

**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**  
**(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND  
OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

**1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS**

In our opinion:-

- i) the accompanying financial statements together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2017 and the financial activities and changes in general and specific funds of the company for the financial year ended on that date; and
- 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 in office at the date of this statement are:-

OW SOON SIAN ALAN  
LIM CHRISTINA  
YEO KIEN SWEE  
POON KIN MUN KELVIN (PAN JIANWEN KELVIN)  
TAY BONG HUA JEREMY  
TAN WEE HAN GERALD  
MICHAEL KOH AH SAN  
PAVRI CECILY

(Appointed on 01.07.2017)

**3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

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

**4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OF DEBENTURES**

The company is a company limited by guarantee.

There were no shares or debentures issued.

**5. OPTIONS GRANTED, EXERCISED AND OUTSTANDING**

There are no options granted, exercised and outstanding to take up unissued shares as the company is limited by guarantee.

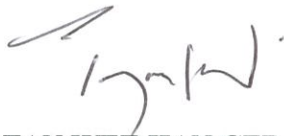
**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

**6. AUDITOR**

The auditor, Kreston David Yeung PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board,



**TAN WEE HAN GERALD**  
**Director**

Singapore, - 4 APR 2018



**POON KIN MUN KELVIN**  
**(PAN JIANWEN KELVIN)**  
**Director**



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD. (UEN: 201617675H)**

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

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Morning Star Community Services Ltd. (the “company”), which comprise the statement of financial position of the company as at 31 December 2017, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in general and specific funds and statement of cash flows of the company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Companies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2017 and of the financial performance, changes in general and specific funds and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

#### *Basis for Opinion*

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

#### *Other Information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement [set out on pages 1 and 2] and the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.





## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD. (UEN: 201617675H)**

### *Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance comprises the directors. Their 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 assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD. (UEN: 201617675H)**

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 company 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 company has not used the donation monies in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- b) the company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

**KRESTON DAVID YEUNG PAC**  
**Public Accountants and**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Singapore, - **4 APR 2018**

**KRESTON DAVID YEUNG PAC** (UEN: 200717891W)

A public accounting corporation incorporated with limited liability and a member of **Kreston International**

128A Tanjong Pagar Road, Singapore 088535

Tel: 6223 7979 Fax: 6222 7979

**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As at 31 December 2017**

	Note	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current asset</b>			
Plant and equipment	3	19,425	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Account receivables	4	36,565	-
Other receivables	5	27,684	-
Deposits and prepayments	6	14,345	-
Fixed deposits	7	3,895,000	-
Cash and bank balances		904,802	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>4,878,396</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,897,821</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Funds</b>			
<b>Restricted funds</b>			
Care and Share fund	8	-	-
CareNights fund	9	137,757	-
Hardship fund	10	29,254	-
CDC grant	11	-	-
Nova project fund	12	116,713	-
President's Challenge	13	62,594	-
Training and development fund	14	11,675	-
Deferred capital grant	15	250,000	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>		<b>607,993</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unrestricted fund</b>			
Caritas fund	16	61,833	-
Accumulated fund		3,863,724	-
<b>Total funds</b>		<b>4,533,550</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Finance lease payable	17	3,079	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Account payables		64,894	-
Deferred services fee		-	-
Finance lease payable	17	4,105	-
Other payables and accruals	18	292,193	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>361,192</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>364,271</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>		<b>4,897,821</b>	<b>-</b>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 29 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**  
**For the financial year ended 31 December 2017**

		Year ended 31.12.2017 S\$	Period from 29.06.2016 to 31.12.2016 S\$
	Note		
<b>Income</b>			
Income from generated funds:			
Voluntary income			
Donations in cash	19	3,639	-
Other income	19	12,078	-
Grant received	19	680,307	-
Activities for generating funds			
Student care services		1,160,744	-
Investment income			
Interest income		13,087	-
		<u>1,869,855</u>	<u>-</u>
Income from charitable activities:			
Care and share matching grant	8	-	-
CareNights programme	9	-	-
Family wellness programme		190,797	-
NOVA learning support		283,576	-
		<u>474,373</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<u>2,344,228</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Cost of generating funds:			
Student care services		1,304,648	-
Resources expended on charitable activities:			
Care and share matching grant	8	-	-
CareNights programme	9	154,128	-
Family wellness programme		380,152	-
NOVA learning support		350,759	-
		<u>885,039</u>	<u>-</u>
Governance costs		81,154	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u>2,270,841</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net surplus in unrestricted funds</b>		73,387	-
<b>Net surplus in caritas fund</b>		61,833	-
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) in restricted funds</b>			
Care and share matching grant	8	(43,060)	-
CareNights programme	9	93,540	-
Hardship fund	10	933	-
CDC grant	11	-	-
NOVA project fund	12	8,347	-
President's Challenge	13	62,594	-
Training and development grant	14	-	-
Deferred capital grant	15	10,844	-
		<u>133,198</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<u>268,418</u>	<u>-</u>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 29 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.



**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GENERAL AND SPECIFIC FUNDS**  
**For the financial year ended 31 December 2017**

	<-----General fund----->		<-----Restricted fund----->											
	Accumulated	Caritas	Care and	CareNights	Hardship	CDC	Nova	President's	Development	Deferred			Total	
	Fund	Fund	Share Fund	Fund	Fund	Grant	Project	Challenge	Fund	Capital			Funds	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$			S\$	S\$
Balance as at 29.06.2016 (date of incorporation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2016/01.01.2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Transfer of funds from Morning Star Community Services as at 01.02.2017	3,790,337	-	43,060	44,217	28,321	-	108,366	-	11,675	239,156			4,265,132	
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	73,387	61,833	(43,060)	93,540	933	-	8,347	62,594	-	10,844			268,418	
Balance as at 31.12.2017	3,863,724	61,833	-	137,757	29,254	-	116,713	62,594	11,675	250,000			4,533,550	

The notes set out on pages 10 to 29 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

**For the financial year ended 31 December 2017**

	Year ended 31.12.2017 S\$	Period from 29.06.2016 to 31.12.2016 S\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net surplus for the year	268,418	-
Adjustments for: -		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	63,300	-
Interest income	(13,087)	-
Finance lease interest	580	-
<b>Operating surplus before working capital changes</b>	<b>319,211</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Changes in working capital: -</b>		
Decrease in account and other receivables	504,794	-
Increase in account and other payables	124,597	-
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>948,602</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(6,497)	-
Interest received	40,034	-
Increase in fixed deposits	(3,895,000)	-
Net cash inflows from transfer of business	3,822,005	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(39,458)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activity</b>		
Repayment of finance lease	(4,342)	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activity</b>	<b>(4,342)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>904,802</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year/period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year/period</b>	<b>904,802</b>	<b>-</b>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 29 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

**MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES LTD.**  
**(UEN: 201617675H)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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

**1. GENERAL**

The company is incorporated as a private company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act, Chapter 50 and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The company has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 with effect from 31 August 2016.

The principal activities of the company are to provide student care services as well as activities to improve and strengthen family life in Singapore. It had been granted IPC status for the period from 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2018.

The company is set-up to take over the entire business and operations of Morning Star Community Services. The effective date of transfer was on 1 February 2017.

The registered office of the company is located at 4 Lorong Low Koon, Nativity Parish Centre, Singapore 536450.

Under the company, there are 6 locations (2016: 6) performing student care services, namely:-

- a. Hougang Centre located at 4 Lorong Low Koon, Singapore 536450;
- b. Primavera Centre located at Blk 95 #01-1415 Bedok North Ave 4, Singapore 460095;
- c. Sengkang Centre located at Blk 261B, Sengkang East Way, #01-400, Singapore 542261;
- d. St Gabriel's Primary School Centre located at 220 Lorong Chuan, Singapore 556742;
- e. St Joseph's Institution Junior Centre located at 3 Essex Road, Singapore 309331; and
- f. Bedok North Centre located at Blk 508, Bedok North Ave 3, #01-369, Singapore 460508.

Each member of the company has undertaken to contribute such amounts not exceeding S\$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 7 members at the end of the reporting period.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017 are authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 4 April 2018.

The financial statements of the company are expressed in Singapore dollar.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**a) Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of company have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

In the current financial year, company has adopted all the new and revised FRS and Interpretations of FRS (“INT FRS”) that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The adoptions of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the financial statements.

**b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of judgements, 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 financial year. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The critical accounting estimates and assumptions used and areas involving a high degree of judgement are described below.

*Critical assumptions used and accounting estimates in applying accounting policies*

Depreciation of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are depreciated on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimated the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be within 1 to 5 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values, if any, of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

*Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies*

In the process of applying company’s accounting policies, the management had made the following judgement that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of plant and equipment

The management assesses annually whether plant and equipment have any indication of impairment in accordance with the accounting policy. The recoverable amounts of plant and equipment have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of judgement and estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements (Continued)

Useful lives of plant and equipment

As described in Note 2(c) to the financial statements, the company reviews the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. The estimated useful lives reflect the management's estimation of the periods that the company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the plant and equipment.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment at the end of reporting period are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Allowances for credit losses

Allowances for credit losses of the company is based on an evaluation of the collectability of receivables. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness, past collection history of these receivables and ongoing dealings with them. If the financial conditions of these receivables of the company were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

c) Plant and Equipment

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

Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method so as to write off the costs over the estimated useful lives of the plant and equipment as follows: -

Furniture and fittings	1 to 2 years
Office equipment	1 to 2 years
Renovation	3 to 5 years

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

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) **Plant and Equipment** (Continued)

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of financial activities in the year the asset is derecognised.

d) **Financial Assets**

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

*Subsequent measurement*

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of financial activities when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

*Derecognition*

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in statement of financial activities.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, i.e the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the company first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in statement of financial activities.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has incurred, the company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in statement of financial activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, cash at bank and short-term (mature within 3 months) fixed deposits which form part of the company's cash management that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) **Financial Liabilities**

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

*Subsequent measurement*

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of financial activities when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

*Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the 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 the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of financial activities.

h) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (Continued)**

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of financial activities in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to revaluation reserve. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in revaluation reserve up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of financial activities unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i) **Income Recognition**

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Income is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Donations are recognised when monies are received or pledged and collection is reasonably certain.

Operating grants received to meet the company's operating expenses are recognised as income to match the related expenses and is accounted for on an accrual basis.

Services income is recognised when services are rendered.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Deferred services fee represent unearned service income for future period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**j) Government Grants**

Grants for the purchase of depreciable assets are taken to the deferred grant account at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. The deferred grant is recognised in the statement of financial activities over the period necessary to match the depreciation of the assets purchased with the related grant. Grants for operating expenses is recognised in the statement of financial activities over the period necessary to match them on a systematic basis to the costs that it was intended to compensate.

**k) Key Management Personnel**

Key management personnel of the company are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The directors are considered as key management personnel of the entity.

**l) Employee Benefits**

Defined Contribution Plans

As required by law, the company makes contributions to the state pension scheme, the Central Provident Fund (CPF). CPF contributions are recognised as compensation expense in the same period as the employment that gives rise to the contribution.

Employee Leave Entitlement

Employee entitlement to annual leave is recognised when it accrues to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

**m) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has 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.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

n) **Leases**

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are charged to statement of financial activities when incurred.

o) **Contingencies**

A contingent liability is:-

A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company; or

A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the company.

p) **Foreign Currencies**

*Functional and Presentation Currencies*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements of the company are presented in Singapore dollar, which is the functional currency of the company.

*Transaction and balances*

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Singapore dollar at rates of exchange closely approximating those ruling at end of reporting period. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at rates closely approximating those ruling at transaction dates. Exchange differences arising from such transactions are taken to the statement of financial activities.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**q) Funds**

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Management Committee in furtherance of the general objectives of the company.

Restricted funds are subject to restriction on their expenditure imposed by the donor or through the terms of the fund raised.

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.

Income and expenditure relating to specific or designated funds are accounted for directly in the fund accounts to which they related.

**3. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Furniture and Fittings S\$	Office Equipment S\$	Renovation S\$	Total S\$
<b>Cost</b>				
As at 29.06.2016/31.12.2016	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note 28)				
As at 01.02.2017	169,060	184,820	494,879	848,759
Additions	-	6,497	-	6,497
As at 31.12.2017	169,060	191,317	494,879	855,256
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
As at 29.06.2016/31.12.2016	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note 28)				
As at 01.02.2017	168,453	176,002	428,076	772,531
Charge for the year	607	11,604	51,089	63,300
As at 31.12.2017	169,060	187,606	479,165	835,831
<b>Net book value</b>				
As at 31.12.2017	-	3,711	15,714	19,425
As at 31.12.2016	-	-	-	-

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**4. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 7 to 60 days credit terms. Trade receivables which are past due at the end of reporting period but not impaired amounted to S\$12,424 (2016: S\$NIL). The table below is an aging analysis of account receivables at the end of the period:-

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Not past due	24,141	-
Past due:-		
1 - 30 days	7,841	-
31 - 60 days	(3,705)	-
61 - 90 days	2,761	-
> 90 days	5,527	-
	<u>36,565</u>	<u>-</u>

**5. OTHER RECEIVABLES**

Subsidies receivable	15,064	-
Other receivables	<u>12,620</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>27,684</u>	<u>-</u>

**6. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS**

Deposits	7,228	-
Prepayments	<u>7,117</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>14,345</u>	<u>-</u>

**7. FIXED DEPOSITS**

All fixed deposits mature more than 3 months and earn interest at 1.1% to 1.3% (2016: NIL) per annum.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**8. CARE AND SHARE FUND**

The Care and Share Fund is a matching grant provided by the Government to match dollar-for-dollar eligible donation raised by the company. This is to provide additional resources for the company to enhance its organisational infrastructure, technological and manpower development as well as to fund new programmes and expansion of existing services so as to better serve the community. Government had extended the support for the care and share movement till 31 March 2016.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note 28)	43,060	-
Less: Expenditure	(43,060)	-
Balance at end of year/period	-	-

**9. CARENIGHTS FUND**

This fund is set up for the purpose of financing CareNights programme, which provides night care for less privileged children aged 6 – 14 to offer their stressed parents an opportunity for caregiving respite or a chance to improve their earning capacity by taking night classes/upgrading courses.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note28)	44,217	-
Add: Donation received from public	1,845	-
Add: Grant received	153,312	-
	199,374	-
Less: Expenditure	(61,617)	-
Balance at end of year/period	137,757	-

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**10. HARSHIP FUND**

The fund is set up for the purpose of providing financial assistance to families whose children are attending the company's student care centres and fee subsidy for family enhancement programmes.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note 28)	28,321	-
Add: Donation received from public	1,200	-
	<u>29,521</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: Expenditure	(267)	-
Balance at end of year/period	<u>29,254</u>	<u>-</u>

**11. CDC GRANT**

This fund is set up for purpose of increasing art access for beneficiaries within the social service sector.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Add: Grant received	43,240	-
	<u>43,240</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: Expenditure	(43,240)	-
Balance at end of year/period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**12. NOVA PROJECT FUND**

The fund, mainly comprises grants received from Tote Board, is set up for the purpose of financing NOVA Learning Intervention – the learning support programme for children with learning difficulties.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note 28)	108,366	-
Add: Grant received	120,174	-
Add: Donations	8,347	-
	<u>236,887</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: Expenditure	(120,174)	-
Balance at end of year/period	<u>116,713</u>	<u>-</u>



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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**13. PRESIDENT’S CHALLENGE**

This fund is set up for financing its NOVA Learning Intervention Programme and “manpower costs of hiring 1 Communications and Development manager, 1 corporate service manager and 1 accounts executive”. These programme aim to develop learning skills of the children in meeting the requirements of schools, studies and curriculum.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Add: Grant received	230,000	-
	230,000	-
Less: Expenditure	(167,406)	-
Balance at end of year/period	62,594	-

**14. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT FUND**

The fund is set up for the purpose of financing the sponsorship of approved courses for staff.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note 28)	11,675	-
Balance at end of year/period	11,675	-

**15. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS**

Balance at beginning of the year/period	-	-
Transfer from Morning Star Community Services (Note 28)	239,156	-
Add: Start-up grant received	15,000	-
Less: Amortisation	(4,156)	-
Balance at end of the year/period	250,000	-

The grants were given to fund the purchase of property, plant and equipment subject to the terms and conditions as prescribed in the agreements. Deferred grants are recognised as income in the manner as per Note 2(j).

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**16. CARITAS GRANT**

The fund is set up for the purpose of funding the programmes of the company. The fund can be used for expenditure on manpower and other operating expenditure for purpose of these programmes.

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	-	-
Add: Grant received	<u>742,000</u>	<u>364,000</u>
	742,000	364,000
Less: Expenditure	<u>(680,167)</u>	<u>(364,000)</u>
Balance at end of year/period	<u>61,833</u>	<u>-</u>

**17. FINANCE LEASE PAYABLES**

	Minimum Payments S\$	2017 Present Value of Payments S\$	Minimum Payments S\$	2016 Present Value of Payments S\$
Within one year	4,738	4,105	-	-
After one year but not more than five years	<u>3,554</u>	<u>3,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total minimum lease payments	8,292	7,184	-	-
Less: Amount representing finance charge	<u>(1,108)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>7,184</u>	<u>7,184</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The effective finance lease interest is 3.08% per annum.

**18. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS**

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
Other payables	284,953	-
Accruals	<u>7,240</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>292,193</u>	<u>-</u>
Other payables consist of:- Refundable deposits	<u>99,643</u>	<u>-</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**19. INCOMING RESOURCES**

	Year ended 31.12.2017 S\$	Period from 29.06.2016 to 31.12.2016 S\$
Voluntary income comprises:-		
Donations in cash		
- Tax-deductible donations	36	-
- Non-tax deductible donations	3,603	-
	<u>3,639</u>	<u>-</u>
Other income		
- Temporary employment credit	4,177	-
- Special employment credit	3,471	-
- Miscellaneous income	4,430	-
	<u>12,078</u>	<u>-</u>
Grant received		
- Caritas grant (Note 16)	680,167	-
- VCF Professional Capability Grant	140	-
	<u>680,307</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest income comprises:-		
Fixed deposit interest	12,999	-
Interest income	88	-
	<u>13,087</u>	<u>-</u>

**20. NET INCOME**

Net surplus for the year is arrived at after charging:-		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	63,300	-
GST input tax disallowed	27,995	-
Rental	80,733	-
Staff costs consist of:-		
- CPF contribution	212,437	-
- Staff salaries and other costs	1,632,879	-

**21. TAXATION**

The company has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act and is exempted from income tax for the financial year under the provisions of the Income Tax Act Cap. 134.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**22. ANNUAL REMUNERATION AND STAFF COSTS**

- i) The below disclosure represents remuneration bands for staff with annual remuneration above S\$50,000:-

	<u>No. of staff</u>	
	Year ended 31.12.2017	Period from 29.06.2016 to 31.12.2016
Between S\$50,000 and S\$150,000	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>

None of the directors received any emoluments in respect of their services for both of the financial years.

- ii) Staff costs are charged and included in:-

	Year ended 31.12.2017 S\$	Period from 29.06.2016 to 31.12.2016 S\$
<u>Unrestricted - Accumulated fund</u>		
Salaries and related costs	1,380,661	-
Employer's contribution to CPF	197,047	-
Other short-term benefits	<u>44,847</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,622,555</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Restricted - President's challenge</u>		
Salaries and related costs	127,808	-
Employer's contribution to CPF	5,199	-
Other short-term benefits	<u>418</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>133,425</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Restricted - NOVA project fund</u>		
Salaries and related cost	<u>20,202</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Restricted - Care and share fund</u>		
Salaries and related costs	34,522	-
Employer's contribution to CPF	5,926	-
Other short-term benefits	<u>320</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>40,768</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Restricted - CareNights fund</u>		
Salaries and related cost	24,101	-
Employer's contribution to CPF	<u>4,265</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>28,366</u>	<u>-</u>
Total staff cost	<u>1,845,316</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**23. RESERVE POLICY**

The reserves have been set aside by the management to provide financial stability and the means for the development of its principal activities. These reserves will be critical when donations dry up or the economy is at a downturn.

The management regularly reviews the amount of reserves that are required to ensure that they are able to fulfill the continuing obligations.

**24. LOANS**

No loans were given to any parties during both financial years.

**25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The company does not use derivative and other instrument in its risk management activities. The main risks arising from the company's financial instrument are credit risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and interest risk. The management reviews and agrees with the policies and control procedures to manage its exposure to financial risks.

**Credit Risk**

The company's has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Cash is placed with established financial institutions. The maximum exposure risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Account and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors. Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with financial institution with high credit ratings.

Financial assets that are either past due and/or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are past due but not impaired is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

**Interest Rate Risk**

The company exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its holding of fixed deposits as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. The company practice is to obtain favourable interest rates that are available to place its fixed deposits.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At the end of the reporting period, if SGD fixed deposit interest rates had been 60 (2016: NIL) basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the company's net surplus would have been S\$23,000 (2016: S\$NIL) higher/lower.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**

**Liquidity Risk**

The company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the company operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

The major class of financial liabilities of the company is payables. The payables of S\$363,087 (2016: S\$NIL) are expected to mature within 1 year.

**Foreign Currency Risk**

The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as all its transactions are denominated in Singapore dollar.

**26. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:-

	2017 S\$	2016 S\$
<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Loan and receivables:-		
Account receivables	36,565	-
Other receivables	27,684	-
Deposits	7,228	-
Fixed deposits	3,895,000	-
Cash and bank balances	904,802	-
Total financial assets	<u>4,871,279</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
At amortised cost:-		
Account payables	64,894	-
Other payables and accruals	292,193	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>357,087</u>	<u>-</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**27. FAIR VALUES**

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximate their fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

**28. TRANSFER OF BUSINESS FROM MORNING STAR COMMUNITY SERVICES (MSCS)**

Effective on 1 February 2017, the entire business and operations of MSCS had been transferred to the company. Under the predecessor values method, the assets, liabilities and funds transferred from MSCS have been recorded at their carrying values as at 1 February 2017 as follows:-

	2017 S\$
<b>Assets</b>	
Plant and equipment	76,228
Account receivables	35,700
Other receivables	563,185
Deposits and prepayments	11,450
Fixed deposits	3,023,637
Cash and bank balances	798,368
<b>Funds</b>	
Care and Share fund	(43,060)
CareNights fund	(44,217)
Hardship fund	(28,321)
Nova project fund	(108,366)
Training and development fund	(11,675)
Deferred capital grant	(239,156)
Accumulated fund	(3,790,337)
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Finance lease payable	(10,946)
Account payables	(29,494)
Deferred services fee	(1,936)
Other payables and accruals	(201,060)
	<hr/>
Cash inflows from transfer	3,822,005
	<hr/>

**29. NEW OR REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

Certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The company does not expect that adoption of these accounting standards or interpretations will have a material impact on the company's financial statements.