



**BUILDING A  
NET-ZERO FUTURE  
TOGETHER**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2022**



## DID YOU KNOW?

### **Outstanding Aesthetics and Energy Efficiency**

The kingfisher has long been associated with wealth and peace and is the subject of numerous myths and legends. It has been regarded for thousands of years as a sign of good fortune since it can uncover hidden riches on riverbeds and is adorned with vibrant feathers in colours of orange, blue, and green. Its capacity to confidently plunge deep into the water in quest of food also serves as a metaphor for wisdom. It is admired for its persistence, tenacity and patience.

It inspires the design of the PowerCone®, a turbine retrofit that improves efficiency and aerodynamics. Biome Renewables promises a 13% increase in clean electricity production.

# CONTENT

4

ABOUT THE SEC

6

VISION AND MISSION

7

CORE VALUES

8

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

13

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

18

SEC ALIGNING TO SINGAPORE'S  
RACE TOWARDS NET-ZERO 2050

25

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

35

IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF 2022'S  
CUTTING EDGE INITIATIVES

41

THE IMPORTANCE OF VALIDATION  
AND RECOGNITION

42

TESTIMONIALS

45

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

53

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



# ABOUT THE SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL (SEC)



ISO 17065:2012  
ISO 14064-3:2019



Globally recognised over 80 countries

The Singapore Environment Council (SEC) was established in 1995 as an independently managed, non-profit, non-governmental organisation (NGO). We are the only recognised member of the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) in Singapore. The GEN is a non-profit association of leading eco labelling organisations worldwide. In 2018, SEC was granted United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) accredited environmental NGO status. We influence thinking on sustainability issues and coordinate environmental efforts in Singapore and the region. We are an approved Institution of Public Character (IPC) with tax exemption status to donors.

For details, please visit <https://www.sec.org.sg>







## OUR VISION

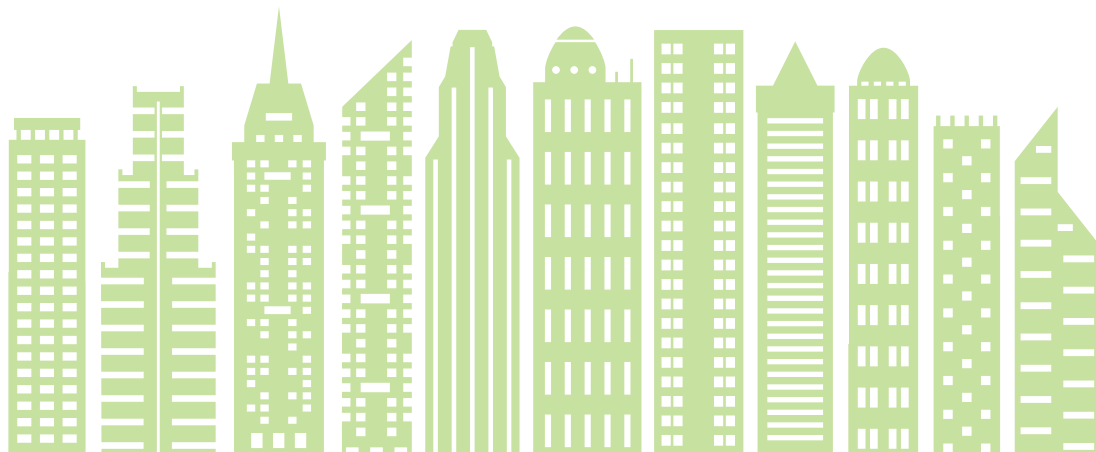
To be a trusted leader in environmental sustainability



## OUR MISSION

To foster lasting environmental and societal values that encourage and achieve environmental sustainability by:

- + Collaborating with people, industries and governments
- + Setting sustainability standards for green consumerism
- + Educating and empowering communities to lead green lifestyles
- + Promoting biodiversity in the urban environment
- + Recognising environmental excellence by individuals and organisations



# OUR CORE VALUES



## EXCELLENCE

We go the extra mile to succeed, exceed stakeholders' expectations and stretch our capabilities to achieve the best possible outcome, constantly raising the bar on our performance.



## INTEGRITY

We meet the highest ethical and professional standards in our organisational endeavours and hold ourselves accountable to our mission and the public.



## TEAMWORK

We meet the highest ethical and professional standards in our organisational endeavours and hold ourselves accountable to our mission and the public.



## PASSION

We show pride, sincerity and dedication to our programmes, people and the environment.



## INNOVATION

We promote a culture and attitude of innovation and strive to be creative and resourceful in our thinking.

# CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



**Dear Donors, Sponsors, Partners,  
Industry Champions and Friends**

On behalf of the Board and the SEC secretariat, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your continued support throughout 2022 as our nation slowly adapted to a new normal. SEC's growth and success has only been possible with your partnership and the confidence that you have bestowed upon us. As Singapore heals from the social and economic impact of COVID-19, SEC's journey towards driving the 3Ps - private, people and public sectors - to embrace the Singapore 2030 Green Plan and accelerated Net-Zero 2050 aspirations, progresses. In 2022, we united almost around 1.8 million people in our communities to take positive climate action. Your trust in us also empowered us to reach 1,400 organisations and 287 schools, galvanising them to become champions of environmental care.

These past few years have brought about disruptions and challenges, many of which were not for the faint-hearted. Hence it is with the sincerest of gratitude that I convey my thanks to the secretariat team for their determination and immense contributions to our humble organisation. Their openness to conquer the unknown and quick mastery of new conventions have assured SEC's continued presence in the environmental sustainability arena.

With anticipation of the future, we aspire for a more seamless year ahead in 2023, and we appeal to you to please continue to support our efforts towards a more sustainable Singapore!



## Building a Net-Zero Future Together

People are at the centre of our net-zero commitments. People in communities, in business, and in government are key to unlocking the efforts we endure to build a nation of net-zero. 2022 was a critical year in the fight against climate change – it marked the beginning of the United Nations Decade of Action on the Sustainable Development Goals and the year devoted to reaching net-zero emissions. Countries, corporations, and people from all across the world committed in 2022 to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 or earlier. Numerous countries unveiled aggressive emission reduction goals, and businesses committed to switching to renewable energy sources and lowering their carbon footprints. Singapore was no exception. Our nation pledged to accelerate our net-zero aspirations, with the public sector set to meet this target by 2045, and the rest of the country to follow suit by 2050. Globally, the call strengthened for people to change their lifestyles to lower their personal carbon footprints by using public transportation, eating less meat, and adopting an energy-efficient lifestyle. Along with more government, business, and civil society cooperation to address the urgent need for climate action, 2022 saw significant investment in clean energy technologies and infrastructure. Even though there is still more to be done to reach a sustainable, net-zero future, the year 2022 was a significant turning point in the worldwide fight against climate change.

## Re-Emerging Stronger, Together

The SEC's mission is essential in advancing environmental protection and sustainability practices across a range of businesses. We uphold standards and create certifications that organisations can earn to prove their dedication to sustainable practices in order to assure the authenticity and efficacy of their efforts. All products seeking to be awarded with our Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS) must comply with ISO 14001 requisites. The ISO 14001 standard offers enterprises a framework for creating and maintaining an environmental management system. By recognising and taking advantage of environmental opportunities and risks, ISO 14001 seeks to minimise the negative environmental effects of an organisation's operations, goods, and services. Other products need to meet various ISO standards relevant to their category, and in upholding such stringent criteria, we ensure the integrity of sustainability practices of the organisations who chose to partner with us. In 2022, we were proud to welcome Lam Soon Singapore Pte Ltd,

Epson Singapore Pte Ltd and Lion Corporation Singapore Pte Ltd, to name a few. Lam Soon's and Lion's green labelled products encompass various categories, including household cleaning products, personal care items, and food products. Epson's green labelled products encompass a diverse range of offerings, including printers, projectors, scanners, and other imaging devices.

In addition to the ISO standards, we continue to assess and certify organisations' sustainability initiatives using certifications. As an illustration, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certifies forest management techniques that support sustainable forestry. Our certification systems evaluate and assess the sustainability of structures and infrastructure using a number of factors, including energy effectiveness, water use, and material choice. Our eco-certifications offer businesses a way to show their dedication to sustainable practices and offer a framework for ongoing environmental stewardship development. In 2022, we were delighted to welcome Charles & Keith and Yeap Transport Pte Ltd into the eco-certification family.

Despite the challenges that came as we adapted to the new normal, we achieved a commendable feat by successfully eco-certifying 1,400 companies. This remarkable accomplishment contributes to a cumulative area of 5.4 million square meters over the past four years. Our commitment to environmental sustainability extends beyond mere numbers, as we have welcomed over 840 companies into the esteemed Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS). Furthermore, we have experienced notable growth with 14 companies and more than 100 products now falling under the purview of the Enhanced Singapore Green Labelling Scheme for Pulp and Paper Products (SGLS+). These achievements have led us to label more than 4,000 products across diverse industries, with a promising pipeline of hundreds more to come.

I'm also proud to share that the SEC itself is working towards attaining the ISO 14065 accreditation, which is an esteemed standard meticulously crafted for greenhouse gas (GHG) validation and verification processes. For NGOs such as the SEC, embracing the ISO 14065 accreditation amplifies our organisation's standing, reaffirming our commitment to environmental stewardship and unimpeachable accountability. This accreditation serves as an assurance for our stakeholders, partners, and benefactors, affirming that our disclosed

GHG emissions and the reduction initiatives are characterised by utmost accuracy and unwavering reliability.

We found ourselves facing a challenging situation in the latter half of 2022 as our nation faced another wave of COVID-19 surge. While we were unable to host one of our major events, the Singapore Environmental Achievement Awards (SEAA) ceremony for businesses, at its usual grand scale, a more intimate ceremony was attended by close to 200 individuals, including our Guest-of-Honour, Minister for Sustainability and the Environment, Ms Grace Fu. The event conference featured an intriguing joint study by SEC and KPMG - Packaging Waste: Unlocking Opportunities for Sustainable Packaging in Singapore - this collaboration resulted in a ground-breaking research finding which shed light on the challenges posed by packaging waste in Singapore and explored innovative solutions to foster sustainable packaging practices. The research delves into the intricate landscape of packaging waste, examining its environmental, societal, and economic aspects. By analysing current trends, regulations, and consumer behaviours, the study offered valuable insights for businesses, policymakers, and stakeholders in the packaging industry. It goes beyond highlighting issues and identifies innovative strategies for achieving sustainable packaging in Singapore. Through global best practices and case studies, practical recommendations were provided to reduce waste, promote circular economy principles, and adopt eco-friendly packaging materials. The research also emphasised the importance of collaboration among government agencies, industry players, consumers, and NGOs. A multi-faceted approach, combining regulations, awareness campaigns, technology advancements, and industry-led initiatives, is advocated to drive sustainable packaging practices across sectors.

### **New Donors, Sponsors and Partners**

We thank our supporters throughout 2022, we were privileged to forge notable alliances, and among them, our partnership with the esteemed Singapore Water Association (SWA) stands out. Together, we embarked on a collaborative journey at the onset of the year, envisioning innovative and sustainable ideas for the future. As Singapore's demand for water escalates, projected to reach a staggering 860 million gallons per day by 2060, our commitment to responsible water management becomes imperative in our pursuit of net-zero objectives.

With a steadfast focus on safeguarding

this invaluable resource, we proposed a transformative initiative to the esteemed members of the SWA: the attainment of eco-certifications. By encouraging SWA members to embrace these certifications, we aim to establish a shared commitment towards environmental sustainability and propel the responsible management of water resources.

Within the framework of the Singapore-Australia Green Economy Agreement, we proudly sealed a momentous Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with our esteemed Australian counterpart, Good Environmental Choice Australia (GECA). This significant milestone solidifies our shared commitment to fortify our bond and extend unwavering support to one another in the realm of environmental conservation and the promotion of green label products. As we wholeheartedly endorse the Singapore Green Plan, we firmly acknowledge that sustainability transcends boundaries, making this collaboration a source of immense pride. By joining forces with GECA, we forge a path towards a greener future, embracing the spirit of global cooperation in our collective aspiration to preserve our planet.

On the local front, we had the privilege of forging a significant MOU with SMRT Strides-DST's EVCo service. This collaboration sets the stage for the establishment of a robust evaluation framework, drawing inspiration from the esteemed Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. The primary objective of this framework is to accurately quantify the reduction in carbon emissions resulting from the transition to electric vehicles.

Recognising the vital importance of standardised practices across industries, such frameworks play an instrumental role. By implementing this comprehensive evaluation framework, we ensure consistency and reliability in measuring and monitoring carbon emissions reduction. This empowers us to effectively gauge the environmental impact of embracing electric vehicles, fostering a culture of sustainability and accountability.

### **Empowering Individuals and Future Changemakers**

I would also like to express my gratitude for the increasing number of businesses and corporations in the realm of sustainability education and training. In 2022, we witnessed the participation of over 20 companies in our esteemed Eco Ambassador Training

Programme (EATP). This program empowers their staff with invaluable knowledge and expertise to curtail waste, mitigate the impact of their corporate carbon footprint, and champion sustainability within and beyond their respective organisations.

In 2022, we were also honoured to partner EnterpriseSG to run the esteemed “Putting Sustainability into Businesses” training programme. Curated by the SEC, the programme serves as a transformative catalyst within the business community. It imparts organisations with the indispensable knowledge, honed skills, and abundant resources essential for navigating the intricate realm of sustainability. Through a comprehensive curriculum, participants acquire the acumen required to seamlessly infuse environmental responsibility into their core business strategies, propelling them towards becoming vanguards of positive change, equipping them with the tools to lead sustainable development in Singapore and beyond. The SEC’s unwavering commitment to empowering businesses fosters a profound sense of purpose, enabling them to cultivate a lasting legacy of environmental stewardship and shape a brighter tomorrow.

With unwavering dedication, we foster the leaders of tomorrow through the esteemed annual School Green Awards (SGA). Supported by the prestigious Keppel Care Foundation in 2022, this initiative brought together a diverse group of young visionaries, from pre-schools to Institutes of Higher Learning, who impressed us with their remarkable talents and boundless passion. The resounding impact of 313 unique and inspiring submissions resonated deeply within our collective consciousness.

I take immense pride in sharing the remarkable progress made by participating schools since 2018. Their commendable efforts resulted in an average annual decrease of 1,162 tonnes in carbon emissions, representing a remarkable 1.2% reduction. Driven by a firm resolve, our future vision aspires to elevate this figure to an even more impressive 3% to 5% in the years ahead.

Through the transformative power of education, steadfast support, unparalleled opportunities, and well-deserved recognition, SGA 2022

touched the lives of approximately 200,000 students and teachers. Their experiences served not only to inspire but also ignited a substantial impact on our nation’s environmental endeavours. Together, we forge ahead, empowering the next generation as catalysts of change, leaving an enduring mark on the environmental landscape of our beloved nation.

### **Collaborating to Offer Viable Solutions**

The SEC is committed to driving meaningful change while safeguarding organisations’ financial well-being. We have fostered meaningful partnerships with the esteemed financial sector, collaborating closely with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS). Together, we aim to empower financial institutions to embrace sustainable practices and offer viable solutions to our esteemed clients who have obtained eco-certifications. In 2022, we explored collaborations with renowned financial institutions such as HSBC and OCBC.

Aligned with Singapore’s ambitious climate objectives, the country’s largest banks - DBS, OCBC, and UOB - have pledged to cease funding environmentally harmful sectors. SEC takes pride in aligning with these institutions that prioritize environmental welfare and foster innovation.

With these powerful alliances, we hope to pave the way for a harmonious convergence of finance and sustainability and drive the transition to a greener, more resilient future, where environmental stewardship and financial prosperity can coexist seamlessly.

### **Engaging People for Revolutionary Shift**

In 2022, our Eco-Trails program saw the active participation of 100 individuals who were eager to explore and appreciate Singapore’s rich natural heritage. These individuals, led by our dedicated Earth Helpers, embarked on immersive journeys through diverse ecosystems, gaining valuable insights into conservation and sustainable practices.

The Eco-Trails program serves as a platform to inspire a sense of wonder, curiosity, and environmental stewardship among participants. With the guidance of knowledgeable Earth Helpers, the trails provide in-depth information about Singapore’s unique ecosystems, emphasizing the significance of conservation

efforts in preserving our natural environment.

As an organisation, we greatly value the contributions of our volunteers, including the Earth Helpers from ServiceNow, who played a crucial role in managing the audience at the SGA 2022 event. We recognise that our dedicated community of volunteers, affectionately known as Earth Helpers, is vital to the success of our mission. Their selfless devotion of time and efforts is invaluable in supporting our sustainability initiatives and raising awareness about environmental issues.

Moving forward, we remain committed to nurturing and sustaining community engagement in our sustainability initiatives. We understand the profound impact that community involvement has in raising awareness and fostering a deeper sense of responsibility towards our nation's green journey. As part of our future endeavors, we aspire to further promote and encourage volunteering in our upcoming events. By empowering community members to actively participate, we believe we can create an even more significant and enduring impact in championing these important causes.

### **An Appeal for the Acceleration of Green Solutions**

As we look to the future, we are committed to continuing our efforts to create a more sustainable Singapore. We are eager to work closely with our current partners to develop and implement new initiatives that work towards a Net-Zero future, and we will continue to build new partnerships along this journey. In a remarkable example, we partnered with SembWaste in their Rebottle Project a cutting-edge recycling program that utilises refurbished roller cages integrated with Internet of Things (IoT) technology to gather real-time data on waste collection. This data empowers SembWaste to efficiently monitor the volume of disposed bottles in the cages and optimise collection processes by acting promptly when the cages reach capacity. Over time, the findings and outcomes from the Rebottle pilot will be used by SembWaste and the SEC to collaboratively identify the most economically viable and environmentally friendly approaches for collecting clean recyclable materials with the least carbon footprint. We will continue to engage with early adopters within the

community, inspiring and empowering them to unite family, friends and peers to act for a better future.

I would like to reiterate my heartfelt gratitude to our esteemed partners, valued members, and dedicated stakeholders for their steadfast commitment in joining us on our journey towards nurturing a sustainable Singapore. Your unwavering support has been instrumental in our collective efforts to construct a future built on sustainable practices. Together, we have the power to forge a path towards a greener, cleaner, and more harmonious tomorrow, not only for ourselves but also for the cherished generations that will follow in our footsteps.

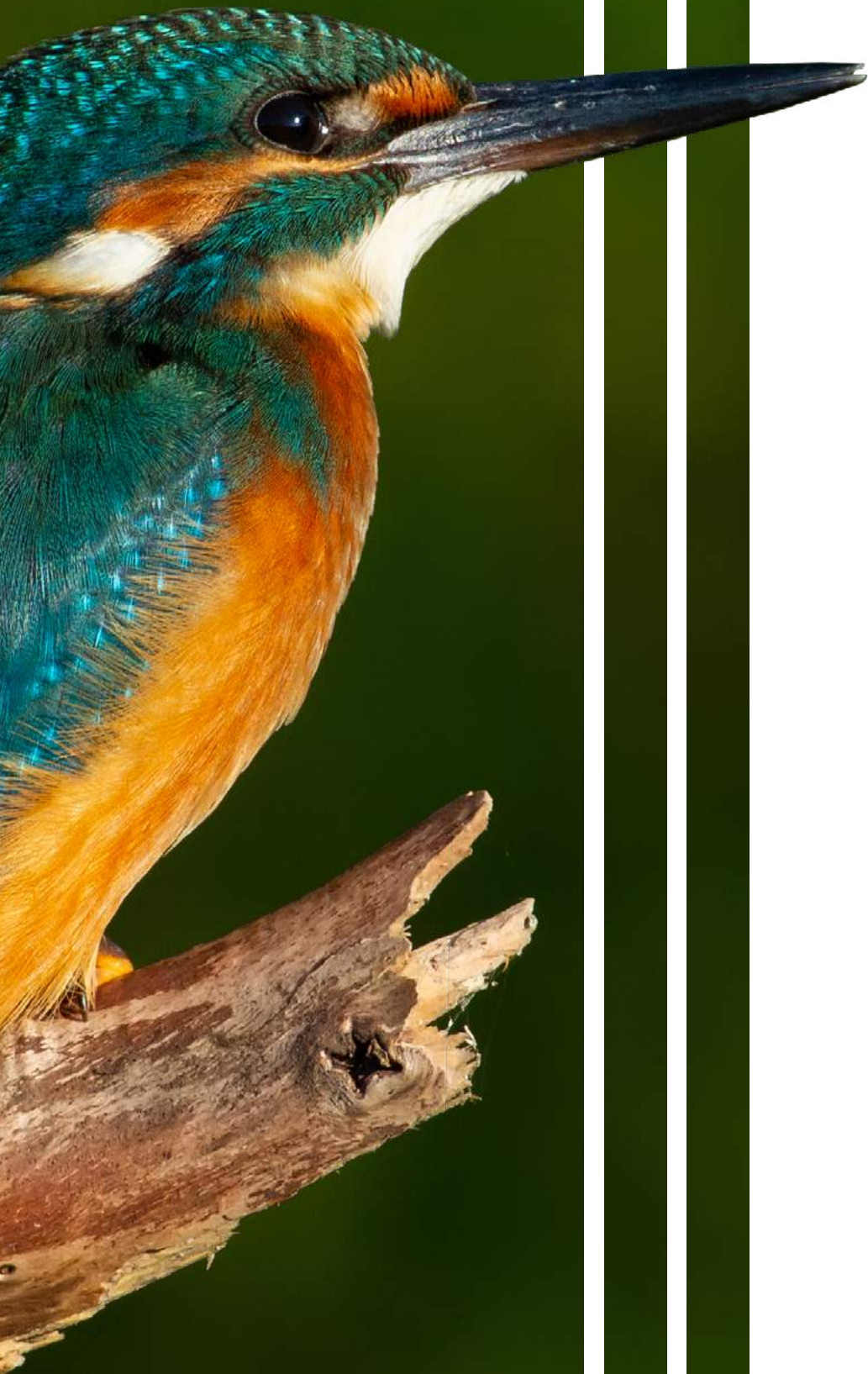


**Ms Isabella Huang-Loh PBM  
FSEng, FCMI.**

*Chairman  
Singapore Environment Council*

# KEY STAKEHOLDERS

---



## CHAIRMAN



**Ms Isabella Huang-Loh, PBM**

Chairman, Practising Management Consultants  
Certification Board  
Board Director, SBACC  
Founding Chairman and Honorary Member,  
Waste Management and Recycling Association



## VICE CHAIRMAN



**Mr Seah Seng Choon, JP, PBM**

Chair of Consumer Related Services Standards Comm, ESG  
Immediate Past President of FAST



**Ms Joan Pereira**

Member of Parliament, Tanjong Pagar GRC  
Vice-Chairperson, Tanjong Pagar Town Council



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**Dr Ahmad Magad, JP**

Principal Consultant, Dynavision Advisory  
Advisor, CKR Group of Companies



**Mr Chew Chee Bin**

Director, Singapore Agro-Food Enterprises Federation Limited  
Former Executive Chairman, Chew's Group Limited





**Mr Kong Chi-Nang**

Senior Managing Director,  
Capital Strategies Asia, Pepper Global - a KKR Portfolio Company



**Mr Chung Dalson**

Senior Specialist,  
National Environment Agency (NEA)



**Dr Leong Chee Chiew**

Commissioner, Parks and Recreation  
Director-General, Plant Health  
Director-General, Wildlife Trade Control  
Executive Director, National Parks, Gardens & Nature Reserves Cluster



**Mr Gerald Yong**

Chief Executive Officer, Cuscaden Peak Investments (formerly  
known as Singapore Press Holdings Ltd)



**Professor Lim Sun Sun**

Vice President, Partnerships & Engagement  
Professor, Communication and Technology at the Singapore  
Management University





**Mr Michael Toh**

Director, Industry & Technology Collaboration Department  
PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency



**Mr Ralph Foong**

Deputy Chief Executive, Energy Market Authority



**Mr Saw Ken Wye**

Senior Advisor, CrimsonLogic Pte Ltd



**Mr Tan Puay Hiang**

Chairman, Contemporara Holdings



**Mr Zechariah J. H. CHAN, PBM**

Partner, Intellectual Property, Lee & Lee



## SENIOR ADVISER



**Dr Teo Ho Pin**

Senior Adviser, Surbana Technologies Pte Ltd  
Adjunct Professor, NUS and SUSS  
Chairman, Tiong Seng Holdings Limited



## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL



**Prof Leo Tan Wee Hin**

Chair, Garden City Fund,  
Board Director, Mandai Park Holdings,  
Board Director, Temasek Foundation / Temasek Foundation IPC  
Advisor, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum (LKCNC)



**Mr John Lim**

Chairman, Boustead Projects Limited  
Chairman, Centre for Governance and Sustainability, National  
University of Singapore



**Professor Su Guanng**

President Emeritus and Professor, Electrical and Electronic Engineering  
Nanyang Technological University



## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SEC SECRETARIAT



**Ms Jen Teo**

Executive Director, Singapore Environment Council (SEC)



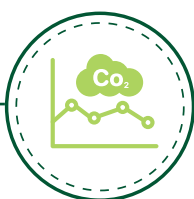
# SEC ALIGNING TO SINGAPORE'S RACE TOWARDS NET-ZERO 2050

Singapore has set an ambitious goal of reaching net-zero emissions by 2050 - a crucial date set with the global effort to combat climate change. As stated in the 2015 Paris Agreement of the United Nations, achieving this objective on a worldwide basis would represent one of the most effective strategies to limit the continuous increase in the earth's temperature to no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Net-zero emissions is a state achieved when the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere is equal to the amount of greenhouse gases removed.

Singapore's accelerated net-zero aspiration is built on four pillars\* that aim to hasten the transition to low carbon in businesses, the economy, and society. The four pillars are:



**Catalysing Business  
Transformation on  
The Road to Net-Zero**



**Investing in  
Low-Carbon  
Technologies**



**Pursuing Global  
Partnerships**



**Living A  
Greener Life**

## **Working together with the Singapore Environment Council (SEC) to achieve net-zero emissions**

The SEC plays a crucial role in helping organisations in Singapore achieve net-zero emissions by providing guidance through our carbon advisory programme, eco-certification, the Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS, SGLS+), advocacy through our many speaking engagements and events, and education through our ESG training programme. By working with the SEC, organisations can take meaningful steps towards reducing their carbon footprint and contributing to a more sustainable future.





## Catalysing Business Transformation on The Road to Net-Zero

The Singapore government has put in place a series of grants to help businesses transit into the green economy. For example, with small to medium enterprises (SMEs) in the food manufacturing, food services, and retail sectors can invest in more resource efficient equipment. Manufacturing facilities and data centres can transition to improve resource efficiency and competitiveness under the Resource Efficiency Grant for Emissions. Manufacturing companies, including SMEs, with annual group sales turnover not exceeding \$500 million can tap on the Energy Efficiency Fund (E2F) to invest in energy efficient technologies. These initiatives will aid companies in cost-cutting and preserving their competitiveness in a low-carbon future.

### Plans in Motion

#### Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Reduce energy consumption through measures such as improved building codes, energy-efficient appliances and equipment, and promotion of low-carbon lifestyles.

#### Renewable Energy

Increase use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and biomass, as well as developing advanced storage systems for these sources.

#### Managing Food Waste

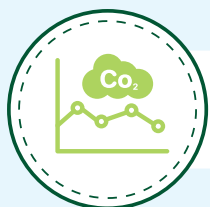
The Resource Sustainability Act (RSA), which addresses Singapore's key priority waste streams, including food waste, was passed into law in 2019. Under the RSA, commercial and industrial buildings that generate large amounts of food waste will be required to segregate their food waste for treatment and reporting. The implementation of these requirements will be staggered and the requirements for new buildings will commence on 1 January 2024. Since January 2021, developers of these new buildings must allocate space for on-site food waste treatment systems in their design plans.

#### Mandatory Packaging Reporting (MPR)

Under this scheme, producers of packaged products, such as brand owners, manufacturers and importers, as well as retailers such as supermarkets, will be required to submit packaging data and 3R ("Reduce, Reuse, Recycle") plans to the National Environment Agency (NEA) . The packaging data that are submitted annually to NEA are reported according to the packaging material (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, glass), packaging form (e.g., carrier bags, bottles), and related weights. The 3R plans reported by producers of packaged products includes key initiatives, key performance indicators (KPIs), and targets. In the case of 3R plans that stretch over several years, information on how these plans are performing is part of the reporting. Mandatory Packaging Reporting lays the foundation for an extended producer responsibility approach to managing packaging waste.

#### Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Scheme for E-waste was implemented in July 2021. Under the EPR scheme, producers (e.g., manufacturers, importers, brand owners) bear the physical and financial responsibility for the collection and proper treatment of discarded and end-of-life regulated electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) that they supply to the Singapore market. There are five categories of regulated products, namely ICT equipment, solar panels, batteries, lamp and large appliances (including large household appliances and electric mobility devices). NEA appointed a Producer Responsibility Scheme (PRS) Operator to coordinate the collection and treatment of consumer EEE on behalf of producers. There are currently more than 700 collection points at publicly accessible locations such as shopping malls, community centres, large electronic retailers, and government buildings, etc.



## Investing in Low-Carbon Technologies

Due to its small land area and dense population, Singapore confronts many difficulties in implementing alternative energy alternatives including solar, nuclear, and wind power. Moving to a lower-carbon energy system is investing in low-carbon technologies like carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS), solar and energy storage systems, and low-carbon hydrogen.

### Navigating the way forward

#### Decarbonising the Energy Mix

Shift the energy mix away from fossil fuels towards clean and low-carbon sources, such as solar energy, natural gas and biomass. The floating solar panel farm at Tengeh Reservoir, launched in 2021, generates enough energy to power 16,000 four-room HDB flats in addition to carbon savings of 32 kilotonnes a year – the equivalent of removing 7,000 internal-combustion-engine cars' worth of emissions from our roads.

#### Low Carbon Hydrogen

Hydrogen could supply up to half of Singapore's power needs by 2050 - used to decarbonise heat, steam and power generation, or used as feedstock in industrial processes.

#### Electric Mobility

Promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs) and supporting the development of charging infrastructure to reduce emissions from the transportation sector.

#### Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

Explore the use of CCS technology to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from large emitters, such as power plants and industrial facilities.

#### Carbon Pricing

Explore carbon pricing mechanisms, such as a carbon tax, to incentivise emissions reductions and drive investment in low-carbon technologies.





## Living a Greener Life

Singaporeans can choose to adopt low-carbon lifestyle habits is the final pillar, which may be attained by making little adjustments to their regular routine.

### Mapping our actions

#### Sustainable Land Use and Urban Planning

Pursue sustainable land use and urban planning practices that reduce emissions, protect biodiversity, and enhance liveability.

#### Public Transport

Use public transport for daily travels, or converting to vehicles that use cleaner forms of energy.

#### Two feet, two wheels

Take up cycling and walking as part of the Walk Cycle Ride SG project. By the 2030s, the cycling network in Singapore will grow from 460 km to 1,320 km, and 8 out of 10 residences are expected to be within a 10-minute walk of an MRT station.

#### 3Rs

Residents are encouraged to practise the 3Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Singapore's circular economy policies and infrastructure will help move us closer to our zero waste nation ambitions.

#### Plastic Bag Charge

Starting 3 July 2023, many supermarkets will charge at least 5 cents for each disposable carrier bag provided to customers. A strong call to action for people to be more mindful and reduce their environmental footprint by bringing their own bags and only taking what they need!

#### Beverage Container Return Scheme

From 1 April 2025, a refundable deposit of 10 cents will be applied on all pre-packaged beverages in plastic bottles and metal cans ranging from 150 millilitres to 3 litres. The deposit will be fully refunded when the empty plastic bottles or metal cans are returned at designated return points.

#### New Elements

After NEWater, Singapore's more ambitious goal is to develop capabilities to produce "NEWOil," where waste plastic is converted to pyrolysis oil which can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels. Singapore is also exploring a Plastic Recovery Facility to sort plastics from domestic waste to provide feedstock for chemical recycling. These initiatives aim to develop a chemical recycling value chain to improve our plastic recycling rate and enhance the overall waste management capabilities in Singapore.



## Pursuing Global Partnerships – Enabling Global Economy

To overcome its limitations such as its size and constrained renewable energy possibilities, Singapore is participating in worldwide carbon markets with high-quality carbon credits and working with regional power grids to establish the supply chains and infrastructure required for green energy.

### Move towards Net-Zero

#### New Green Ideas

Explore innovative solutions and collaborating with other nations and international organisations to advance its climate goals.

#### Importing Energy

Singapore's first import of renewable energy took place in 2022 from the Lao PDR-Thailand-Malaysia-Singapore Power Integration Project, which relies on current interconnections to carry renewable hydropower from Lao PDR to Singapore.

#### International Green MOUs

Singapore has also signed bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on cooperation on climate change and sustainability with Indonesia, Chile, Japan, Colombia, Morocco, Peru, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam and Australia and Indonesia. These MOU cover topics including carbon pricing and markets, clean technology, nature-based solutions, and green financing.

#### Green Finance

ESG Impact Hub and the Green Bonds Programme Office initiatives are just two examples to help grow the green finance and technology sectors, enabling Singapore to become a carbon services and trading hub.

#### Green Data

Singapore hosts the World Bank's Climate Action Data Trust – where data from important carbon credit registries to establish a decentralised record that will improve the transparency and integrity of global carbon markets.

#### Sources:

\*<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/brandstudio/hetzero-singapore>

<https://www.nea.gov.sg/media/news/news/index/newsand-a-key-to-closing-singapore-s-waste-loop>

<https://www.mse.gov.sg/sgecofund/>



# KEPPEL BAY TOWER: A STUNNING EXAMPLE OF A NET-ZERO BUILDING



*Photo credit: Keppel*

With its sleek design and innovative features, this sustainable masterpiece showcases the future of architecture. The building boasts a high-efficiency air distribution system, a cooling tower water management system, and a smart lighting system, all working together to minimise energy consumption and maximise environmental benefits. A testament to sustainable design, Keppel Bay Tower sets a new standard for net-zero buildings.



# PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

---

# THE MECHANICS OF WHAT WE DO

In September 2015, 193 world leaders came together to set and adopt a roadmap for the growth of a sustainable, inclusive and just society. Dubbed the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), and sometimes referred to as the Global Goals, they were enacted by the United Nations as a global call to action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that by the year 2030, peace and prosperity will be experienced by everyone. The 17 SDGs are closely woven together - development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability and actions in one area will have an impact on results in others. In 2018, Singapore became one of 47-member states to enrol in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development as a sign of its dedication to a thorough evaluation and implementation of the goals.

SEC, Singapore's only UN-accredited NGO, firmly believes that through our initiatives in standard-setting, consumer action, and training and education, we can help move UN Sustainable Development Goals forward. SEC works to promote thought leadership on a variety of environmental issues and to close awareness-action gaps in the ecosystem by encouraging business and consumer action through strategic collaboration across the public-private-people (3P) sectors. These initiatives include the Singapore Green Labelling Scheme and the Eco Certification schemes in Singapore. Through its training and education initiatives, SEC seeks to provide students and professionals in the sector with the knowledge necessary for the transition to a circular economy in order to support efforts to build capabilities. We act as a catalyst for the UN SDGs implementation by providing support, expertise, and resources to other organisations. Through their efforts, we help create an enabling environment for sustainable development, promote accountability, and drive positive change towards achieving the SDGs.

The SDGs must be achieved in every setting, and this requires the creativity, knowledge, technology, and financial resources of the entire population. At SEC, a special group of people the core team guides the implementation of the UN SDGs.

Environmental Engineering is the foundation of all that the SEC do. Our core team, the Environmental Engineers, develop and implement sustainability strategies, collaborating on projects with our stakeholders to reduce carbon emissions, improve resource efficiency, and promote sustainable practices. They also provide technical expertise and advice on environmental issues to our management, stakeholders and clients. They help navigate environmental regulations and standards and develop solutions to environmental challenges.

Theirs is the due diligence to ensure that our clients meet the stringent criteria required for premises, products or services to be certified. They engage with our communities to understand their needs and concerns. Together, they develop sustainable projects that meet the needs of the community while minimising environmental impact.

\*According to reports, implementation of the SDGs has the potential to deliver \$12 trillion in economic benefits and the creation of 380 million jobs by 2030. To tap into these opportunities, SEC's work would be guided by the following global goals as it seeks to partner its stakeholders in responding to the urgent call for global action:

## Pillars 9 UN SDG(s)

### Driving Awareness of Sustainability Issues

Educating and empowering communities to lead green lifestyles through our Training & Education initiatives.



### Empowering Business and Consumer Action

Setting sustainability standards for green consumerism through the Singapore Green Label and Eco-Certifications.



### Fostering Strategic 3P Collaborations

Collaborating with people, industries and governments through our Campaigns and Outreach initiatives.



\* Better Business Better World' by the Business & Sustainable Development Commission

# PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

SEC’s suite of products, services and activities are designed to drive the 3Ps – public, private and people sectors – to build sustainability and reduce their impact on the environment.

Our endeavours span from carbon advisory, outreach and education programs to standards and certifications centred on resource conservation, renewable energy, and waste reduction. We support sustainable practices in all industries, from manufacturing and logistics to transportation and hospitality with professional advice and tools.

Our team of experts collaborate closely with regional organisations and governmental institutions to advance laws and rules that promote sustainability and safeguard our natural resources. SEC provides the resources and know-how to enable you to make a positive change.

## Singapore Green Labelling Scheme

The Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS) is a type-1 eco-label and adopts a life-cycle approach that addresses the environmental footprint of a product.



The Green Label helps the public identify environmentally-friendly products that meet certain eco-standards. It encourages eco-consumerism, and responds to the growing demand for greener products in the market. The scheme also hopes to influence manufacturers to design and produce with the environment in mind.

To date, SEC has eco-certified 4,600 products from 980 companies with more than 14,400 Green Label certifications, and marketed in more than 50 countries including Malaysia, Indonesia, China and the United States.

### Enhanced Singapore Green Labelling Scheme

The enhanced Singapore Green Labelling Scheme for Pulp & Paper Products (SLGS+) was launched in 2017. SEC continuously work with notable brands to ensure that pulp and paper products are produced at the highest sustainability standards and environmentally-friendly practices.



The SLGS+ uses comprehensive risk management profiling to complement its more extensive qualification criteria, especially in areas of fire and peatland management. Brands such as Double A have shown their commitment to producing not only premium paper known for its superior performance but also its sustainable production.

### Eco Certifications

SEC administers a family of eco certifications to drive corporate sustainability efforts and reduce the carbon footprint of businesses and corporations.

While the respective certifications have their different areas of focus, they share a common goal which is to inculcate environmentally-friendly behaviour in businesses and help them reduce waste generation and become more energy efficient.

## Eco Office

The Eco Office certification guides offices in implementing effective environmentally-friendly practices by increasing eco-consciousness among staff, which in turn, helps organisations manage waste by reducing the usage of paper, water and electricity.

The programme provides applicants, such as Enterprise Singapore and Singapore National Employers Federation (SNEF), with new tools and approaches to begin their certification journey. This includes a greater focus on change management and driving behavioural changes amongst employees.

## Eco Shop

Intended for retail businesses, this programme aims to encourage business owners to fit out their shops in an environmentally sustainable manner and adopt green practices in their daily operations. This has the effect of reducing energy consumption and utilities bills in the long run.

Eco Shop is based on a scoring system which evaluates the environmental performance of retail shops in the areas of Environmental Management & Awareness, Purchasing & Operations, Air Quality, Energy Conservation, Waste Management and Water Conservation.

Notable examples of retail shops participating in the Eco Shop program include Pedro @ Marina Bay Sands and Charles & Keith @ Plaza Singapura.

## Eco F&B

Eco F&B assesses the environmental management system of a food establishment. It facilitates the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices by addressing the establishment's environmental policies, air quality, as well as its water, energy and waste management.

Operators learn how to further reduce their carbon footprint by incorporating environmental-friendly measures into their business practices.

Noteworthy examples of food establishments participating in the Eco F&B program include WILD HONEY @ Mandarin Gallery, Merci Marcel Tiong Bahru, and The Soup Spoon (Raffles Xchange).

## Eco Events

Singapore stands as a leading choice for hosting meetings, conventions, conferences, and exhibitions (MICE) in Asia. With its diverse array of facilities and venues, Singapore offers a suitable environment for large-scale conferences and prestigious events.

In line with our commitment to sustainability, the SEC Eco Events Programme endeavours to engage event organisers in their sustainability journey. This program provides a comprehensive report on the environmental impact of initiatives implemented during events and certifies those that meet the established sustainability criteria.

SEC's Eco-Certification has been bestowed upon FI as highlighted on Page 38. This recognition showcases FI's dedication to eco-friendly practices and reinforces the significance of sustainability in the events industry.



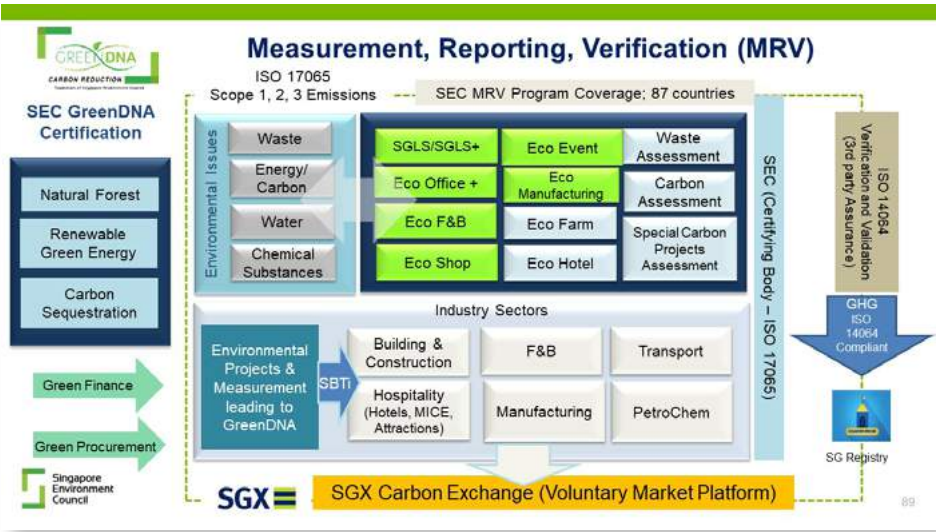
# GreenDNA

GreenDNA, an accreditation system developed by the SEC, has been revamped to encode sustainable practices into the DNA of both organisations and individuals. This innovative approach aims to foster a Low Carbon Lifestyle by instilling a green mindset that promotes the concept of “One Less” and emphasizes Responsible Consumption and Production. By implementing these principles, GreenDNA facilitates meaningful changes in resource management and business processes, while also advocating for the adoption of a circular economy to combat the pressing global climate crisis.



The GreenDNA certification is awarded to organisations and government agencies that successfully fulfill all the requirements of the GreenDNA program. This comprehensive program includes various initiatives by the SEC, such as Training & Education, Awards & Outreach, and Eco-Certifications. These components play a vital role in the overall GreenDNA framework.

In 2022, GreenDNA experienced remarkable growth, with its reach and impact doubling within a single year. This growth reflects the increasing awareness and adoption of sustainable practices across diverse sectors. Notably, renowned organisations like City Developments Limited (CDL) and SMRT Trains Ltd joined and renewed their commitment to GreenDNA in 2022. Their participation underscores the importance of sustainable initiatives and highlights their dedication to creating a greener future through responsible business practices.



## ONE LESS

Did you know supermarket shoppers in Singapore take enough plastic bags a year to cover Gardens by the Bay 126 times over? That's an average of 146 plastic bags per person! Just by going one less with the bags and other resources we consume at home and in the workplace, we can make a positive impact for future generations!



## RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Not sure which products are eco-friendly and sustainably produced? Look out for products carrying the Singapore Green Label when you shop for your office supplies! These products have met with our stringent criteria to be awarded the label. Now you can shop with confidence, knowing that you're playing your own part for the environment.



## LOW CARBON LIFESTYLE

Singapore contributed just 0.11% of global greenhouse gas emissions, but ranks 27th out of 142 countries in terms of emissions per capita. As a global financial and trading hub, we must do our share to lead the way in reducing our emissions and carbon footprints. We can take that first step by taking public transport to work as a habit, or even #SupportLocal by consuming locally-grown food together with your colleagues!

## TRAINING & EDUCATION

### Training & Education

SEC's Training & Education arm aims to educate, engage and empower individuals and organisations to foster lasting environmental and societal values. This includes a range of environmental programmes such as seminar talks, workshops, experiential trails, tours, site visits, and the SEC Eco Ambassador Training Programme (EATP).

SEC launched its 'Putting Sustainability into Practice for Business' training programme in conjunction with Enterprise Singapore's (ESG) in March 2022.

The training programme was intended to help business owners, senior executives and management to gain a better understanding of sustainability related risks and impacts as well as the need to integrate sustainable processes into the organisation.

A complimentary Sustainability Assessment was also conducted for participating organisations on their sustainability journey. Conducted by SEC, the assessment helps participants to establish a better understanding of sustainability metrics and measures in their businesses so as to take the necessary steps toward the capacity development of creative techniques in their sustainability vision, strategy and management.



## SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

The Singapore Environmental Achievement Awards (SEAA) remains one of the most prestigious environmental awards in Singapore and the region today. It recognises overall environmental stewardship by organisations and is in support of the Sustainable Singapore Movement, which seeks to encourage everyone to do their part for the environment

After a two-year hiatus attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SEC hosted the 23<sup>rd</sup> Singapore Environmental Achievement Awards, held in conjunction with the 4<sup>th</sup> annual SEC Conference Day 2022 at Novotel Singapore on Stevens on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2022.

Mr Seah Seng Choon, Vice Chairman of SEC, introduced the conference theme “Unlocking Opportunities for Sustainable Packaging in Singapore”, where the subsequent panel discussions sought to share how businesses can better manage waste to achieve sustainability goals, as well as how manufacturers can integrate innovative design processes to reduce the environmental impact of packaging material.



In 2022, the SEAA received 13 successful submissions across various sectors such as building and construction, finance and manufacturing. Key industry players such as Keppel Land, DBS, and N&E Innovations were among the successful applicants.

**12 winners from 11 organisations were awarded at the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the SEAA, bringing the total number of awards conferred since the inception of the programme in 1997 to 135.**

SEAA 2022 winners were invited to a VIP networking session with Ms Grace Fu, Minister for Sustainability and the Environment. The session was hosted by Ms Isabella Huang-Loh, Chairman of SEC; Ms Jen Teo, Executive Director of SEC, Mr Seah Seng Choon, Vice Chairman of SEC Board and Mr Victor Mills, Chief Executive of Singapore International Chamber of Commerce



For more information on SEAA, please visit [www.sec.org.sg/seaa](http://www.sec.org.sg/seaa).



The SEC School Green Awards (SGA) is a self-audited voluntary environmental programme which serves as a platform for students to develop and showcase their environmental efforts through customized activities which help them gain a better understanding of environmental issues.

In 2022, more emphasis has been placed on the newly launched Green Plan 2030 pillars. Schools are encouraged to align their environmental projects with at least one of the pillars. The SGA also continued to be a platform for the young to put their green ideas into action. From a humble beginning of 28 submissions received in 2001, the SGA witnessed an impressive growth by reaching out more than 300 submissions from nearly 300 school in 2022.

More than 1,000 attendees participated in SGA annual event held at Republic Polytechnic on 18 November 2022. Guest-of-Honour at the ceremony was Minister of State for Education and Manpower, Ms Gan Siow Huang, who presented the awards and visited the projects that were showcased by some of the schools.

SGA 2022 is kindly supported by Keppel Care Foundation. They provide assistance for the needy and encourage eco-friendly mindsets and initiatives.

Keppel Care Foundation reaches out to strategic partners in support of programmes in areas such as caring for the underprivileged, promoting education and protecting the environment. Together with SEC, Keppel Care Foundation will spur growth in initiatives that protect and improve the environment, as well as enhancing the biodiversity in the local landscapes.



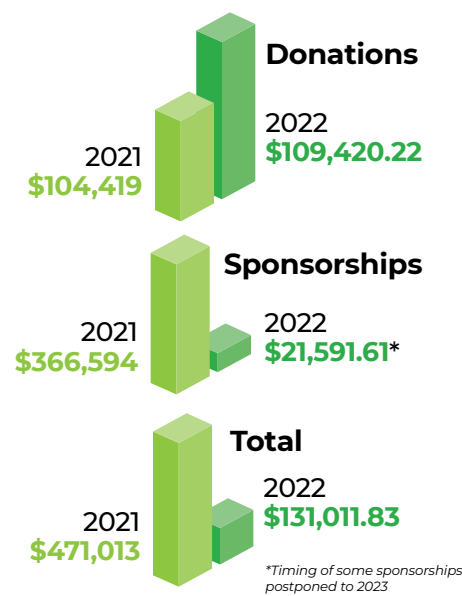
For more information on SGA, please visit [www.sec.org.sg/sga/](http://www.sec.org.sg/sga/).

# KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

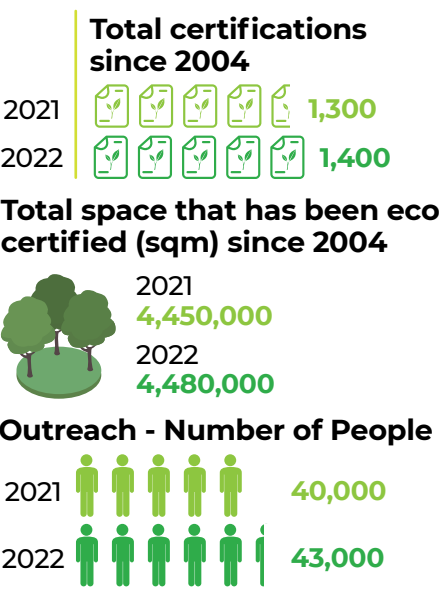
## Total Outreach

2021	2022
2.1 Million	2.5 Million

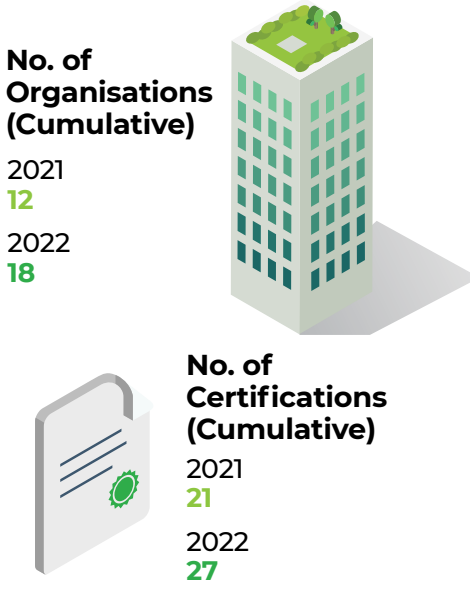
### Donations and Scholarships



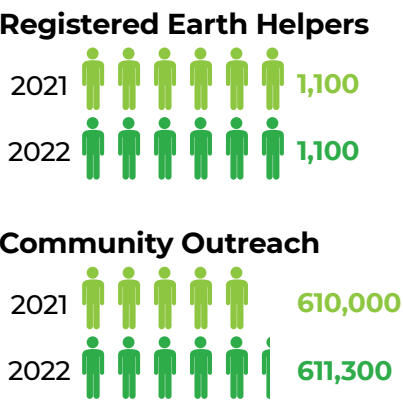
### Eco Establishments



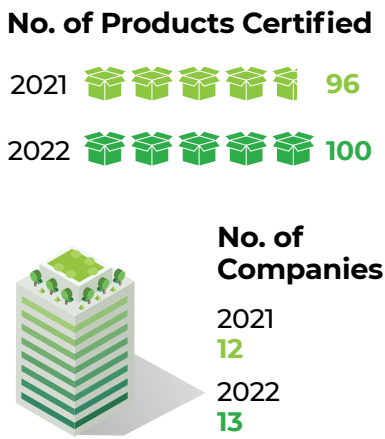
### GreenDNA



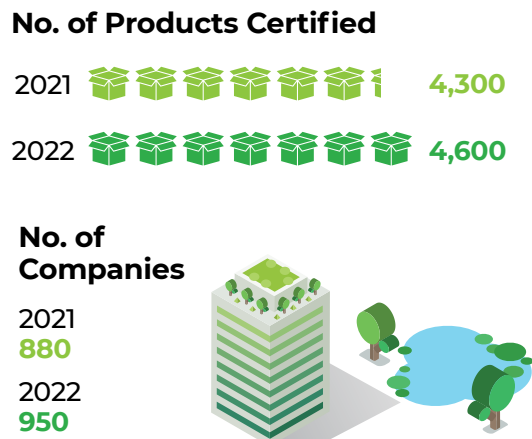
### Earth Helpers



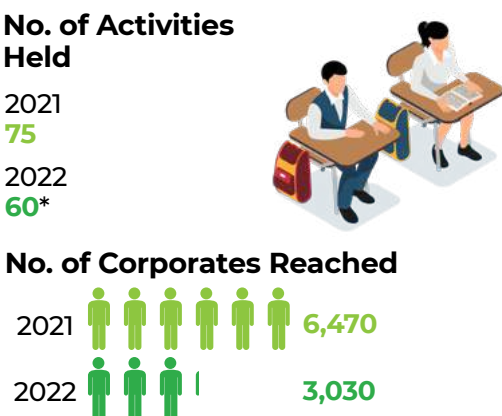
### SGLS+ for Pulp and Paper



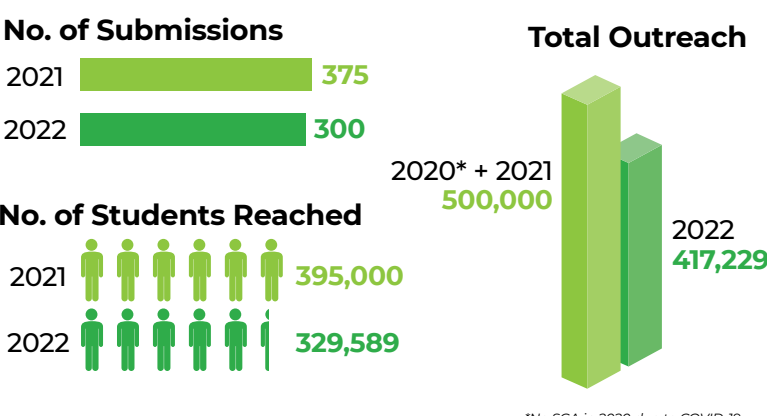
### Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS)



### Training and Education



### School Green Awards (SGA)



\*The Green Learning Journey was not conducted by SEC in 2022

\*No SGA in 2020 due to COVID-19



# IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF 2022'S CUTTING EDGE INITIATIVES

---

## International Collaborations

### SEC-GECA MOU

In October 2022, Singapore and Australia collaborated on the Singapore-Australia Green Economy Agreement (GEA). This agreement aimed to promote green growth, jobs, and decarbonisation, while strengthening international governance on trade and environmental sustainability. As part of the GEA, the Singapore Environment Council (SEC) and Good Environmental Choice Australia (GECA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to enhance cooperation in ecolabel certification. The MOU facilitates dialogue and improves environmental outcomes for businesses and consumers in both countries. As members of the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN), SEC and GECA share a belief in the positive impact of ecolabels and commit to sharing knowledge and

resources. Through the MOU, they will recognise each other's ecolabelling schemes, fostering the availability of more green products and services in both nations. This collaboration provides an opportunity to address regional and global environmental challenges, including sustainable production and consumption. SEC welcomes this collaboration and looks forward to future opportunities that promote environmental action among businesses and citizens, locally and globally.



## Strategic Collaborations

On 2 November 2022, SEC and EVCo entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the 4th LTA-UITP Singapore International Transport Congress and Exhibition (SITCE) 2022. The strategic collaboration is set to develop a robust assessment framework to accurately quantify the decarbonisation impact of electrifying mobile fleets.

The MOU was inked by SEC Executive Director Jen Teo and EVCo Managing Director Fuji Foo. Together, SEC and EVCo aim to provide sustainability advisory services to businesses looking to electrify their fleets to reduce their organisational carbon footprint.

For enterprises such as EVCo to be successful in their efforts to decarbonise fleet operations, they must have access to a reliable evaluation framework. With SEC's framework, companies can look toward correctly estimating the carbon reductions that can be achieved through electrification and provide demonstrable progress towards corporate climate targets. The evaluation approach will be able to identify additional areas where organisations can act to lower their entire carbon footprint, in addition to emissions reduction via fleet electrification. This will make a significant contribution to a comprehensive strategy for ongoing climate action.





## Community Outreach – SembWaste Rebottle Project

On 17 December 2022, SembWaste, a fully-owned division of Sembcorp Industries (Sembcorp), and Singapore Polytechnic (SP) launched Rebottle, a cooperative project to increase PET bottle recycling rates in Singapore, beginning in the Punggol Shore precinct. This initiative will be tested for three months in 10 selected HDB blocks in the Punggol Coral estate, as well as the Prime and Ang Mo supermarkets in Punggol Shore. Rebottle is a smart recycling initiative that uses refurbished roller cages incorporating IoT solutions to provide real-time waste collection data. This data will enable SembWaste to monitor the number of bottles disposed off in the cages and optimise collections when the cages are full.

Rebottle was jointly developed with students from SP's Electrical and Electronic Engineering as well as Media, Arts and Design schools. The students tapped on insights from interviews with residents and their skillsets to support their design and deployment of the smart receptacles. For instance, by identifying the common areas with the highest footfall such as void decks and lift lobbies, the smart receptacles could be placed at accessible and convenient locations for the deposit of used PET bottles.

In the longer term, results from the Rebottle pilot will be used by SembWaste and the SEC to jointly determine the most cost-effective and lowest carbon-footprint methods to harvest clean stream recyclables. By focusing on the correct methods for recycling PET bottles, Rebottle presents a unique opportunity to both reduce waste and raise awareness of proper recycling practices.



# Singapore Grand Prix Receives SEC's Eco-Certification

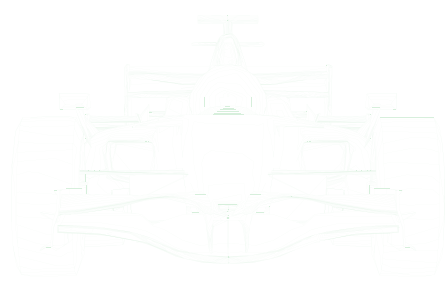
In 2022, the Formula 1 Singapore Grand Prix obtained an Eco Events certification, a new form of recognition which was introduced by SEC in 2021. It is part of the SEC's GreenDNA certification system, which aims to encourage organisations and individuals to adopt a low-carbon lifestyle and a "green" mindset, and practice responsible consumption and production.

The Eco Events certification was awarded to race organiser Singapore GP for implementing a range of green initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of the Formula 1 night race starting from last year's edition. The initiatives include reducing energy consumption, promoting waste reduction and recycling, and encouraging the use of public transport for the audience to reach the Circuit Park. Singapore GP also worked with its suppliers to ensure that they adopt sustainable practices and reduce their impact on the environment.

SEC's Eco-Event certification provides a framework for large-scale events to improve their environmental performance and to be recognised for their efforts. By obtaining the certification, Singapore GP demonstrates its commitment to sustainability and its willingness to play a leadership role in promoting sustainable practices in the events industry.



Photo credit: *Singapore GP Pte Ltd*



# SUSTAINABILITY CORPORATE ADVISORY WITH SEC

SEC's carbon management programme helps organisations manage their carbon emissions and reduce their environmental impact. The proper management of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) depends on accurate tracking and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Numerous components fall under the categories of environment, social, and governance in ESG reporting. GHG emissions are included in the ESG reporting's environmental section, along with topics like energy, waste management and water stewardship. The programme helps organisations become more aware of the impact they have on the environment and the actions they can act to reduce their carbon footprint.

Our carbon advisory programme is structured in the following way:

- 01 Carbon footprint assessment**  
We calculate your carbon emissions from various sources, such as energy use, paper use, transportation, waste disposal, and water consumption.
- 02 Goal setting**  
After the carbon footprint assessment, we help set targets for reducing carbon emissions, with a specific percentage reduction by a certain date.
- 03 Carbon reduction strategies**  
We provide guidance on various strategies to reduce carbon emissions, such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste reduction, and sustainable transportation.
- 04 Implementation support**  
We assist with implementing the chosen carbon reduction strategies, such as by connecting you with service providers or suppliers.
- 05 Develop a sustainability roadmap**  
The programme tracks your progress and achievements towards your carbon reduction goals.

## Carbon Accounting - Scope 1, 2 and 3 of GHG Emissions

Carbon accounting is the practice of monitoring and keeping track of a country's, city's or an organisation's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It aids in identifying and quantifying the sources of GHG emissions and in formulating regulations and policies to cut these emissions, and consequently help create climate resilience and adaptation in Singapore.

While most carbon accounting are based on Scope 1 and 2 as prescribed by the GHG protocol, there is an increasing demand for measuring Scope 3 emissions. Measuring Scope 3 emissions can be challenging, but it is critical for determining the complete environmental impact of a company's operations and promoting environmentally sustainable business practices. It encourages transparency, better management of environmental risks and fosters innovation. Monitoring and reporting on scope 3 emissions creates the platform for organisations to work with stakeholders to develop more sustainable value chains. According to a 2020 report from Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), the biggest opportunities for emission reductions exist in Scope 3 emissions, which are about 5.5 times larger than Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions combined. The SEC Carbon Management Programme measures Scopes 1, 2 and 3 of carbon emissions according to the GHG Protocol.

In 2022, our Carbon Management Programme was honoured to onboard EVCo, Singapore Island Country Club, Constellar Venues Pte Ltd and Pepper Global.

### Measuring the Impact of Fleet Electrification

On 2 November 2022, the SEC and EVCo signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the 4th LTA-UITP Singapore International Transport Congress and Exhibition (SITCE) 2022. The strategic collaboration set a robust assessment framework to accurately quantify the decarbonisation impact of electrifying mobile fleets. SEC established a fleet related GHG accounting model, defining measurement and data sources, collecting Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) data and determining the ICE carbon footprint. Using scenario building based on the GHG protocol to help us make accurate forecasts about the future by utilising our knowledge of, and analysis of, previous trends and important industry factors, SEC and EVCo collaboration has led to us harnessing a variety of data sources to broaden our thinking, reveal blind spots and unearth opportunities.

### A Leading Sustainable Country and Golf Club

The Singapore Island Country Club (SICC) envisions itself to be 'a leading sustainable country and golf club'. The SEC partnered with them to develop their sustainability strategy and governance and identify their material topics which includes environmental impact, human resources practices, product quality and safety, supply chain management, diversity and inclusion, governance, and financial performance. We are also guiding the SICC in preparing the contents for their Sustainability Report, which includes ESG and GHG components. The SEC is also calculating carbon emissions using Scopes 1, 2 and 3 of the GHG protocol.



### Reducing GHG Emissions

Our engagement with Constellar Venues Pte Ltd involves us assisting them in their efforts to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We measure their carbon emissions using Scopes 1, 2, 3 of the GHG protocol, conduct a gap analysis, and provide guidance on green initiatives and strategies which helps them further reduce emissions. The mitigation plans we propose includes the adoption of 3R principles (Reduce, Replace, and Remove), and the use of renewable energies and carbon offsets.

### Working towards a Comprehensive ESG Strategy

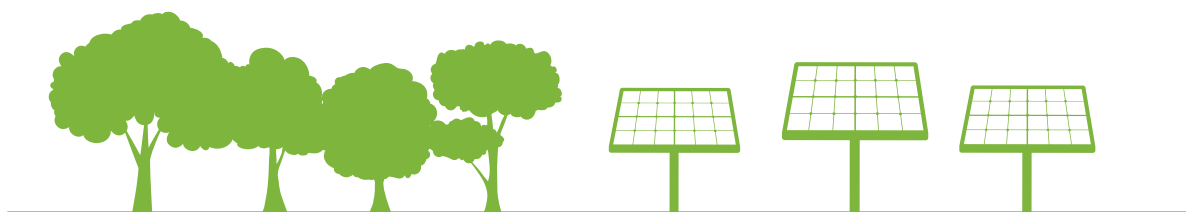
The Pepper Global group comprise six business units from Australia, Korea, Spain and UK. SEC reviews and advises on the group's ESG strategy, framework, governance structure as well as social and green initiatives. With Pepper Global, we are also involved in verification and assessment of their carbon emissions using Scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG protocol.

# THE IMPORTANCE OF VALIDATION AND RECOGNITION

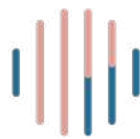
A robust awards and recognition programme in sustainability acts as a catalyst for many organisations to join the movement and contribute towards Singapore's accelerated net-zero aspirations. Requiring the collective efforts of individuals, businesses, schools and the government, sustainability initiatives are increasingly becoming a calling card for many to present how we make a positive impact on our planet. In the process, we attract like-minded customers and investors with the right priorities. Recognising and rewarding sustainability efforts serve as a powerful incentive for people to adopt environmentally-friendly practices. Recognition also drives innovation in sustainable technologies and the culture of sustainability.

SEC's awards and recognition programmes continuously engages all 3Ps – public, people and private sectors of the community. The Singapore Environmental Achievement Awards (SEAA), the longest running sustainability award in Singapore, now in its 23<sup>rd</sup> year, is the most prestigious of its kind in our nation. The School Green Awards (SGA), in its 21<sup>st</sup> year, has always helped our future changemakers to develop awareness, knowledge, skills and tools to protect and improve our environment. The recognition given by SEC, and through us, the nation, not only enhances the reputation of businesses, organisations, and schools, but it also showcases all the creative solutions that serve to propel Singapore into a greener future.

In a world where climate change is a pressing issue, recognition serves as an accelerant in the transition towards a net-zero future.



# TESTIMONIALS



PEPPERWALL

“

**Pepperwall Pte Ltd**

Being an SEC partner under the Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS) has helped our business, as the world turns its focus towards sustainability. The certification and guidance provided by SEC throughout the process made it very easy for us to get on board. In doing so, we've opened new avenues of business and reached new customers.

- Nigel Yap, Director

”



“

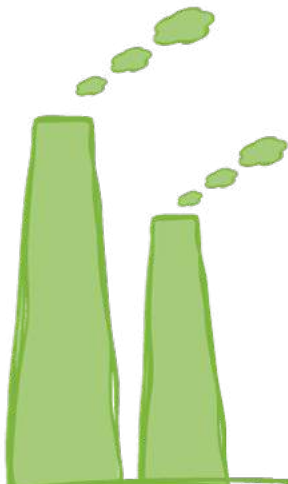
**Cheng Yi Construction Pte Ltd**

Cheng Yi Construction Pte Ltd has been constantly looking for ways to become more sustainable. In 2022, we sought out the Singapore Environment Council (SEC), and discovered a wealth of programmes like Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS).

We are grateful for the support provided by SEC in guiding us during the certification process, and our queries were promptly addressed by their knowledgeable staff. By attaining SGLS certification, it has allowed us new ways to market our products, and reach a more environmentally-conscious customer base.

- Ms Chen, Business Manager

”





“

#### **EVCO (on partnership with SEC)**

As a pioneer e-Mobility-as-a-Service provider in Singapore, EVCo is committed to facilitate and help every business achieve a seamless transition to an electric fleet. We are happy to partner Singapore Environment Council to drive awareness of mobility decarbonisation and develop an assessment framework for businesses to measure their fleet electrification impact. The process of electrifying a fleet goes beyond swapping out Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles for electric ones. Businesses will also need to consider the full life cycle of their vehicles. Only then can they make choices that are truly sustainable.

”

- Fuji Foo, Managing Director



“

#### **Keppel Care Foundation (on supporting the School Green Awards)**

Keppel is committed to sustainability and we are delighted to support the Singapore Environment Council (SEC) in the organisation of School Green Awards (SGA) 2022. Through collaborative efforts like these, we can not only contribute to Singapore's Green Plan 2030, but empower the next generation to be even more focused on environmental sustainability and climate action.

”

- Ho Tong Yen, Chief Executive Officer





“

**GECA (on MOU with SEC)**

GECA's MOU with SEC was facilitated by the Governments of Australia and Singapore under the auspices of the Australia-Singapore Green Economy Agreement (GEA). The GEA supports green growth and jobs and decarbonisation and aims to strengthen international governance on trade and environmental sustainability. Both countries recognise that trusted ecolabelling schemes instil confidence and help drive demand for low-carbon, sustainable, and resource efficient goods and services.

- Michelle Thomas, Chief Executive Officer

”



“

**Singtel Telecommunications Limited – ESG Course Graduate**

(The ESG Course) is very insightful and engaging course. In the past when we talk about sustainability, my impression is always on environmental factors. But this course gave me a wakeup call that sustainability is not just about the environment, it also includes other things like social as well. I will encourage everyone to take this course, sustainability isn't just about ourselves, it's about everyone being a responsible corporate citizen.

- Yeo Eng Leng, Director (Supply Chain Management)

”





# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

---

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Singapore Environment Council (SEC) has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act, (Cap. 37) since 5 March 1996. The SEC’s Board comprises 15 Directors with corporate and public sector experience and is chaired by Ms Isabella Loh Wai Kiew (@ Isabella Huang-Loh). Board Directors are appointed and hold office for a term commencing from the date of appointment and expiring at the conclusion of the second Annual General Meeting after the appointment, guided by the principles of SEC’s governing instrument, of which three board members have served more than 10 years for reasons of strategic contribution and community outreach.

## Responsibility of the Board

The Board ensures that the charity is run responsibly, according to its governing instrument. SEC’s strategic growth plan, vision and mission statements are reviewed from time to time so that the charity stays relevant in an ever-changing environment. The Board ensures that SEC is meeting its goals and objectives as an environmental charity. It ensures that effective and efficient systems are in place for managing SEC’s financial and human resources.

Another important role is to maintain adequate reporting to all SEC’s stakeholders regarding our strategic plan and status of our programmes.



## Internal Controls



### Fundraising practices

All fundraising practices are transparent and ethical, with proper accounting to donors on how funds are utilised.



### Programme Management

All programmes and activities conducted by SEC are carefully planned, tracked and reviewed to ensure that they are relevant to the mission and vision of SEC.

Each programme is evaluated for its effectiveness and the progress is reported to the Board.



### Budget Planning and Monitoring

The Board approves an annual budget for SEC's programmes. There is close monitoring of the expenditure for each programme. A mid-year review of budget is conducted to compare and adjust the financial projections.



### Disclosure and Transparency

SEC seeks financial management advice from the Board and complies with all applicable laws and regulations. Annual external audits are conducted to ensure that its resources are used responsibly and are accountable. Updated information about its mission, structure, programmes, activities and finances are publicly displayed on SEC's website. The staff are employed based on individual merit, ability, skill and we have a non-discriminatory policy.

## SEC Board and Committees

### SEC Board

The SEC's Board provides independent objective guidance to SEC and acts in the best interests of the Council. The Board periodically reviews and approves the objectives of SEC to ensure that its programmes and operations are managed and directed towards achieving SEC's objectives. It acts as advocates and enthusiastic communicators of SEC's mission and vision, and to play an integral role in SEC's fundraising activities. It supports and guides SEC's programmes and fundraising plans and hence assists the Council in achieving its long-term strategic plans.

### The board held 4 meetings in 2022:

Attendees	71 <sup>st</sup> BOD 22 Mar	72 <sup>nd</sup> BOD 24 May	73 <sup>rd</sup> BOD 6 Oct	74 <sup>th</sup> BOD 20 Dec
Ms Isabella Loh Wai Kiew	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Seah Seng Choon	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms Pereira Cheng Sim Joan	✓	X	✓	X
Dr Leong Chee Chiew	X	X	✓	✓
Mr Chan Jin Han	✓	✓	✓	X
Mr Tan Puay Hiang	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Dalson Chung	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Yong Choon Miao, Gerald	X	✓	✓	✓
Mr Kong Chi-Nang	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr Ahmad Bin Mohamed Magad	X	✓	X	✓
Professor Lim Sun Sun	X	✓	✓	✓
Mr Chew Chee Bin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Michael Toh Kim Hock	✓	X	✓	✓
Mr Foong Weng Loong	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr Saw Ken Wye	* <sup>1</sup>	* <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓
Dr Teo Ho Pin	✓	✓	* <sup>2</sup>	* <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL HEADCOUNT</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>

#### Legend:

✓ Present

X Absent with Apologies

\*<sup>1</sup> Appointed on 30 June 2022

\*<sup>2</sup> Retired on 30 June 2022, Appointed as Senior Advisor to the Board

## SEC Sub-Committees

### Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee oversees the financial information provided by SEC to the Board, in particular, the accounting policies and practices, the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting and budgeting to identify, assess, manage and disclose financial risks. It also makes recommendations to the Board on the selection and appointment of the external auditor(s), reviews the external auditor's audit independence, and evaluates the audit findings.

#### The Audit and Risk Committee held 4 meetings in 2022

##### Chairman

Mr Kong Chi-Nang

##### Members

Mr Foong Weng Loong  
Mr Chew Chee Bin

### Finance and Tender Committee

The Finance and Tender Committee provides oversight of SEC's cashflow management. The Committee is familiar with applicable accounting standards and keep abreast of changes in accounting standards and issues which have a direct impact on SEC's financial and risk management. In addition, the Committee advises SEC on procurement matters to ensure that the process is transparent and competitive. It reviews conflict of interest, if any, during the procurement process.

#### The Finance & Tender Committee held 3 meetings in 2022

##### Chairman

Dr Ahmad Bin Mohamed Magad

##### Members

Mr Chew Chee Bin  
Mr Tan Puay Hiang

### Compliance Committee

The Compliance Committee monitors the level of compliance by SEC, with reference to its governing instrument and all relevant laws and regulations. It assists the Board in identifying and reviewing compliance matters which require action or improvement and recommends actions to be taken.

#### The Compliance Committee held 1 meeting in 2022

##### Chairman

Mr Seah Seng Choon

##### Members

Mr Tan Puay Hiang  
Mr Michael Toh Kim Hock

### Green Label Steering Committee

The Green Label Steering Committee provides professional advice on creating and maintaining the Green Label certification process. The Committee guides new category developments and monitors the impartiality of the certification process. It also guides the development of service delivery mechanisms related to lab testing, applications and assessment, initiates and guides programme evaluations, and recommends mechanisms for recertification.

#### The Green Label Steering Committee held 3 meetings in 2022

##### Chairman

Mr Chan Jin Han

##### Members

Ms Isabella Loh Wai Kiew  
Mr Dalson Chung  
Mr Seah Seng Choon  
Mr Michael Toh  
Mr Christopher Tan  
Ms Selina Lim

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee identifies facilitates and recommends potential candidates to the Board to serve as Board Directors. It ensures that the Board consists of independent members from varied industry sectors, with the capacity to contribute their expertise, knowledge and skills. Potential candidates are identified and contacted for their interest and availability for serving on the Board. The Committee will then make recommendations for these candidates to be elected as Directors of the Board. Re-nomination will be subject to the individuals' contribution and performance.

The Nomination Committee held 1 meeting in 2022

Chairman

Ms Isabella Loh Wai Kiew

Members

Dr Teo Ho Pin  
Mr Kong Chi-Nang  
Ms Pereira Cheng Sim Joan

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee assists the Board in establishing equitable remuneration and human resource policies and practices. It enables SEC to attract, retain and develop talent by ensuring its employees are fairly and responsibly rewarded according to performance and the external remuneration environment. The Committee also reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on SEC's compliance with legislative requirements such as the Singapore Employment Act.

The Remuneration Committee held 2 meetings in 2022

Chairman

Ms Isabella Loh Wai Kiew

Members

Dr Teo Ho Pin  
Ms Pereira Cheng Sim Joan

Strategic Marketing and Fundraising Committee

The Strategic Marketing and Fundraising Committee provides advice on managing stakeholder relationships and marketing strategies to maximise the branding and revenue opportunities for SEC. The Committee provides a forum for an initial review of new SEC's programmes and corresponding communications and outreach proposals that are brought forward. It helps to identify potential partnership and sponsorship opportunities for SEC's programmes through a combination of professional connections and networks. It also acts as a resource in formulating, promoting and delivering communications and outreach strategies and makes recommendations to the Board on these matters.

The Strategic Marketing and Fundraising Committee held 2 meetings in 2022

Chairman

Dr Leong Chee Chiew

Members

Ms Isabella Loh Wai Kiew	Mr Chew Chee Bin
Ms Pereira Cheng Sim Joan	Mr Yong Choon Miao,
Professor Lim Sun Sun	Gerald
	Mr Saw Ken Wye

Sustainability Capability Development Committee

The Sustainability Capability Development Committee strengthens SEC's training and development efforts for corporates and the community. It guides and provides strategic direction for SEC's training and development efforts including its framework and policies. The Committee also guides SEC's development, execution and promotion of training and development, pedagogy and initiatives including collaboration with strategic partners.

The Sustainability Capability Development Committee held 2 meetings in 2022

Chairman

Professor Lim Sun Sun

Members

Ms Isabella Loh Wai Kiew  
Dr Ahmad Bin Mohamed Magad  
Mr Michael Toh Kim Hock

## Conflict of interest policy and Related party transactions

The conflict of interest policy and related party transactions shall apply to all staff, volunteers and the Executive Director of SEC. They include, but are not limited to, the following situations:

- Personal interest in business transactions or contracts in which SEC may enter
- Vested interest in organisations that have dealings with SEC
- Recruitment of individuals who have personal relationships with staff, volunteers and the Executive Director of SEC

When a potential conflict of interest situation arises, the affected staff and volunteers shall immediately make a declaration of interest to the Executive Director and abstain from discussion and decision-making on the matter. When a potential conflict of interest situation relates to the Executive Director, she shall declare her interest to the Chairman for escalation to the Board and if deemed necessary, she shall abstain from discussion and decision making on the matter.



## Reserve Policy

The Council is mindful that charities or Institutions of a Public Character (IPCs) should avoid raising excessive funds and keeping them as reserves for public accountability reasons. The Council aims to maintain a reasonable level of reserves to ensure that the operational activities would be able to continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty.

The Council aims to maintain a reserve ratio of at least two times the annual operating expenditure.

The Board shall review or re-assess the reserve ratio periodically or as and when the need arises.

In the review and determination of the reserve ratio, the Board will consider the following (but is not limited to):

- Past trends
- Forecast levels of income and expenditure of planned activities
- Analysis of future needs, opportunities and contingencies

## Definitions

Reserve refers to unrestricted funds that can be expended at the Council's discretion in furtherance of its objectives (commonly referred to as "Accumulated Funds" in the balance sheet).

Annual operating expenditure refers to fixed or recurrent expenditure and major recurrent programme expenses.





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

**(Incorporated in Singapore)**

Company Registration Number: 199507762R

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Singapore)

## AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### DIRECTORS

Isabella Loh Wai Kiew  
 Seah Seng Choon  
 Dr Teo Ho Pin (Retired on 30 June 2022)  
 Chan Jin Han  
 Leong Chee Chiew  
 Tan Puay Hiang  
 Kong Chi-Nang (Kuang Zineng)  
 Chung Dalson  
 Ahmad Bin Mohamed Magad  
 Lim Sun Sun (Lin Shanshan)  
 Chew Chee Bin  
 Pereira Cheng Sim Joan  
 Yong Choon Miao, Gerald  
 Michael Toh Kim Hock  
 Foong Weng Loong  
 Saw Ken Wye (Appointed on 30 June 2022)

### REGISTERED OFFICE

1 Kay Siang Road  
 #07-01  
 Singapore 248922

### SECRETARY

Seah Gek Huang Sandra

### AUDITOR

Reanda Adept PAC  
 138 Cecil Street  
 #06-01 Cecil Court  
 Singapore 069538

INDEX	PAGE
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT	1
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	3
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	6
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND	8
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	9
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## DIRECTORS' STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Singapore Environment Council (the "Council") for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

### OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the Board of Directors:

- (i) the accompanying financial statements of the Council are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 December 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Council for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

### DIRECTORS

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

Isabella Loh Wai Kiew	Chairman
Seah Seng Choon	Vice Chairman
Pereira Cheng Sim Joan	Vice Chairman
Chan Jin Han	Board of Director
Leong Chee Chiew	Board of Director
Tan Puay Hiang	Board of Director
Kong Chi-Nang (Kuang Zineng)	Board of Director
Chung Dalson	Board of Director
Ahmad Bin Mohamed Magad	Board of Director
Lim Sun Sun (Lin Shanshan)	Board of Director
Chew Chee Bin	Board of Director
Yong Choon Miao, Gerald	Board of Director
Michael Toh Kim Hock	Board of Director
Foong Weng Loong	Board of Director
Saw Ken Wye	Board of Director

### ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The Council is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

### DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Council is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

### AUDITOR

Reanda Adept PAC has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Isabella Loh Wai Kiew  
Director



Kong Chi-Nang (Kuang Zineng)  
Director

Singapore

17 MAY 2023

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### TO THE MEMBERS OF SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Singapore Environment Council (the "Council"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Council are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act, 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 December 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows of the Council for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council 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 1 to 2.

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.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 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, the Charities Act and Regulations 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 Council'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 Council or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance comprises the directors and the governing board. Their responsibilities include overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibility 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 Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council'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 Council 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 to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the Charities Act and Regulations.

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that during the year:

- The use of donation monies was not in accordance with the objectives of the Council as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- The Council has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



**REANDA ADEPT PAC**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants

Singapore

17 MAY 2023

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	4	186,126	372,044
		<u>186,126</u>	<u>372,044</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	7	314,614	455,230
Prepayments		17,654	23,939
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,040,368	2,459,140
		<u>3,372,636</u>	<u>2,938,309</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>3,558,762</u>	<u>3,310,353</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>			
Accumulated general funds		2,517,138	2,484,137
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	9	32,958	162,972
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	8	614,293	526,305
Lease liabilities	9	130,014	127,239
Income received in advance		264,359	9,700
		<u>1,008,666</u>	<u>663,244</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,363,970</u>	<u>2,275,065</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>1,041,624</u>	<u>826,216</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>2,517,138</u>	<u>2,484,137</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>3,558,762</u>	<u>3,310,353</u>

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Income</b>			
Voluntary income	10	413,459	1,171,804
Activities for generating funds			
- Program receipts	11	3,270,626	1,842,204
		<u>3,684,085</u>	<u>3,014,008</u>
Other income	12	93,528	231,596
<b>Total income</b>		<u><b>3,777,613</b></u>	<u><b>3,245,604</b></u>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Cost of generating funds	13	(627,930)	(802,517)
Governance costs	14	(94,559)	(4,166)
Other expenses	15	(3,017,109)	(2,630,024)
Finance cost	16	(5,014)	(5,632)
<b>Total expenditures</b>		<u><b>(3,744,612)</b></u>	<u><b>(3,442,339)</b></u>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) for the financial year</b>		<u><b>33,001</b></u>	<u><b>(196,735)</b></u>

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Accumulated general fund \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 January 2021	2,680,872	2,680,872
Net deficit for the financial year	(196,735)	(196,735)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<b>2,484,137</b>	<b>2,484,137</b>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	2,484,137	2,484,137
Net surplus for the financial year	33,001	33,001
Balance as at 31 December 2022	<b>2,517,138</b>	<b>2,517,138</b>

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year		33,001	(196,735)
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	-	14,594
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	188,178	169,268
Interest expense		5,014	5,632
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		226,193	(7,241)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		140,616	40,251
Decrease in prepayments		6,285	2,394
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		87,988	(342,440)
Increase/(Decrease) in income received in advance		254,659	(282,721)
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>		<b>715,741</b>	<b>(589,757)</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activity</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,260)	(5,876)
<b>Net cash used in investing activity</b>		<b>(2,260)</b>	<b>(5,876)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Interest paid		(5,014)	(5,632)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(127,239)	(127,262)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(132,253)</b>	<b>(132,894)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>581,228</b>	<b>(728,527)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
- at beginning of the financial year		2,459,140	3,187,667
- at end of the financial year	6	<b>3,040,368</b>	<b>2,459,140</b>

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Singapore Environment Council (the "Council") is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee whereby each member of the Council undertakes to meet the debts and liabilities of the Council in the event of its liquidation, to an amount not exceeding \$1 per member.

The financial statements of the Council for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution by the directors on the date of the Directors' Statement.

The Council's registered office and principal place of operation is at 1 Kay Siang Road, #07-01, Singapore 248922.

The Council has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act, 1994 since 5 March 1996 and is accorded the status of Institution of a Public Character (IPC) from 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2023. It is an independently managed, non-profit, non-government organisation that is principally engaged in the nurturing, facilitating and coordinating of environment causes and groups in and outside Singapore, working hand-in-hand with both government and private sectors.

The Council's objective is the promotion of greater public awareness of and concern for the living and natural environment, and to encourage members of the public to be more environmentally conscious.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs), as required by the Companies Act.

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

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("S\$"), which is the Council's functional currency.

#### 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 Council has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Council and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023

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

#### 2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Council recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.4 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

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

Office equipment	3 years
Furniture & fittings	3 years
Renovation	5 years
Leasehold unit (Right-of-use)	3 years

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

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

#### 2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditures are reflected in statement of comprehensive income in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Website Development	3 years
Mobile Application	3 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the assets are derecognised.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

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

#### 2.7 Financial Instruments

##### (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 Council measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (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 statement of comprehensive income.

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.7 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

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

##### Subsequent measurement

##### *Investments in debt instruments*

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

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income 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 financial assets is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

##### (b) Financial liabilities

##### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Council 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 statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

##### Derecognition

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.8 Impairment of financial assets

The Council recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets 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 Council 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 trade receivables, the Council applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Council does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Council 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 Council considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are in accordance with the respective credit terms granted to the debtor. However, in certain cases, the Council may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Council is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Council. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprised of cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to insignificant change in value.

#### 2.10 Income taxes

As the Council is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, it is exempted from income tax in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNT POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.11 Goods and services tax (GST)

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

- (i) Where the GST incurred in 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
- (ii) Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of goods and services tax included.

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

#### 2.12 Leases

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

##### As lessee

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

##### Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Council at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.6.

The Council's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 4).

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.12 Leases (Cont'd)

##### Lease liabilities

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

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

The Council's lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 9.

##### Leases of low-value assets

The Council applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Council leases a storage space and office equipment under operating lease from non-related parties.

#### 2.13 Accumulated general funds

The Council is prohibited by its Constitution from distributing any of its income and property by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise to members of the Council.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.14 Fund structure

##### (i) Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds are funds that are expendable at the discretion of the Council for achieving their overall objective.

##### (ii) Restricted funds

Restricted funds are funds that are set up for specific purposes which may be imposed by the donor or have specific restriction on the management's discretion regarding the utilization of the funds.

The Council does not have any restricted funds.

#### 2.15 Revenue recognition

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

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

##### (a) Certification programs and labelling schemes

Fees from certification programs and labelling schemes are recognised as revenue when the customer obtains control of the respective certification and the Council satisfies the performance obligation stipulated under the programs or schemes. Generally, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, when the Council has completed its assessment of an application for a particular accreditation program or labelling scheme.

##### (b) Training and education

The Council also provides various talks, workshops, seminars, experiential trails and corporate social responsibility activities in relation to environmental causes. Such services are recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time, and fees charged are recognised as revenue over the duration of the training and education programs and in the period during which service is provided, having regards to the stage of completion of the service.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.16 Income recognition

Income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when:

- The Council becomes entitled to the income;
- The management is virtually certain that the Council will receive the income; and
- The value of income can be measured with sufficient reliability.

##### Voluntary income

##### (i) Donations and sponsorships

These are recognised when they have been received and when the Council has unconditional entitlement to receive them.

##### (ii) Grants

Government grants, subsidies and other institutional funding are recognised at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/subsidy/funding will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant or subsidy or funding relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the costs which it is intended to compensate.

#### 2.17 Expenditures

##### Costs of generating funds

These are costs associated with generating income from all sources other than from undertaking charitable activities. The costs in this category comprise costs on generating voluntary income and costs arising from program receipts.

##### Governance costs

Governance costs comprise all costs attributable to the general running of the Council in providing governance infrastructure and ensuring public accountability.

##### Other expenditures

Other expenditures include staff costs, administrative expenses, and payment of any expenditure that the Council has not been able to analyse within the main expenditure categories.

#### 2.18 Employee benefits

##### Defined contribution plans

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

#### 2.18 Employee benefits (Cont'd)

##### Short-term 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 Council 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.

#### 2.19 Income received in advance

Income received in advance represent sponsorships and grants made to the Council that have not been recognised as income for the current reporting period.

#### 2.20 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the grant is deducted in calculating the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognised in profit or loss over the life of a depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Council'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.

#### 3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

Management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgements made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

#### 3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

##### (a) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives estimated by management. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 4, to the financial statements.

##### (b) Provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables

The Council uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Council's historical observed default rates. The Council 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 Council's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The carrying amount of the trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold unit (Right-of-use)	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Renovation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cost</b>					
As at 1 January 2021	375,043	152,331	23,299	193,500	744,173
Additions	385,339	4,391	-	-	389,730
Written off	(375,059)	-	-	-	(375,059)
As at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	385,323	156,722	23,299	193,500	758,844
Additions	-	1,698	562	-	2,260
As at 31 December 2022	385,323	158,420	23,861	193,500	761,104
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
As at 1 January 2021	343,789	129,158	23,244	96,400	592,591
Charge for the financial year	118,204	12,309	55	38,700	169,268
Written off	(375,059)	-	-	-	(375,059)
As at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	86,934	141,467	23,299	135,100	386,800
Charge for the financial year	137,824	11,545	109	38,700	188,178
As at 31 December 2022	224,758	153,012	23,408	173,800	574,978
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
As at 31 December 2021	298,389	15,255	-	58,400	372,044
As at 31 December 2022	160,565	5,408	453	19,700	186,126

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Right-of-use assets acquired under leasing arrangements are presented together with the owned assets of the same class. Details of such leased assets are disclosed in Note 16(a).

During the previous financial year, the Company acquired a leasehold unit with a cost of \$383,854 attributable to leases. The cash outflow on acquisition of property, plant and equipment in 2022 amounted to \$2,260 (2021: \$5,876).

### 5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Mobile application \$	Website development \$	Total \$
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021, 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	55,400	43,000	98,400
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>			
As at 1 January 2021	48,834	34,972	83,806
Charge for the financial year	6,566	8,028	14,594
As at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	55,400	43,000	98,400
Charge for the financial year	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2022	55,400	43,000	98,400
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2022	-	-	-

### 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash at bank	1,015,079	941,905
Fixed deposits	2,025,289	1,517,235
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	3,040,368	2,459,140

The fixed deposits have a tenor of 1 to 12 months (2021: 6 to 12 months) and bear interest ranging from 0.20% -3.60% (2021: 0.05% -0.25%) per annum.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade receivables	234,223	334,166
Less: Allowance for impairment	(23,125)	(23,125)
	211,098	311,041
Refundable deposits	32,190	31,863
Other receivables	71,326	112,326
	314,614	455,230

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair values on initial recognition.

#### Expected credit losses

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Movements in allowance accounts:		
At beginning and end of the financial year	23,125	23,125

### 8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade payables	141,809	186,802
GST payables	47,159	45,156
Other payables	138,224	59,156
Accrued operating expenses	287,101	235,191
	614,293	526,305

Trade and other payables are unsecured and non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 30 to 60 days' terms.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 9. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Non-current:		
- Lease liabilities (Note 16)	32,958	162,972
Current:		
- Lease liabilities (Note 16)	130,014	127,239
	<u>162,972</u>	<u>290,211</u>

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1 January 2022	Addition during the year	Cash flows	Non-cash changes		31 December 2022
				Accretion of interests	Other	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities						
- current	127,239	-	(132,253)	5,014	130,014	130,014
- non-current	162,972	-	-	-	(130,014)	32,958
	<u>290,211</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(132,253)</u>	<u>5,014</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>162,972</u>

	1 January 2021	Addition during the year	Cash flows	Non-cash changes		31 December 2021
				Accretion of interests	Other	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities						
- current	33,619	93,643	(132,894)	5,632	127,239	127,239
- non-current	-	290,211	-	-	(127,239)	162,972
	<u>33,619</u>	<u>383,854</u>	<u>(132,894)</u>	<u>5,632</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>290,211</u>

### 10. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Donations	109,420	104,419
Grant income	51,304	472,990
Program recovery	231,143	227,801
Sponsorships	21,592	366,594
	<u>413,459</u>	<u>1,171,804</u>

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 11. PROGRAM RECEIPTS

Disaggregation of revenue	2022 \$	2021 \$
<u>Type of service</u>		
Certification programs and labelling schemes	3,183,289	1,764,864
Training and education	87,337	77,340
	<u>3,270,626</u>	<u>1,842,204</u>
<u>Timing of transfer of service</u>		
At a point in time	3,183,289	1,764,864
Over time	87,337	77,340
	<u>3,270,626</u>	<u>1,842,204</u>

As at the end of the financial year, there was no unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligation that was considered to be material or significant.

### 12. OTHER INCOME

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Government grants	82,819	225,554
Interest income	8,053	1,732
Sundry income	2,656	4,310
	<u>93,528</u>	<u>231,596</u>

### 13. COST OF GENERATING FUNDS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Advertisement and promotion expenses	7,542	(127)
Consultancy and professional fee	532,037	716,288
Event setup and management	48,717	64,449
Food and catering	3,190	(624)
Gifts and awards	8,604	1,309
Postage, print and stationery	9,406	4,537
Subscriptions	14,265	13,642
Transport and travelling	2,883	1,837
Website maintenance	1,286	1,206
	<u>627,930</u>	<u>802,517</u>

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 14. GOVERNANCE COSTS

These include the following significant item:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Secretarial fee	15,005	(7,906)

### 15. OTHER EXPENSES

These include the following significant items:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Corporate communications	49,420	101,879
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	188,178	169,268
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	14,594
Staff salaries and bonuses	2,259,345	1,972,027
CPF contributions	263,624	218,164
Other short-term employee benefits	32,592	22,155

### 16. LEASES

#### Council as a lessee

The Council has lease contracts for office unit and office equipment. The Council is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The Council also has leases of office equipment with low value. The Council applies the 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

#### (a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Unit (Right-of-use) \$	Total \$
As at 1 January 2021	31,254	31,254
Additions	385,339	385,339
Depreciation	(118,204)	(118,204)
As at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	298,389	298,389
Depreciation	(137,824)	(137,824)
As at 31 December 2022	160,565	160,565

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 16. LEASES (CONT'D)

#### (b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 9 and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 20.

#### (c) Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	137,824	118,204
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,014	5,632
Lease expense not capitalised in lease liabilities:		
- Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in other expenses)	7,769	9,959
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	150,607	133,795

#### (d) Total cash outflow

The Council had total cash outflows for leases of \$140,022 (2021: \$142,853)

### 17. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year, the Council had the following significant transactions with related parties.

Key management personnel compensation:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Salaries, bonuses and other short-term benefits	253,036	253,546
CPF contributions	13,801	13,260
Total short-term employee benefits	266,837	266,806

Three highest paid employees in bands:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
\$100,000 to \$199,999	2	2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	1	1
	3	3

There is no paid staff who is a close member of the family of the Executive Head or Board members.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 18. COMMITMENTS

#### Operating lease commitments – as lessee

The Council leases an office unit and office equipment under operating lease arrangement.

Future minimum lease payable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for as at the date of the statement of financial position but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Within 1 year	2,504	2,504
After 1 year but within 5 years	2,921	5,425
	<u>5,425</u>	<u>7,929</u>

### 19. DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Tax exempt donations	103,677	95,664
Non-tax exempt donations and sponsorships	27,335	375,349
	<u>131,012</u>	<u>471,013</u>

### 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council's activities exposed it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team.

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

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

#### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Council. The Council's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. The Council minimizes credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

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

The Council 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 Council 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, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

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

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations.
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expect performance and behavior of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

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

The Council 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 reorganization
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

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

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

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

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

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising Expected Credit Loss (ECL)
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 debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The table below details the credit quality of the Council'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 \$	Loss allowance \$	Net carrying amount \$
<b>31 December 2022</b>						
Trade receivables	7	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	234,223	(23,125)	211,098
Other receivables	7	I	12-month ECL	71,326	-	71,326
Refundable deposits	7	I	12-month ECL	32,190	-	32,190
				<b>337,739</b>	<b>(23,125)</b>	<b>314,614</b>

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount \$	Loss allowance \$	Net carrying amount \$
<b>31 December 2021</b>						
Trade receivables	7	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	334,166	(23,125)	311,041
Other receivables	7	I	12-month ECL	112,326	-	112,326
Refundable deposits	7	I	12-month ECL	31,863	-	31,863
				<b>478,355</b>	<b>(23,125)</b>	<b>455,230</b>

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

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

##### Exposure to credit risk

The Council's exposure to credit risk is primarily related to its trade and other receivables arising from its performance obligations under contractual agreements (trade in nature) with its customers. The Council has credit policies in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Council does not require collateral in respect of its trade receivables.

##### Trade receivables (Note 1)

For trade receivables, the Council has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Council determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the Council measured the impairment loss allowance using lifetime ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

#### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Council'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 Council finances its working capital requirements through funds generated from operations. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Council.

##### Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Council's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligation.

	2022			
	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	Within one year \$	One to five years \$
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Trade and other receivables	314,614	337,739	337,739	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,040,368	3,040,368	3,040,368	-
	<u>3,354,982</u>	<u>3,378,107</u>	<u>3,378,107</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables (excluding GST payables)	567,134	567,134	567,134	-
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	162,972	165,315	132,252	33,063
	<u>730,106</u>	<u>732,449</u>	<u>699,386</u>	<u>33,063</u>
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)</b>	<u>2,624,876</u>	<u>2,645,658</u>	<u>2,678,721</u>	<u>(33,063)</u>

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (b) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

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

	2021			
	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	Within one year \$	One to five years \$
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Trade and other receivables	455,230	478,355	478,355	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,459,140	2,459,140	2,459,140	-
	<u>2,914,370</u>	<u>2,937,495</u>	<u>2,937,495</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables (excluding GST payables)	481,149	481,149	481,149	-
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	290,211	297,567	132,252	165,315
	<u>771,360</u>	<u>778,716</u>	<u>613,401</u>	<u>165,315</u>
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)</b>	<u>2,143,010</u>	<u>2,158,779</u>	<u>2,324,094</u>	<u>(165,315)</u>

#### (c) Market price risk

The Council is not exposed to any significant market price risk on its financial instruments.

#### (d) Foreign currency risk

The Council is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk on its financial instruments.

#### (e) Interest rate risk

The Council is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk on its financial instruments.

#### (f) Capital management

The Council's capital is represented by its Accumulated Fund (unrestricted funds). The Council's objectives when managing its fund is to safeguard the Council's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Council is a charity and thus, it is dependent on donations, sponsorships and grants to fund its activities for charitable purposes. The accumulated fund is primarily in the form of cash and cash equivalents to ensure adequate liquidity to meet the expenditure needs of the Council.

The Council is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

# SINGAPORE ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (g) Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of their short-term nature.

### 21. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amounts presented in the statement of financial position related to the following categories of assets and liabilities:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Financial assets:</b>		
Trade and other receivables	314,614	455,230
Cash and cash equivalents	3,040,368	2,459,140
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,354,982	2,914,370
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>		
Trade and other payables (excluding GST payables)	567,134	481,149
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	162,972	290,211
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	730,106	771,360

### 22. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The directors of the Council are required to disclose any interest that they may have, whether directly or indirectly, in any organisation that the Council has dealings with or is considering dealings with, and in any beneficiary of the Council.

Should there be any potential conflict of interest, the affected directors may not vote on the issue that was the subject matter of the disclosure. Detailed minutes will be taken on the disclosure as well as the basis for arriving at the final decision in relation to the issue at stake.

# DONORS AND SPONSORS



As a registered charity and Institution of Public Character (IPC), the Singapore Environment Council relies on the generosity of many donors towards our environmental causes. We want to extend our deepest appreciation to these companies listed below and others who have contributed but wish to remain anonymous, for supporting our programmes and projects.

We are deeply grateful for sponsors and partners. Our utmost gratitude to the following who were major donors and sponsors in 2022:



We also acknowledge and thank the organisations listed below which have generously supported the Singapore Environment Council's efforts and projects in 2022. Their contributions have supported our ventures in conservation, research, outreach and education to further the environmental cause.

Carl Zeiss Pte. Ltd. GAC (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. GIVE.asia Hard Rock Cafe Pte. Ltd. Jim & Hall's Pte. Ltd.	UK Online Giving Foundation Ooshopoo International Pte. Ltd. SBS Transit Ltd The North of England P&I Association Vertiv (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. YMCA of Singapore
--	---

# OUR STRATEGIC / SUPPORTING PARTNERS







## Singapore Environment Council

1 Kay Siang Road, #07-01  
Singapore 248922

T (65) 6337-6062

UEN Number : 199507762R



Visit us on our website