><u><b>1,519,357</b></u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus before taxation	159,846	93,007
Adjustments for:		
Impairment loss on membership dues receivables	13,119	12,878
<b>Operating cash flows before working capital changes</b>	<b>172,965</b>	<b>105,885</b>
<b>Working capital changes:</b>		
Membership dues receivables	(47,475)	41,043
Accruals	(33,396)	33,338
Other payables	15,000	(34,704)
Membership dues received in advance	(1,902)	(2,276)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>105,192</b>	<b>143,286</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>105,192</b>	<b>143,286</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	1,580,685	1,437,399
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>1,685,877</b>	<b>1,580,685</b>
<b>Comprising:</b>		
Bank Balances	<b>1,685,877</b>	<b>1,580,685</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

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

**1. General**

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS SINGAPORE LTD. (the "Company") is company limited by guarantee which is registered and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and place of business at 60 Nanyang view #02-18, Singapore 639673.

The principal activities of the Company are those of worldwide development of physics.

The Company was incorporated for the purpose of carrying out the administration of The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP), an unincorporated member association founded in 1922 which is domiciled in Switzerland. Until such time the administration is taken over by the entity of the next country of administration, the country of administration is Singapore and the Company is the administering entity.

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

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Euro has been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

**2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

The following standards and interpretations are effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

- FRS 116 *Leases*
- INT FRS 123 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
- Annual Improvements to FRSs (March 2018)

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

<b>Description</b>	<b>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</b>
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 <i>Definition of Material</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

### 2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for annual membership, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised membership to the member. A performance obligation may be satisfied over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

#### (a) Membership dues

Members' annual subscription and contribution are recognised on a straight line basis over the annual subscription period.

#### (b) Sponsorship grants

Sponsorship grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be recovered and all conditions will be complied with. Sponsorship grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit and loss as "other income" on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expense are recognised.

### 2.5 Employee benefits

#### *Short-term employee benefits*

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**2.6 Income taxes**

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax asset is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**2.6 Income taxes - continued**

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

- Where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

**2.7 Financial instrument**

(a) **Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

Membership dues receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for membership status excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

**Subsequent measurement**

*Investments in debt instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.



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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**2.7 Financial instrument – continued**

**(a) Financial assets - continued**

**Subsequent measurement - continued**

*Investments in debt instruments - continued*

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

**Derecognition**

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

**(b) Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

**Subsequent measurement**

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

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**2.7 Financial instrument – continued**

**(b) Financial liabilities - continued**

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.8 Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**2.9 Provisions**

**General**

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

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

**2.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**2.11 Foreign currency transactions and balances**

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

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

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**2.12 Related party**

A related party is defined as follows:

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of parent of the Company.
- b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same Company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Company of which the other entity is a member);
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
  - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

**3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

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

**Judgements made in applying accounting policies**

**Determination of functional currency**

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

**3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates - continued**

**Key sources of estimating 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 Company 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 Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

*Provision for expected credit losses of membership dues receivables*

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for membership dues receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of member's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the IUPAP's membership dues receivables is disclosed in **Note 12**.

The carrying amount of the IUPAP's membership dues receivables as at 31 December 2019 was Euro 57,395 (2018: Euro 23,039).

**4. Revenue**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
Disaggregation of revenue		
<u>Type of service</u>		
Membership dues	<u>592,618</u>	<u>570,138</u>
<u>Timing of transfer of service</u>		
Over time	<u>592,618</u>	<u>570,138</u>

**5. Other income**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
Grant received from ICSU for LAAMP events	<u>84,717</u>	<u>147,650</u>

**6. Income tax expense**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
(a) Tax expense		
Current taxation – On results for the financial year	-	-
(b) Reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting surplus multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the financial years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 were as follows:		
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>	<b>159,846</b>	<b>93,007</b>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2018: 17%)	27,174	15,811
Tax effects of exclusion of receipts from members under Section 11(1) of the Income Tax Act (cap. 134)	(27,174)	(15,811)
<b>Tax expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**7. Bank balances**

At the reporting date, bank balances are denominated in the following currencies:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
Singapore Dollars	9,845	24,666
Euro	1,676,032	1,556,019
	<b>1,685,877</b>	<b>1,580,685</b>

**8. Membership dues receivables**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
Membership dues receivables	135,865	88,390
Less: Allowance for impairment	(78,470)	(65,351)
	<b>57,395</b>	<b>23,039</b>

The credit period on membership dues is 30 days (2018: 30 days). No interest is charged on membership dues receivables.

Expected credit losses

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of membership dues receivables computed based on lifetime ECL was as follows:

	<b>Euro</b>
Movement in allowance accounts:	
At 1 January 2018	52,473
Allowance made	12,878
At 31 December 2018	65,351
Allowance made	13,119
At 31 December 2019	<b>78,470</b>

**9. Accruals**

As at reporting date, the Company's accruals were denominated in Singapore dollars.

**10. Other payables**

These represent committed funding payable for conferences, travel and developing country workshops.

**11. Accumulated funds**

The Company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital.

**12. Financial risk management**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from membership dues receivables. For other financial assets (including bank balances), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major members. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating

**12. Financial risk management – continued**

**Credit risk - continued**

- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the member's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the member
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same member
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the member, including changes in the payment status of members in the company and changes in the operating results of the member.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a member is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

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

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a member fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the member is in severe financial difficulty and the member has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Definition of category</b>	<b>Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)</b>
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the member is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off



**12. Financial risk management - continued**

**Credit risk - continued**

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount Euro	Loss allowance Euro	Net carrying amount Euro
<b>31 December 2019</b>						
Membership dues receivables	8	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	135,865	<u>(78,470)</u> 78,470	57,395
<b>31 December 2018</b>						
Membership dues receivables	8	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	88,390	<u>(65,351)</u> 65,351	23,039

**Membership dues receivables (Note 1)**

For membership dues receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the members, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of membership dues receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

	<b>Membership dues receivables</b>					Total Euro
	<b>Days past due</b>					
	Not past due Euro	≤ 30 days Euro	31-60 Euro	61-90 Euro	> 90 days Euro	
<b>31 December 2019</b>						
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	57.8%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default ECL	-	-	-	-	135,865 (78,470)	135,865 <u>(78,470)</u> <u>57,395</u>
<b>31 December 2018</b>						
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	73.93%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default ECL	-	-	-	-	88,390 (65,351)	88,390 <u>(65,351)</u> <u>23,039</u>

Information regarding loss allowance movement of membership dues receivables is disclosed in Note 8.

**12. Financial risk management - continued**

**Credit risk - continued**

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk other than 4 (2018: 2) membership dues receivables comprising 83% (2018: 95%) of membership dues receivables. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Company's operations are financed mainly through equity. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

<b>2019</b>	<b>Carrying Amount Euro</b>	<b>Contractual Cash Flows Euro</b>	<b>One Year or Less Euro</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Bank balances	1,685,877	1,685,877	1,685,877
Membership dues receivables	57,395	57,395	57,395
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,743,272</b>	<b>1,743,272</b>	<b>1,743,272</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Accruals	2,915	2,915	2,915
Other payables	221,000	221,000	221,000
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>(223,915)</b>	<b>(223,915)</b>	<b>(223,915)</b>
<b>Total net undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,519,357</b>	<b>1,519,357</b>	<b>1,519,357</b>

**12. Financial risk management - continued**

**Liquidity risk - continued**

<b>2018</b>	<b>Carrying Amount Euro</b>	<b>Contractual Cash Flows Euro</b>	<b>One Year or Less Euro</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Bank balances	1,580,685	1,580,685	1,580,685
Membership dues receivables	23,039	23,039	23,039
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,603,724</b>	<b>1,603,724</b>	<b>1,603,724</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Accruals	36,311	36,311	36,311
Other payables	206,000	206,000	206,000
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>(242,311)</b>	<b>(242,311)</b>	<b>(242,311)</b>
<b>Total net undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>1,361,413</b>	<b>1,361,413</b>	<b>1,361,413</b>

**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their bank balances.

The Company does not expect any significant effect on the Company's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

**12. Financial risk management - continued**

**Market risk - continued**

ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short term imbalances.

The Company has transactional currency exposures that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, primarily Singapore Dollar (SGD)

The Company's currency exposures based on the information provided to key management were as follows:

	<b>SGD</b>
	<b>Euro</b>
<b><u>2019</u></b>	
<b>Financial assets</b>	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	-
Accruals	2,915
	<u>(2,915)</u>
Currency exposure	<u>(2,915)</u>
	<u>(2,915)</u>
<b><u>2018</u></b>	
<b>Financial assets</b>	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	-
Accruals	36,311
	<u>(36,311)</u>
Currency exposure	<u>(36,311)</u>
	<u>(36,311)</u>

A 10% strengthening of Euro against the foreign currencies denominated balances as at the reporting date would (decrease) / increase profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	<b>Profit or loss (after tax)</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
Singapore Dollars	<u>242</u>	<u>3,014</u>

A 10% weakening of Euro against the above currencies would have had equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amount showing above, on the basis that all other variable remains constant.

**13. Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value**

*Bank balances, accruals and other payables.*

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

*Membership dues receivables*

The carrying amounts of these receivables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal credit terms.

**14. Financial instruments by category**

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Euro</b>	<b>Euro</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>		
Bank balances	1,685,877	1,580,685
Membership dues receivables	57,395	23,039
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>1,743,272</u>	<u>1,603,724</u>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Accruals	2,915	36,311
Other payables	221,000	206,000
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>223,915</u>	<u>242,311</u>

**15. Authorisation of financial statements for issue**

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the company on the date of the directors' statement.