CO. REG. NO.: 200615440H

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

LO HOCK LING & CO

Chartered Accountants Singapore

盧鶴齡會計公司



leading edge alliance

www.lohocklingco.com.sg

Table Of Contents

Directors' Statement	1 - 2
Independent Auditors' Report	3 - 5
Statement of Financial Activities	6 - 8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Changes in Funds	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12 25

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee) (Co. Reg. No.: 200615440H)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2016 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

Goh Wei Leong
Soh Ling Ling
Chan Lai Gwen
Koh JianYi, Calvin
Saw Seang Kuan (Su XiangGuang)
Chan Kum Kit
Chan Chia Lin
Chong Peng Choon Calvin

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

The company is a company limited by guarantee and item 8 of the Twelfth Schedule of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 does not apply.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

As the company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital, the statutory information required to be disclosed by the directors under item 9 of the Twelfth Schedule of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 does not apply.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and Limited by Guarantee)

(Co. Reg. No.: 200615440H)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Share options

The company is registered as a company limited by guarantee and does not have share capital.

Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs Lo Hock Ling & Co., have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the board of directors,

Director

Director

Singapore, 26 May 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HEALTHSERVE LTD.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Healthserve Ltd. (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 25, which comprise the following:

- · statement of financial activities for the year then ended;
- statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at 31 December 2016;
- statement of changes in funds for the year then ended;
- · statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 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 Company as at 31 December 2016 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company 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 Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HEALTHSERVE LTD.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Continued

Other matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 15 June 2016.

Responsibilities of Management and the 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 Companies 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HEALTHSERVE LTD.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Continued

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- (a) the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Company has not complied with the requirements of regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

26 May 2017

LO HOCK LING & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE





Singapore,

(incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2016

			2016		2015			
	Notes	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	<u>Total</u>	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted <u>Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>	
INCOMING RESOURCES FROM GENERATED FUNDS		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Voluntary income								
Donations received Food program Migrant/Jubilee fund Medical fund Government grants	3 11	714,456 46,539 - - 438,249	12,600 100,828 40,000	727,056 46,539 100,828 40,000 438,249	837,033 36,134 365,424	272,763 117,000	837,033 36,134 272,763 117,000 365,424	
		_1,199,244	153, 4 28	1,352,672	1,238,591	389,763	1,628,354	
Income from fund-raising activities								
Gala and other dinners Book sales		208,843		208,843	174,200 1,915	12 38	174,200 1,915	
		208,843		208,843	176,115		176,115	
Income from charitable activities								
Clinic services Medic student programme		36,990 45,600	2 <u>8</u> 2 <u>88</u>	36,990 45,600	20,533 41,000	-	20,533 41,000	
		82,590		82,590	61,533		61,533	
Other incoming resources				=======================================			11	
Other income	4	120,705		120,705	183,991_	5	183,991	
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		1,611,382	153,428	1,764,810	1,660,230	389,763	2,049,993	

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

			2016			2015	
	<u>Notes</u>	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	<u>Total</u>
RESOURCES EXPENDED		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost of generating voluntary income and charitable	activities						
	activities						
Depreciation		87,424	. €	87,424	79,668	-	79,668
Food program		55,194		55,194	38,133	-	38,133
Giving Dot SG		5,266	150	5,266	686	-	686
Honorarium		600	ès:	600		-	
Hospitality		83	133	83	965	-	965
nsurance		2,410	(*)	2,410	487	-	487
nterns		3,600		3,600	5,400	-	5,400
icense fees and registration	11	5_5	6,457	6,457	5,404	-	5,404
Medical expenses	11	3 4 3	34,045	34,045	29,682		29,682
Medical student select programme		2,452	190	2,452	3,242	-	3,242
Migrant social assistance		₩	88,748	88,748	2,212	210,728	210,728
Promotion and publicity		15,859	(*)	15,859	13,758	- 10,720	13,758
Rental of clinic	11	-	27,936	37,248	37,465	_	37,465
Rental of migrant centres	10	-	48,112	38,800	14,022	_	14,022
Rental of shelter	10	L	18,000	18,000	:=:	-	11,022
Research and advocacy		7,200	-	7,200	2,925	_	2,925
Social assistance - local		- 1	-	96	4,530	21	4,530
Staff costs	5	446,620	-	446,620	372,781	_	372,781
Stamp fees		479	-	479	1,341	_	1,341
Telephone and internet		8,844	-	8,844	6,594		6,594
Transport		82		82	373	_	373
Utilities		12,161	-	12,161	7,564	_	7,564
Vehicle expenses		20,458	-	20,458	25,279		25,279
		668,732	223,298	892,030	650,299	210,728	861,027
Fund-raising expenses							
Fund-raising expenses		14,498		14,498	6,413		6,413

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

			2016			2015	
	Notes	Unrestricted <u>Funds</u>	Restricted Funds	Total	Unrestricted <u>Funds</u>	Restricted Funds	<u>Total</u>
DESCRIBES EVENDED (academical)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RESOURCES EXPENDED (continued)							
Other operating and administrative expenses							
Audit fee		6,400	1961	6,400	3,150	•	3,150
Bank charges		323		323	510	(*** (***)	510
Computers and equipment maintenance		1, 44 0		1,440	8,532	-	8,532
Depreciation		21,856		21,856	16,702		16,702
Donations		200	•	200	200	5.50 5.50	200
Equipment expenses		618	(★)	618	1,868	828	1,868
Insurance		579		579	870		870
Maintenance and repairs		728		728	<u>-</u>		- 3
Miscellaneous expenses		320		320	433	\ 	433
Office cleaning		119		119	606	7	606
Professional fees		110	- 5	110	471	296	471
Postage and freight charges		1,116	523	1,116	251		251
Printing and stationery		1,806		1,806	3,042		3,042
Rental	_	9,312	•	9,312	1,972	÷.	1,972
Staff costs	5	97,148		97,148	128,261	7,4	128,261
Staff welfare		2,323	-	2,323	2,631		2,631
Telephone and internet		752	(= :	752	267	341	267
Training/seminar		3,850	\$ -	3,850	3,002	1.5	3,002
Utilities		1,372	7.	1,372	267		267
		150,372	- 	150,372	173,035	-	173,035
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		833,602	223,298	1,056,900	829,747	210,728	1,040,475
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		777,780	(69,870_)	707,910	830,483	179,035	1,009,518

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		\$	\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Non-Current Asset			
Property, plant and equipment	7	154,571	177,488
		154,571	177,488
Current Assets			
Other receivables	8	40,390	36,044
Fixed deposits with a financial institution Cash and cash equivalents	9	504,641 2,660,117	2,422,956
		3,205,148	2,459,000
Total Assets		3,359,719	2,636,488
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Funds</u>			
Unrestricted fund - General fund Restricted fund - Migrant fund Restricted fund - Medical fund	10 11	2,969,191 179,267 88,562	2,191,411 220,699 117,000
Total Funds		3,237,020	2,529,110
Non-Current Liability			
Deferred capital donations and grants	12	69,242	70,601
		69,242	70,601
Current Liabilities			
Deferred capital donations and grants Other payables	12 14	44,270 9,187	32,978 3,799
		53,457	36,777
Total Liabilities		122,699	107,378
Total Funds and Liabilities		3,359,719	2,636,488

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Unrestricted fund	Restricted	funds	
	General <u>fund</u>	Migrant <u>fund</u>	Medical fund	Total funds
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January 2015	1,360,928	41,664	117,000	1,519,592
Total comprehensive income for the year	830,483	179,035	(# <u></u>	1,009,518
Balance as at 31 December 2015	2,191,411	220,699	117,000	2,529,110
Total comprehensive income for the year	777,780	(41,432)	(28,438)	707,910
Balance as at 31 December 2016	2,969,191	179,267	88,562	3,237,020

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

<u>Notes</u>	2016	2015
	\$	\$
	707,910	1,009,518
Ē		
7 4 4	109,280 (69,007) (8,000) (8,008)	96,370 (135,279) - (11,138)
	732,175	959,471
	4,346) 5,388 78,940	(15,148) (28,471) 192,387
	79,982	148,768
	812,157	1,108,239
7	504,641) 8,000 11,302 89,657)	- - 13,680 (222,303)
(574,996)	(208,623_)
	237,161	899,616
	237,161	899,616 1,523,340
	7 4 4 6	\$ 707,910 7 109,280 4 (69,007) 4 (8,000) (8,008) 732,175 (4,346) 5,388 78,940 79,982 812,157 (504,641) 8,000 11,302 (89,657)

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 December 2016

The following notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

- (a) The company is incorporated in Singapore as a public company, limited by guarantee. Its registered office is located at 1 Lorong 23 Geylang #01-07 Building 4, Singapore 388352.
- (b) The company became an approved charity on 25 May 2011 and an Institution of Public Character ("IPC") with effect from 15 July 2011. Its present IPC status is effective from 15 July 2015 to 31 July 2017.
- (c) The principal activities of the company is to educate, promote and organise healthcare services for the alleviation of ill-health ignorance and suffering.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The company presents its financial statements in Singapore dollars ("\$"), which is also its functional currency.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and comply with Charities Act Cap. 37 and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

During the financial year, the company adopted all the applicable new/revised FRSs which are effective on or before 1 January 2016. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs did not have any material effect on the company's financial statements and did not result in substantial changes to the company's accounting policies.

(b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgments are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the company's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet 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.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

The costs of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management's estimates of the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment are disclosed in note 2(h). Changes in the expected usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation charge for the year are disclosed in note 7.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

(B) Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, the management has made certain judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated based on the higher of the value in use and the asset's fair value less cost of disposal. Estimating the value in use requires critical judgment on the part of the management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

(c) FRS issued but not yet effective

The company has not applied any new FRS that has been issued but is not yet effective. The directors plan to adopt these FRSs in the financial year commencing on or after their respective effective dates.

Except for the FRSs mentioned below which are relevant to the company's financial statements, the directors do not expect the adoption of the other new FRSs that have been issued but not yet effective to have material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

The directors are currently assessing the impact of the following new FRSs that are relevant to the financial statements of the company in the period of initial application:

Effective for annual periods

- 1 1 1 5 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	company's financial statements:	beginning on or after
	FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customer	1 January 2018 rs 1 January 2018 1 January 2019

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

New FRSs relevant to the

FRS 109, which replaces FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement when it becomes effective, introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and general hedge accounting.

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115, which replaces FRS 18 Revenue, FRS 11 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective, establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts. The core principle of FRS 115 is that revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer. Under FRS 115 revenue is recognised when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when control of the goods or services underlying the performance obligation is transferred to the customer. FRS 115 also requires more disclosure requirements regarding performance obligations in contracts with customers.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) FRS and INT FRS not yet effective (continued)

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

Key issues for the company include identifying performance obligations, measuring progress toward satisfaction of a performance obligation, and addressing disclosure requirements.

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116, which replaces FRS 17 Leases and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective, introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Lessor accounting requirements under FRS 116 are substantially the same as the current FRS 17. A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

(d) Revenue Recognition

(i) Donation Income

Provided there is evidence of entitlement as expressed in writing, donations are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities ("SoFA") in the period of receipt or when they become receivable.

Donation-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

(ii) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis, using the effective interest method, unless collectability is in doubt.

(iii) Service Income

Consultation fees are recognised in SoFA when services are rendered and invoiced.

(e) Government Grants

A grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the grant are met and that the grant will be received.

(i) Grants Related to Assets

Grants related to assets are recognised on the balance sheet as deferred income ("deferred capital grant") in the period of receipt or when there is certainty that the grant will be received, and subsequently recognised as income over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on those assets is charged.

(ii) Grants Related to Income

Grants related to income are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Government Grants (continued)

(iii) Outright Grants

Grants that are intended as compensation for expenses, or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised as income of the period in which they become receivable.

(f) Employee Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

The company makes contributions to the state provident fund (Central Provident Fund). Such contributions are recognised as compensation expenses in the same period as the employment that gave rise to the contributions.

(ii) Short-term Compensated Absences

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

(g) Leases

Operating Leases

Leases whereby the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases.

When the company is the lessee, operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the SoFA on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. 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 company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Any estimated costs of dismantling and removing the property, plant and equipment and reinstating the site to its original condition (reinstatement costs) are capitalised as part of the cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis so as to write off the cost, less the residual value, of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Renovations	3 - 5 years
Computers and equipment	3 years
Furniture and fittings	3 years
Motor vehicle	2 - 5 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

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

(i) Receivables

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have ceased or expired.

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

When there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables, an impairment loss is recognised. The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying value of the receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the SoFA.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss shall be reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The amount of the reversal shall be recognised in the SoFA.

(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and bank deposits which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value. Cash equivalents are stated at amounts at which they are convertible into cash.

(k) Funds

General fund

Income and expenditure are accounted for under the general fund in the income and expenditure unless they relate to funds for specific purposes. The use of these reserves is subject to the approval of the Board.

Restricted fund

This fund is created from donations and sponsorships from individuals and external bodies for specific purposes. The income and expenditure relating to the restricted fund are accounted for under the restricted fund's income and expenditure.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(I) Payables

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, which are measured at fair value. Financial liabilities with a short duration are not discounted.

A financial liability is derecognised when the contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in the SoFA when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in the SoFA. Net gains or losses on derivatives include exchange differences.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

(n) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

An impairment loss on a non-revalued asset is recognised in the SoFA. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same asset. An impairment loss (except for impairment loss on goodwill) is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(o) Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (A) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the company; or

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Related Parties (continued)

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

3. DONATIONS RECEIVED

Included in the donations received is an amount of \$12,600 (2015: nil) restricted to provide financial support to a migrant worker, Mr Tang Zengshun, who suffered serious injuries due to a workplace accident. The amount was fully utilised during the year.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

4.	OTHER INCOME		
		<u>2016</u>	2015
		\$	\$
	Amortisation of deferred capital donations and grants Fixed deposits interest income Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment NCSS/VCF Special employment credit Temporary employment credit Wage credit scheme Other income	69,007 8,000 8,008 - 6,307 3,597 24,106 1,680	135,279 - 11,138 17,307 - 20,267 - 183,991
5.	STAFF COSTS		
		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		\$	\$
	Salaries and related costs Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund Other benefits	466,476 62,323 14,969	413,322 60,798 26,922
		543,768	501,042

6. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The company is governed by the board of directors. All directors are volunteers and received no monetary remuneration for their contribution.

The total key management personnel compensation included in staff costs (note 5) are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
14	\$	\$
Key management personnel compensation		
- Salaries and bonus	91,450	86,000
- Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund	15,343	11,840
- Other benefits	1;220	
	108,013	97,840

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

*	Renovation	Computers and equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
					
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2015 Additions Disposals	25,225 24,310 ———	17,585 124,285 	11,546 21,208	105,207 52,500 (30,500_)	159,563 222,303 (<u>30,500</u>)
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016 Additions Disposals	49,535 3,840 (<u>25,225</u>)	141,870 26,860 (8,933)	32,754 2,157 (3,846_)	127,207 56,800 (351,366 89,657 (<u>66,004</u>)
At 31 December 2016	28,150	159,797	31,065	156,007	375,019
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2015 Charge for the year Disposals	24,595 8,733 ————	14,708 44,305	7,970 9,495 	58,193 33,837 (<u>27,958</u>)	105,466 96,370 (<u>27,958</u>)
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016 Charge for the year Disposals	33,328 9,383 (59,013 50,382 (<u>8,933</u>)	17,465 8,939 (3,846_)	64,072 40,576 (<u>24,706</u>)	173,878 109,280 (62,710)
At 31 December 2016	17,486	100,462	22,558	79,942	220,448
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2016	10,664	59,335	8,507	76,065	154,571
At 31 December 2015	16,207	82,857	15,289	63,135	177,488

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

8.	OTHER RECEIVABLES		
		<u>2016</u>	2015
		\$	\$
	Refundable deposits Prepayments Other receivables	27,620 1,828 10,942	15,630 3,060 17,354
		40,390	36,044

9. FIXED DEPOSITS WITH A FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The fixed deposits have original maturities of more than 3 months but not more than one year and earn interest at rates ranging from 1.20% to 1.90% (2015: nil) per annum.

10. MIGRANT FUND - RESTRICTED FUND

The Migrant fund was set up to help the migrants to cater for their needs during emergencies. The fund is also used for food supplies, transport and migrant events.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year Donation	220,699 113,428	158,664 272,763
	334,127	431,427
Less: Expenses		
Migrant expenses - emergency	16,415	21,898
Migrant expenses - events	14,137	145,510
Migrant expenses - MRT	40,173	10,265
Migrant expenses - beds/room	2 600	15,624 14,400
Migrant expenses - Jubilee	2,600 12,974	14,400
Migrant expenses - centres Migrant expenses - others	2,449	3,031
Migrant expenses - rental	66,112	
	154,860	210,728
Balance at end of the year	179,267	220,699

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

11. MEDICAL FUND - RESTRICTED FUND

This fund was set up to provide all medical services, clinic, dental and all direct expenses.

		2016	<u>2015</u>
		\$	\$
	Balance at beginning of the year Donation	117,000 40,000	117,000
		157,000	117,000
	Less: Expenses		
	License fees and registration Medical expenses Rental of clinic	6,457 34,045 27,936	-
		68,438	- A
	Balance at end of the year	88,562	117,000
12.	DEFERRED CAPITAL DONATIONS AND GRANTS		
		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		\$	\$
	Balance at beginning of the year Amount transferred from Care & Share matching grant	103,579 78,940	46,471 192,387
	(note 13) Amortisation of deferred capital donations and grants	(69,007_)	(135,279_)
		113,512	103,579
	Classified as:		
	Current Non-current	69,242 44,270	70,601 32,978
		113,512	103,579

The account refers to donations and grants received for capital items.

13. CARE & SHARE MATCHING GRANT

The Care & Share is a national fund-raising and volunteerism movement that aims to show care and concern for the needy and recognise the contributions made by voluntary welfare organisations. Eligible donations raised by participating social service organisations will be matched dollar-for-dollar by the Government. The matched grant will contribute towards the building of capabilities and capacities of the social service sector, and supporting social services to meet rising needs.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

13.	CARE & SHARE MATCHING GRANT (continued)		
		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		\$	\$
	Care & Share matching grant		
	Balance at beginning of year Grant received during the year Amount transferred to Statement of Financial	517,189	557,811
	Activities Amount transferred to deferred capital donations and	(438,249)	(365,424)
	grants (note 12)	(78,940_)	(192,387_)
	Balance at end of year	-	
14.	PAYABLES		
		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		\$	\$
	Accrued operating expenses	9,187	3,799
15.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows financial position amounts:	s comprise the follow	ving statement of
	manciai position amounts.	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		\$	\$
	Fixed deposits with financial institutions Less: Fixed deposits with maturities over 3 months	504,641 (<u>504,641</u>)	
	Cash and bank balances	2,660,117	2,422,956

16. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The company leases office space from non-related parties under non-cancellable operating leases.

2,660,117

2,422,956

As at the balance sheet date, future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases where the company is the lessee are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Operating lease payments due:	\$	\$,,
within 1 year after 1 year but not later than 5 years	77,800 47,600	85,000 41,800
	125,400	126,800

The above operating lease commitments are based on known rental rates as at the date of this report and do not include any revision in rates which may be determined by the lessor.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

17. TAXATION

The company is registered under the Charities Act Cap. 37 and its income is exempt from income tax.

During the financial year, the company issued tax-exempt receipts for donations collection amounting to \$874,248 (2015: \$963,721).

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The management reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of customers or other counterparties to settle their financial and contractual obligations to the company as and when they fall due.

The company's main financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents. Bank deposits are placed with financial institutions which are regulated.

As at the balance sheet date, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

There are no financial assets that are past due or impaired as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

The company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

All financial liabilities of the company are repayable on demand or mature within one year.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company does not have any interest-bearing financial liabilities. Its only exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to interest-bearing bank deposits. The company monitors movements in interest rate to ensure deposits are placed with financial institutions offering optimal rates of return.

The interest rates and terms of maturity of financial assets of the company are disclosed in note 9.

The sensitivity analysis for changes in interest rate is not disclosed as the effect is considered not significant.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

19. FUND MANAGEMENT

The company's funds are managed so as to maintain adequate working funds for the development of its principal activities over the longer term through significant support in the form of donations, training fees and sale of material. No changes were made in objectives, policies or processes since the previous financial year.

20. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables approximate their fair values due to their short term nature.

Financial Instruments by Category

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments classified as loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	\$	\$
Loans and receivables Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,203,320 9,187	2,455,940 3,799

21. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a directors' resolution dated 26 May 2017.