RSM

COMMON PURPOSE ASIA-PACIFIC LIMITED

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee)
(Registration No: 201331830Z)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 July 2015

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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COMMON PURPOSE ASIA-PACIFIC LIMITED **(Registration No: 201331830Z)**

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

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Statement by Directors

The directors of the company are pleased to present the audited financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 July 2015.

1 Opinion of the directors

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 and performance of the company for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; and

(b) at the date of the 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 in office at date of report

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

Adirupa Sengupta
Amee Akash Parikh
Robert Frank Care
Melvin Poon Kai Leon

3 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures and directors' interests in shares and debentures

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

4 Options

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

5 Future plans

Over the next year, the company's main focus will be to continue grow its presence in the Asia-Pacific region. It will do this by continuing to build Singapore as a hub for Common Purpose's activities at three levels:

- Global - to drive Global Leadership Programmes such as CSCLeaders and the ASEAN Leaders Programme from an Asia-Pacific base;

- Regional - to give an Asia-Pacific focus to Common Purpose and help spread its work across this region. This would mean delivering and growing the ASEAN Leaders Programme for the 10 countries of the region and become a crucial player in expanding cross-sector leadership in the region; and

- Local - to make the Singapore base operate to its optimum, Common Purpose will make its presence relevant to the local community by running locally relevant programmes especially for young people in partnership with local stakeholders.

6 Independent auditor

RSM Chio Lim LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

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

On behalf of the directors

Adirupa Sengupta Director	Melvin Poon Kai Leon Director

10 December 2015

RSM

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of
COMMON PURPOSE ASIA-PACIFIC LIMITED **(Registration No: 201331830Z)**

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 July 2015, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and 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 financial statements 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 auditors' judgement, 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the 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 financial position of the company as at 31 July 2015 and the financial performance, changes in funds 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

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

10 December 2015

Partner in charge of audit: Lam Chien Ju
Effective from reporting year ended 31 July 2014

Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 July 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Incoming resources			
Grant from member		148,926	102,709
Charitable customised programme		93,024	–
Commercial customised programme		77,901	–
Other income	4	16,565	–
Total income		336,416	102,709
Resources expended			
Charitable customised programme		(14,892)	–
Commercial customised programme		(35,866)	–
Administrative expenses	5	(298,955)	(102,709)
Total expenditures		(349,713)	(102,709)
Net loss for the year		(13,297)	–
Other comprehensive loss		–	–
Total funds carried forward		(13,297)	–

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 July 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	18,891	18,752
Cash and cash equivalents	8	38,429	100
Total current assets		57,320	18,852
Total assets		57,320	18,852
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated funds		(13,297)	–
Total funds		(13,297)	–
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	70,617	18,852
Total current liabilities		70,617	18,852
Total liabilities		70,617	18,852
Total funds and liabilities		57,320	18,852

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

Statement of Changes in Funds
Year Ended 31 July 2015

	$
Current Year:	
Opening balance at 1 August 2014	–
Deficit for the reporting year	(13,297)
Closing balance at 31 July 2015	(13,297)
Previous Year:	
At date of incorporation	–
Surplus for the reporting year	–
Closing balance at 31 July 2014	–

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

Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 July 2015

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss for the reporting year	(13,297)	–
Trade and other receivables	(18,891)	–
Trade and other payables	36,765	18,752
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,577	18,752
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net movements in amounts due to member	33,752	–
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net movements in amounts due from member	–	(18,652)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	38,329	100
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, beginning balance	100	–
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance (Note 8)	38,429	100

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 July 2015

1. General

The company is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee not having any share capital. The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar.

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

The company is a non-profit organisation established to provide charitable and other supporting activities aimed at educational work.

Each member of the company has undertaken to contribute such amounts not exceeding $10 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 1 member 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 dividend, bonus or profit to members or related companies.

The registered office is: 8 Cross Street #10-00 PWC Building Singapore 048424. 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 a FRS requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in FRSs may 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 expense (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 income statement 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 generally accepted accounting principles 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 Fund 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 Fund and it is shown net of related goods and services tax and subsidies. Revenue from rendering of services that are not significant transactions is recognised as the services are provided or when the significant acts have been completed.

Grants

Government grants and similar non-government grants is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to it will be complied with and the grant will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

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 and accounting services.

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 absenses, when the employees render service that increase their entitlement ot future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumlating 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.

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

Income tax

As a charity, the fund is exempt from income tax on income and gains under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

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.

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, there were no financial assets classified in this category.

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

Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd):

#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 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

The ultimate controlling party is the sole member, Common Purpose Charitable Trust.

3A. Related parties other than related companies:

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party 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.

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

3A. Related parties other than related companies (cont'd):

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:

	Member	
	2015	2014
	$	$
Grant from member	(148,926)	(102,709)
Charitable customised programme	(88,024)	–
Central service fee expense	46,790	–

	Related company	
	2015	2014
	$	$
Commercial customised programme	(59,960)	–
License fee expense	17,400	–

3B. Key management compensation:

	2015	2014
	$	$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	180,000	89,988

The above amounts are included under administrative expenses. Included in the above amounts is the following item:

	2015	2014
	$	$
Remuneration of a director of the company	180,000	89,988

Key management personnel include the directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The above amounts for key management compensation are for one director of the company.

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

3C. Other receivables from related parties:

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

The movements in other receivables from and other payables to related parties are as follows:

	Member	
	2015	2014
	$	$
Other receivables/(Other payables)		
At 1 August 2014/At date of incorporation	18,652	–
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of another party	148,926	102,709
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the company	(182,678)	(84,057)
Balance at end of year – net (credit)/debit	(15,100)	18,652

4. Other income

	2015	2014
	$	$
Singapore government grant	9,470	–
Other income	4,976	–
Foreign exchange adjustments gains	2,119	–
Total other income	16,565	–

5. Administrative expenses

The major component includes the following:

	2015	2014
	$	$
Salaries	211,634	89,988

6. Employee benefits expense

	2015	2014
	$	$
Short term employee benefits expense	205,306	89,988
Contribution to defined contribution plan	6,328	–
Total employee benefits expense	211,634	89,988

7. Trade and other receivables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade receivables:		
Outside party	3,900	–
Member (Note 3)	14,991	–
Net trade receivables – Subtotal	18,891	–
Other receivables:		
Member (Note 3)	–	18,752
Total trade and other receivables	18,891	18,752

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 $	2014 $
Not restricted in use	38,429	100

The interest earning balances are not significant.

9. Trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade payables:		
Accrued liabilities	23,446	18,752
Member (Note 3)	14,671	–
Related company (Note 3)	17,400	–
Net trade payables – Subtotal	55,517	18,752
Other payables:		
Member (Note 3)	15,100	100
Net other payables – Subtotal	15,100	100
Total trade and other payables	70,617	18,852

10. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

10A. 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:

	2015 $	2014 $
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables	18,891	18,752
Cash and cash equivalents	38,429	100
At end of the year	57,320	18,852
Financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables measured at amortised cost	70,617	18,852
At end of the year	70,617	18,852

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

10. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

10B. 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 and liquidity risk. 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.

There have been no changes to the exposures to risk; the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk.

10C. 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.

10D. 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, receivables and certain other financial assets. 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. Credit risk on other financial assets is limited because the other 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 with customers is controlled by setting limits on the exposure to individual customers and these are disseminated to the relevant persons concerned and compliance is monitored by management. There is significant concentration of credit risk on receivables, as the exposure is spread over a small number of counter-parties and customers.

Note 8 discloses the maturity of the cash and cash equivalents balances.

10. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

10D. Credit risk on financial assets (cont'd)

As part of the process of setting customer credit limits, different credit terms are used. The average credit period generally granted to trade receivable customers is about 60 days (2014: Nil). But some customers take a longer period to settle the amounts.

As at the end of reporting year there were no amounts that were overdue or impaired.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no maturity.

Concentration of trade receivable customers as at the end of reporting year:

	2015	2014
Top 1 customer	14,991	–
Top 2 customers	18,891	–

10E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

There are no non-current financial liabilities at the end of the reporting 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 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.

10F. Interest rate risk

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

10. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

10G. Foreign currency risk

Analysis of amounts denominated in non-functional currency:

2015	British Pound $	Total $
Financial assets:		
Trade and other receivables	14,991	14,991
Total financial assets	14,991	14,991
Financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	47,071	47,071
Total financial liabilities	47,071	47,071
Net financial assets at the end of financial year	(32,080)	(32,080)

There is exposure to foreign currency risk as part of its normal business.

The company has no significant exposure to foreign currencies in year 2014.

Sensitivity analysis:

	2015 $	2014 $
A hypothetical 10% strengthening in the exchange rate of the functional currency $ against all other currencies with all other variables held constant would have an adverse effect on pre-tax profit of	3,208	–

The above table shows sensitivity to a hypothetical 10% variation in the functional currency against the relevant non-functional foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used is the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. For similar rate weakening of the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies above, there would be comparable impacts in the opposite direction.

In management's opinion, the above sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the foreign currency risks as the historical exposure does not reflect the exposure in future.

The hypothetical changes in exchange rates are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The sensitivity analysis is disclosed for each non-functional currency to which the entity has significant exposure at end of the reporting year. The analysis above has been carried out on the basis that there are no hedged transactions.

11. 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 material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements.

FRS No.	Title
FRS 19	Amendments To FRS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
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 (*)
Various	Improvements to FRSs (Issued in February 2014). Relating to FRS 103 Business Combinations (*) FRS 113 Fair Value Measurement FRS 40 Investment Property (*)
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.

12. 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 1	Amendments to FRS 1: Disclosure Initiative	1 Jan 2016
FRS 16, FRS 38	Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (*)	1 Jan 2016
FRS 16, 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, 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 2018
FRS 109	Financial Instruments	1 Jan 2018

(*) Not relevant to the entity.