



RSM Chio Lim
Audit • Tax • Advisory

THE RAY OF HOPE INITIATIVE LIMITED

(Registration No: 201229333H)

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2014

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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Directors' Report and Financial Statements

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Directors' Report

The directors of the company are pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2014.

1. Directors at date of report

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

Chiu Christopher Anthony
Wong Mun Hoong, Mark (Huang MinXiong, Mark)
Abdul Jabbar Bin Karam Din
Thung Hock Lai, Brian Tumengan (Tang Fulai, Brian Tumengan)

2. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

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

3. Contractual benefits of directors

Since the beginning of the reporting year, no director of the company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit which is required to be disclosed under section 201(8) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50, by reason of a contract made by the company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

4. Share options

The company is a company limited by guarantee. As such, there are no share options or unissued shares under option.

5. Independent auditor

The independent auditor, RSM Chio Lim LLP, has expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On Behalf of The Directors



.....
Wong Mun Hoong, Mark
(Huang MinXiong, Mark)
Director



.....
Thung Hock Lai, Brian Tumengan
(Tang Fulai, Brian Tumengan)
Director

20 May 2015

Statement by Directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying statement of financial activities, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, and notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2014 and of the results and cash flows of the company for the reporting year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

On Behalf of The Directors



.....
Wong Mun Hoong, Mark
(Huang MinXiong, Mark)
Director



.....
Thung Hock Lai, Brian Tumengan
(Tang Fulai, Brian Tumengan)
Director

20 May 2015

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
THE RAY OF HOPE INITIATIVE LIMITED (Registration No: 201229333H)**

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Ray of Hope Initiative Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of financial activities and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility 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 Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, 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 statement of financial activities and statement of financial position and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of
THE RAY OF HOPE INITIATIVE LIMITED (Registration No: 201229333H)**

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Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2014 and the results and cash flows of the company for the reporting year ended on that date.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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



RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

20 May 2015

Partner in charge of audit: Woo E-Sah
(Effective from the year ended 31 December 2013)

**Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2014**

	<u>Notes</u>	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
<u>Income</u>			
Donation income		186,258	45,439
Interest income		2	-
Total Income		<u>186,260</u>	<u>45,439</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Cost of charitable activities (grant disbursements)	4	(82,462)	(5,880)
Employee benefits expenses	5	(44,059)	(10,882)
Governance costs		(4,600)	(4,000)
Other expenditure		(18,996)	(24,677)
Total Expenditure		<u>(150,117)</u>	<u>(45,439)</u>
Profit for the year before income tax		36,143	-
Income tax expense	6	(151)	-
Net profit for the year		<u>35,992</u>	<u>-</u>
Total funds brought forward		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>35,992</u>	<u>-</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2014**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
Assets			
<u>Current assets</u>			
Other Receivables	8	2,820	14,514
Other Assets	7	3,403	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	40,487	-
Total current assets		<u>46,710</u>	<u>14,514</u>
Total assets		<u>46,710</u>	<u>14,514</u>
Funds and liabilities			
<u>Funds</u>			
Accumulated fund		35,992	-
Total fund		<u>35,992</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Income Tax Payable		-	-
Other payables and accruals	10	10,718	14,514
Total current liabilities		<u>10,718</u>	<u>14,514</u>
Total liabilities		<u>46,710</u>	<u>14,514</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 December 2014

	01.01.2014 to <u>31.12.2014</u> \$	30.11.2012 to <u>31.12.2013</u> \$
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</u>		
Profit before Tax	36,143	-
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(2)	-
Interest Expense	12	-
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Working Capital	<u>36,153</u>	<u>-</u>
Trade and Other Receivables	11,694	(14,514)
Other Assets	(3,403)	-
Trade and Other Payables	(3,796)	14,514
Net Cash Flows from Operations	<u>40,648</u>	<u>-</u>
Income Taxes Paid	(151)	-
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	<u>40,497</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</u>		
Interest Received	2	-
Net Cash Flows Generated From Investing Activities	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</u>		
Interest Paid	(12)	-
Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities	<u>(12)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	40,487	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning Balance	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	<u>40,487</u>	<u>-</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2014

1. General

The company is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee. The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by directors.

The principal activities of the company are to provide assistance to deserving individuals or families in Singapore who may otherwise have no other source or insufficient source of financial support.

Each member of the company has undertaken to contribute such amounts not exceeding \$1 to the assets of the company in the event the company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of the liabilities of the company. The company has 3 members at the end of the reporting year.

The memorandum and articles of the company restricts the use of company monies to the furtherance of the objects of the company. They prohibit the payment of dividends to members.

The registered office address is: 9 Battery Road, #15-01 Straits Trading Building, Singapore 049910. The company is situated in Singapore.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") and the related Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and the Companies Act, Chapter 50. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where an FRS requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in FRSs need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial. The disclosures required by FRSs need not be made if the information is immaterial. Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in the income statement, as required or permitted by FRS. Reclassification adjustments are amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the statement of financial activities in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous periods.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, management has made judgements in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed at the end of this footnote, where applicable.

Revenue recognition

Revenues including donations, gifts and grants that provide core funding or are of general nature are recognised where there is (a) entitlement (b) certainty and (c) sufficient reliability of measurement. Such income is only deferred when: the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the company has unconditional entitlement. The revenue amount from services is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising from the course of the ordinary activities of the company and it is shown net of related goods and services tax and subsidies.

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Gifts-in-kind

A gift-in-kind (if any) is included in the statement of financial activities based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the gift of the non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to the monetary asset. The gift is recognised if the amount of the gift can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received. No value is ascribed to volunteer services.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Income tax

The income taxes are accounted using the asset and liability method that requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequence of events that have been recognised in the financial statements or tax returns. The measurements of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets are based on provisions of the enacted or substantially enacted tax laws; the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated. Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the reporting year in respect of current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or as an expense in profit or loss unless the tax relates to items that are recognised in the same or a different period outside profit or loss. For such items recognised outside profit or loss the current tax and deferred tax are recognised (a) in other comprehensive income if the tax is related to an item recognised in other comprehensive income and (b) directly in equity if the tax is related to an item recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same income tax authority. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year and is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realised. A deferred tax amount is recognised for all temporary differences, unless the deferred tax amount arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency is the Singapore dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At each end of the reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in non-functional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value measurement dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss except when recognised in other comprehensive income and if applicable deferred in equity such as for qualifying cash flow hedges. The presentation is in the functional currency.

Financial assets

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition:

A financial asset is recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The initial recognition of financial assets is at fair value normally represented by the transaction price. The transaction price for financial asset not classified at fair value through profit or loss includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition or issue of financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. The transactions are recorded at the trade date.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

Financial assets (cont'd)

Irrespective of the legal form of the transactions performed, financial assets are derecognised when they pass the "substance over form" based on the derecognition test prescribed by FRS 39 relating to the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership and the transfer of control. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is currently a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent measurement based on the classification of the financial assets in one of the following categories under FRS 39 is as follows:

1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: As at end of the reporting year date there were no financial assets classified in this category.
2. Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Assets that are for sale immediately or in the near term are not classified in this category. These assets are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method (except that short-duration receivables with no stated interest rate are normally measured at original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest would be significant) minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility. Impairment charges are provided only when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. The methodology ensures that an impairment loss is not recognised on the initial recognition of an asset. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised. For impairment, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. Typically the trade and other receivables are classified in this category.
3. Held-to-maturity financial assets: As at end of the reporting year, there were no financial assets classified in this category.
4. Available-for-sale financial assets: As at end of the reporting year, there were no financial assets classified in this category.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and cash balances, on demand deposits and any highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. For the statement of cash flows the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction and bank overdrafts payable on demand that form an integral part of cash management.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition:

A financial liability is recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and it is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The initial recognition of financial liability is at fair value normally represented by the transaction price. The transaction price for financial liability not classified at fair value through profit or loss includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition or issue of financial liability classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. The transactions are recorded at the trade date. Financial liabilities including bank and other borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting year.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent measurement based on the classification of the financial liabilities in one of the following two categories under FRS 39 is as follows:

1. Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Liabilities are classified in this category when they are incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term (trading liabilities) or are derivatives (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument) or have been classified in this category because the conditions are met to use the "fair value option" and it is used. Financial guarantee contracts if significant are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at the greater of (a) the amount measured in accordance with FRS 37 and (b) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with FRS 18. All changes in fair value relating to liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are charged to profit or loss as incurred.
2. Other financial liabilities: All liabilities, which have not been classified as in the previous category fall into this residual category. These liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade and other payables and borrowings are usually classified in this category. Items classified within current trade and other payables are not usually re-measured, as the obligation is usually known with a high degree of certainty and settlement is short-term.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Fair value of measurement

Fair value is taken to be the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (that is, an exit price). It is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. When measuring fair value, management uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability under current market conditions, including assumptions about risk. The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value. In making the fair value measurement, management determines the following: (a) the particular asset or liability being measured (these are identified and disclosed in the relevant notes below); (b) for a non-financial asset, the highest and best use of the asset and whether the asset is used in combination with other assets or on a stand-alone basis; (c) the market in which an orderly transaction would take place for the asset or liability; and (d) the appropriate valuation techniques to use when measuring fair value. The valuation techniques used maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. These inputs are consistent with the inputs a market participant may use when pricing the asset or liability.

The fair value measurements and related disclosures categorise the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value by using a fair value hierarchy of three levels. These are recurring fair value measurements unless stated otherwise in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The level is measured on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting year. If a financial instrument measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread or mid-market pricing that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances is used to measure fair value regardless of where the input is categorised within the fair value hierarchy. If there is no market, or the markets available are not active, the fair value is established by using an acceptable valuation technique.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

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 management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund. Common expenses if any are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense unless impractical to do so.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Provisions

A liability or provision is recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss in the reporting year they occur.

Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

There were no critical judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. There were no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting year.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

FRS 24 defines a related party as a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity and it includes (a) A person or a close member of that person's family if that person: (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity; (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity. (b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply: (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group. (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity. (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 reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. (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 reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

All members, directors and staff members of the company are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests and relationships that could potentially result in conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members, directors or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

The directors who performed their board responsibilities did not receive remuneration, or other benefits, from the company for board services which they are responsible.

3. Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)

3A. Related parties:

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and members of the group and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The intercompany balances are unsecured without fixed repayment terms and interest unless stated otherwise. For any non-current balances and financial guarantees no interest or charge is imposed unless stated otherwise.

Significant related party transactions:

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following: -

	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
Rendering of services from corporations of which certain directors have an interest	<u>2,006</u>	<u>21,879</u>

3B. Key management compensation:

Key management personnel are the directors having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The directors did not receive any remuneration.

3C. Other receivables from and other payables to related parties:

The trade transactions and the trade receivables and payables balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services are disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements.

	<u>Related party</u>	
	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
<u>Other receivables / (Other payables):</u>		
Balance at beginning of the year - net debit / (credit)	(7,000)	-
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of another party	7,000	1,169
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the Company	-	(8,169)
Balance at end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,000)</u>

4. Cost of charitable activities

	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
Financial assistance to individuals	81,530	5,880
Donation handling charges	932	-
Total cost of charitable activities	<u>82,462</u>	<u>5,880</u>

5. Employee benefits expense	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
Employee benefits expense	34,436	7,484
Other benefits	4,019	-
Contributions to defined contribution plan	5,604	3,398
Total employee benefits expense	<u>44,059</u>	<u>10,882</u>

6. Income tax

6A. Components of tax expense (income) recognised in profit or loss include:

	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
<u>Current tax expense:</u>		
Under adjustments to current tax in respect of prior period	151	-
Total income tax expense	<u>151</u>	<u>-</u>

The income tax in profit or loss varied from the amount of income tax amount determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2012: 17%) to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
Profit before tax	<u>36,143</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expense at the above rate	6,144	-
Tax exemptions and rebate	(6,144)	-
Under adjustments to tax in respect of prior period	151	-
Total income tax expense	<u>151</u>	<u>-</u>

There are no income tax consequences of dividends to owners of the company.

7. Other Asset

	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
Prepayments	<u>3,403</u>	<u>-</u>

8. Other receivables

	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
Accrual donation income	<u>2,820</u>	<u>14,514</u>

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
Not restricted in use	<u>40,487</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Other payables and accruals

	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
<u>Other Payables:</u>		
Outside parties and accrued liabilities	10,718	7,514
Related party (Note 3)	-	7,000
	<u>10,718</u>	<u>14,514</u>

11. Financial Instruments: Information on Financial Risks

11A. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year by FRS 39 categories:

	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2013</u> \$
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
Other receivables	<u>2,820</u>	<u>14,514</u>
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
Other payables and accruals	<u>10,718</u>	<u>14,514</u>

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

11B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the entity's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk comprising interest rate, currency risk and price risk exposures. The management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not documented in formal written documents. The following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following good market practices.

11C. Fair values of financial instruments

The analyses of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include both the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

11. Financial Instruments: Information on Financial Risks (cont'd)

11D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is: the total of the fair value of the financial assets; the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on; and the full amount of any payable commitments at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For credit risk on receivables an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and a loss from impairment is recognised in profit or loss. The exposure to credit risk is low because a member has undertaken to provide adequate fund for the company to meet its obligation as any when they fall due.

11E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

All the non-derivative financial liabilities comprising trade and other payables have remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows) of less than 1 year.

The liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be paid at their contractual maturity. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

The funding of the company is provided by a member who has undertaken to provide adequate fund for the company to meet its obligation as and when they fall due.

11F. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly from changes in fixed rate and floating interest rates. The interest from financial liabilities and financial assets is not significant.

11G. Foreign currency risk

The company has no significant exposure to foreign currencies as its operations are substantially denominated in Singapore dollar, which is also its functional currency.

12. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year the following new or revised Singapore Financial Reporting Standards were adopted. The new or revised standards did not require any modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements.

<u>FRS No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
FRS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to) (*)
FRS 27	Separate Financial Statements (Revised) (*)
FRS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Revised) (*)
FRS 36	Amendments to FRS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (relating to goodwill) (*)
FRS 39	Amendments to FRS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
FRS 110	Consolidated Financial Statements (*)
FRS 110	Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 111 and FRS 112 (*)
FRS 111	Joint Arrangements (*)
FRS 112	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (*)
INT FRS 121	Levies (*)

(*) Not relevant to the entity.

13. Future changes in financial reporting standards

The following new or revised Singapore Financial Reporting Standards that have been issued will be effective in future. The transfer to the new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in material adjustments to the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows for the following year.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 19	Amendments To FRS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (*)	1 Jul 2014
Various	Improvements to FRSs (Issued in January 2014). Relating to: FRS 102 Share-based Payment (*) FRS 103 Business Combinations (*) FRS 108 Operating Segments (*) FRS 113 Fair Value Measurement FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (*) FRS 24 Related Party Disclosures FRS 38 Intangible Assets (*)	1 Jul 2014
Various	Improvements to FRSs (Issued in February 2014). Relating to: FRS 103 Business Combinations (*) FRS 113 Fair Value Measurement FRS 40 Investment Property (*)	1 Jul 2014
FRS 1	Amendments to FRS 1: Disclosure Initiative	1 Jan 2016
FRS 16 and FRS 38	Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (*)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 16 and FRS 41	Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants (*)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 27	Amendments to FRS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (*)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 110, FRS 28	Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (*)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28	Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (*)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 111	Amendments to FRS 111: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (*)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 114	Regulatory Deferral Accounts (*)	1 Jan 2016
Various	Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 115	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (*)	1 Jan 2017
FRS 109	Financial Instruments	1 Jan 2018

(*) Not relevant to the entity.

14. Comparative figures

The financial statements for 2013 cover the reporting year since incorporation on 30 November 2012 to 31 December 2013. The financial statements for 2014 cover the twelve months ended 31 December 2014. Therefore, the comparative amounts for the Statement of Financial Activities, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes are not entirely comparable.

THE RAY OF HOPE INITIATIVE LIMITED
(Registration No: 201229333H)

**The Accompanying Supplementary Statement of Financial Activities
Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only
And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements**

**Supplement Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2014**

	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
<u>Income</u>		
Donation income	186,258	45,439
Interest income	2	-
Total Income	<u>186,260</u>	<u>45,439</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>		
Cost of charitable activities (grant disbursements)	(82,462)	(5,880)
Employee benefits expenses	(44,059)	(10,882)
Governance costs	(4,600)	(4,000)
Other expenditure	(18,996)	(24,677)
Total Expenditure	<u>(150,117)</u>	<u>(45,439)</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the year before income tax	36,143	-
Income tax expense	(151)	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year	<u>35,992</u>	<u>-</u>
Total funds brought forward	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total funds carried forward	<u>35,992</u>	<u>-</u>

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Not Part Of Audited Financial Statements

**Supplementary Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2014**

<u>Revenue</u>	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
Donation income	<u>186,258</u>	<u>45,439</u>
<u>Interest Income</u>	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
Interest income	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Governance costs</u>	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
Accounting fees	700	-
Auditors' remuneration	<u>3,900</u>	<u>4,000</u>
	<u>4,600</u>	<u>4,000</u>
<u>Employee benefits expenses</u>	01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 \$	30.11.2012 to 31.12.2013 \$
Employee benefits expense	34,436	7,484
Contributions to defined contribution plan	5,604	3,398
Other benefits	4,019	-
Total employee benefits expense	<u>44,059</u>	<u>10,882</u>

Supplementary Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2014

<u>Other expenditure</u>	01.01.2014 to <u>31.12.2014</u> \$	30.11.2012 to <u>31.12.2013</u> \$
Advertising	109	-
Bank charges	286	-
Course fees	298	-
Postage and courier	204	73
General expenses	709	1,541
Secretarial fees	1,605	7,379
Transportation	922	-
Website development fee	14,851	15,684
	<u>18,984</u>	<u>24,677</u>