

SING LIT STATION LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)
(Unique Entity No. 201615577D)

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

AUDIT TRUST PAC
Chartered Accountants, Singapore

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present the statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of SING LIT STATION LIMITED (the "Company") for the financial period ended 31 March 2017.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

- (i) the accompanying financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 21 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and of the results of financial activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial period ended 31 March 2017
- (ii) 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.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Yap Yonggang, Joshua
Jonathan Paul Gresham
Yam Qilin, Daryl
Marina Poturica
Chan Su-Min, Fiona

3. DIRECTOR'S INTERESTS

As the Company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, the statutory information required to be disclosed by the directors under section 201(6)(g) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 does not apply.

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

4. DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

During the financial period, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director, or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in the accompanying financial statements.

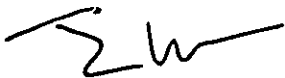
5. OTHER MATTERS

As the company is limited by guarantee, matters relating to interest in shares, debentures or share options are not applicable.

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors, AUDIT TRUST PAC have expressed their willingness to accept appointment.

On behalf of the Directors,



Jonathan Paul Gresham
Director

Singapore

31 AUG 2017



Yap Yonggang, Joshua
Director

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SING LIT STATION LIMITED**

(Unique Entity No. 201615577D)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sing Lit Station Limited (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial activities as at 31 March 2017, and the statement of financial position, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows of the Company for the reporting period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the 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), Charities Act (Chapter 37) and the 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 March 2017 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the period ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the statement by directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SING LIT STATION LIMITED**
(Unique Entity No. 201615577D)

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements (Continued)

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 director's 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SING LIT STATION LIMITED**
(Unique Entity No. 201615577D)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

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

We communicate with the 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 Charity have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Companies 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:.

- (a) The Charity has not complied with the requirements of regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.
- (b) the Charity has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations]*

Audit Trust PAC

AUDIT TRUST PAC
*Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants*

Singapore

31 AUG 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2017

	Note	8.6.16 (date of incorporation) to 31.3.17 \$
INCOME		
Income from generating funds		
- Voluntary income	4	112,594
Income from charitable activities	4	<u>2,343</u>
		<u>114,937</u>
EXPENSES		
Cost of charitable activities	5	67,039
Governance and administrative costs	5	<u>21,911</u>
		<u>88,950</u>
NET PROFIT		<u><u>25,987</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

	Note	<u>2017</u> \$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7	27,494
Other receivables	8	4,419
		<u>31,913</u>
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	9	280
Total assets		<u>32,193</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Other payables	10	6,206
Total liabilities		<u>6,206</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>25,987</u>
FUNDS		
Unrestricted funds		
Accumulated general fund		25,987
		<u>25,987</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Unrestricted Fund
	Accumulated General Fund
	\$
At date of incorporation 8 August 2016	-
Income for the year	<u>25,987</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2017	<u><u>25,987</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	<u>2017</u> \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit		25,987
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	9	561
Operating profit changes in working capital		<u>26,548</u>
Changes in working capital		
- Other receivables		(4,419)
- Other payables		<u>6,206</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>28,335</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Property, plant and equipment		<u>(841)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(841)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		27,494
Cash and cash equivalents at date of incorporation		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		<u>27,494</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank		<u>27,494</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is established on 8 August 2016. It is a company limited by guarantee whereby each member of the Company undertakes to meet the debts and liabilities of the Company, in the event of its liquidation, to an amount not exceeding S\$1 per member. As at 31 March, the Company has 5

It is a charity registered under the Charities Act (Chapter 37) since 2 November 2016. The Company has been accorded an Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") status for the period from 15 December 2016 to 14 December 2017.

The address of the Company's registered office and principle place of business is at 3A Jalan Kubor, Singapore 199201.

The principal activities of the Company consist of the following:

- To provide professional development for both established and developing writers;
- To create a one-stop portal for new and existing readers of Singaporean literature;
- To build a participative community within the literary scene and the general reading population.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") and the disclosure requirements of the Charities Act and Recommended Accounting Practice 6.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involves a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

During the financial period, the Company adopted the new or revised FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to their operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of the new or revised FRS and INT FRS did not result in any substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current and prior financial years.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued at the statement of financial position date but are not yet effective for the financial period ended 31 March 2017 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

2.2 Income recognition

Income comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the services rendered in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Income is recognised as follows :

(a) Donations

Donations are recognised on a receipts basis. Donations-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

(b) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and all related conditions will be complied with. Government grants relating to assets are recognised as deferred capital grant and is amortised over the estimated useful life of the relevant asset.

(c) Other income

Other income is recognized when incurred.

2.3 Cost recognition

All expenditure are accounted for on accrual basis, aggregated under the respective areas. Direct cost are attributed to the activity where possible. Where costs are not wholly attributable to an activity, they are apportioned on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

(a) Cost of charitable activities

Costs of charitable activities comprises all costs incurred in the pursuit of the charitable objects of the Company. The total costs of charitable expenditure are apportionment of overhead and shared costs.

(b) Governance and administrative costs

Governance costs include the costs of governance arrangement, which relate to the general running of the Company, providing governance infrastructure and ensuring public accountability. These costs include costs related to constitutional and statutory requirements and an apportionment of overhead and shared costs.

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

All property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by Management.

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful life
Computer	1 year

The residual values, estimated useful lives, and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in the statement of financial activities in the financial year in which the changes arise.

(c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expenses in the statement of financial activities during the financial year in which it is incurred.

(d) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposals proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to statement of financial activities.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use) of the assets is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing of the assets, recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

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

2.6 Related parties

Related parties are entities with common direct or indirect directors. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions.

2.7 Financial assets**(a) Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified within "Trade and other receivables" and "Cash and cash equivalents" on the statement of financial position.

(b) Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Society has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal sale of a financial asset, the difference between the net sale proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of financial activities. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is also taken to the statement of financial activities.

(c) Measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest method.

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Impairment

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

An allowance for impairment of receivables is recognised 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. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of allowance for impairment is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits with financial institutions, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost.

2.9 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual agreements of the instrument and are classified according to the substance of the contractual agreements entered into. All interest related charges are recognised in the statement of financial activities. Financial liabilities include "Trade and other payables".

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations under the liability are discharged, cancelled or expired. When existing financial liabilities are replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

2.10 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

2.11 Currency translation

Transactions denominated in a currency other than Singapore Dollar ("foreign currency") are translated into Singapore Dollar using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the closing rate at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of financial activities.

2.12 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities, carried at amortised cost, are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

2.13 Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the Directors. Externally restricted funds may only be utilized in accordance with the purposes for which they are established. The Directors retains full control over the use of unrestricted funds for any of the Company's purposes.

2.14 Leases

Operating leases

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are taken to the statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Rental on operating lease is charged to statement of financial activities. Contingent rents are recognized as an expense in the statement of financial activities in the financial year in which they are incurred.

2.15 Employee compensation

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Society pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when they are due.

Employee leave entitlement

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

2.16 Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Provision for the other liabilities and charges are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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.

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:

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on factors such as operating plans and strategies, expected level of usage and future technological developments. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use) of the assets is estimated to determine the impairment loss. The key assumptions for the value in use calculation are those regarding the growth rates, and expected change to selling price and direct costs during the year and a suitable discount rate.

Allowance for impairment of receivables

The Company reviews the adequacy of allowance for impairment of receivables at each closing by reference to the ageing analysis of receivables, and evaluates the risks of collection according to the credit standing and collection history of individual client. If there are indications that the financial position of a client has deteriorated resulting in an adverse assessment of his risk profile, an appropriate amount of allowance will be provided.

4. INCOME	8.6.16 (date of incorporation) to 31.3.17 \$
<i>Income from generating funds</i>	
Donations	
- Tax exempt	53,917
- Non-tax exempt	437
Government grants	50,000
Project grants	8,240
	<u>112,594</u>
<i>Income from charitable activities</i>	
Workshop fees	1,743
Facilitator fees	600
	<u>2,343</u>
5. EXPENSES	8.6.16 (date of incorporation) to 31.3.17
Cost of charitable activities	
Consulting services	11,200
External workshops	500
Marketing costs	595
Programme costs	14,853
Staff costs	
- Directors' remuneration	31,069
Staff training	900
Transaction fees	252
Writers' honorium	7,670
	<u>67,039</u>
Governance and administrative cost	
Accounting fee	2,000
Admin and filing fees	66
Audit fee	2,500
Bank charges	125
Depreciation	561
IT software	99
Late fees paid	7
Postage and courier	394
Printing and stationery	206
Professional fees	1,780
Rental expenses	10,150
Repair and maintenance	1,218
Secretarial fees	1,135
Stamp duty	180
Transportation	1,490
	<u>21,911</u>

6. INCOME TAX

The Company as a charity registered under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 is exempt from income tax under Section 13(1) of the Income Tax Act.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At the statement of financial position date, the carrying amounts of cash in bank approximated their fair values.

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2017</u> \$
- Deposits	3,750
- Prepayments	669
	<u>4,419</u>

At the statement of financial position date, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximated their fair values.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Computer</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
2017		
<u>Cost</u>		
At date of incorporation	-	-
Additions	841	841
End of financial period	<u>841</u>	<u>841</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
At date of incorporation	-	-
Depreciation	561	561
End of financial period	<u>561</u>	<u>561</u>
<u>Net book value</u>		
End of financial period	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2017</u>
	\$
Other payables	
- Accruals	6,206
	<u>6,206</u>

At the statement of financial position date, the carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximated their fair values.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The remuneration of key management personnel during the financial year follows:

	Note	<u>2017</u>
		\$
Remuneration representing short-term benefits	5	<u>31,069</u>
		<u>2017</u>
		No. of key management personnel
<u>Remuneration band</u>		
S\$50,000 to S\$100,000		-
S\$100,000 to S\$150,000		<u>-</u>

The remuneration of key management is determined by the Directors.

12. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Company leases an office under non-cancellable operating lease agreement.

Rental expense for the financial period amounted to \$10,150. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease as at date of statement of financial position are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>
	\$
Within one year	28,750
After one year but within five years	<u>15,000</u>
	<u>43,750</u>

13. MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is only two (2) paid staff on the Directors of the Company.

Directors are required to disclose any interest that they may have, whether directly or indirectly, that the Company may enter into or in any organisations that the Company has dealings with or is considering dealing with; and any personal interest accruing to him as one of the Company's supplier, user of services or beneficiary. Should there be any potential conflict of interest, the affected Director 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.

14. RESERVE POSITION AND POLICY

The Company's reserve position for financial year ended 31 March 2017 is as follows:

		2017	Increase/ (Decrease)
		S\$'000	%
A	Unrestricted Funds		
	Accumulated general funds	26	100
B	Restricted of Designated Funds	-	-
	Designated Funds	-	-
	Restricted fund	-	-
C	Endowment Fund	-	-
D	Total Funds	26	100
E	Total Annual Operating Expenditure	(89)	(100)
F	Ratio of Funds to Annual Operating Expenditure(A/E)	(0.29)	(100)

Reference:

- C. An endowment fund consists of assets, funds or properties, which are held in perpetuity, which produce annual income flow for a foundation to spend as grants.
- D. Total Funds include unrestricted, restricted / designated and endowment funds.
- E. Total Annual Operating Expenditure includes expenses related to Cost of Charitable Activities and Governance and Other Operating and Administration expenses.

The Company is currently in the process of formulating their reserve policy.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to minimal financial risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to minimise its financial risk exposures. As at 31 March 2017, the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Directors. The Company does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines which set out its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy, but Management closely monitors the Company's business risk exposures in connection with its financial assets and financial liabilities and adopts the appropriate measures including the use of other financial instruments when considered necessary to reduce any potential financial risk exposures or losses.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as most of its transactions are in Singapore Dollars.

Interest rate risk

The Company's income and operating cash flows are not substantially affected by changes in market interest rates as they do not have significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities as at the reporting

Credit risk

The Company has no exposure to credit risks due to the nature of its activities. As at the date of this report, nearly all receivables have been collected.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company adopts prudent liquidity risk management by maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and available funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company has the continuing financial support of its Directors to meet its working capital requirements

Fair value

As at 31 March 2017, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Company approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

17. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The financial statements for 2017 cover the financial period since incorporation on 8 August 2016 to 31 March 2017.