

# WOH HUP TRUST

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Registration No: 201129946W

(Registered under the Charities Act, Chapter 37)

# **Directors' Report and Financial Statements**

Year Ended 31 December 2015

# **RSM Chio Lim LLP**

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# **Directors' Report and Financial Statements**

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#### **Directors' Report**

The directors of the Woh Hup Trust ("Trust") are pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Trust for the reporting year ended 31 December 2015.

#### 1. Directors at date of report

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

Yong Nam Seng Chairman

Goh Joon Seng

Honorary General Secretary
Tan Soo Nan @ Tan Soo Nam

Honorary General Treasurer

Carla Jacqueline Barker Board Member Yong Kon Yoon Board Member

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

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

#### 3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Trust is a company limited by guarantee. There were no shares or debentures issued.

#### 4. Contractual benefits of directors

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

#### 5. Conflict of interests

Conflict of interests arises whenever the personal or professional interests of board members, staff or volunteers interfere with the performance of their official duties or with their decision-making on matters related to the Trust. Conflict of interest situations include those actual, potential or perceived.

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# 6. Policy and procedure

- (a) The Conflict of Interest policy should be read and understood by all Board members and staff upon the commencement of their term of office or employment. Declarations of interests are required to be submitted upon assuming office or commencement of work. Any subsequent changes in personal or professional interests are to be declared.
- (b) As and when actual conflicts occur the Board member, staff and volunteers shall make a declaration of his/her interest for that specific instance in writing and excuse himself/herself from decision making.
- (c) Where a conflict of interest arises at a Board meeting, the Board member concerned shall not vote on the matter nor participate in discussions and offer to withdraw from the meeting or subject to discretion by the Board members if this is required. The reason for how a final decision is made on the transaction or contract shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- (d) Transactions with parties with whom a conflicting interest exists may be permitted only if all of the following are observed:
  - (i) The conflicting interest is to be fully disclosed;
  - (ii) The person with the conflict of interest is to abstain from the discussion, voting and approval of such a transaction;
  - (iii) Competitive bids or comparable valuation is to be obtained; and
  - (iv) The Board of directors has determined that the transaction is in the best interest of the Trust though there may be a conflict of interest.
- (e) The Board members shall determine whether a conflict exists and in the case of an existing conflict, whether the contemplated transaction may be authorised as just, fair and reasonable to the Trust. The decision of the remaining Board members on these matters shall rest in their sole discretion, and their concern must be to act in the best interest of the Trust and the advancement of its purpose.
- (f) Any disclosure of interest made by Board members, staff or volunteers where they may be involved in a potentially conflicting situation(s), must be recorded, filed and updated appropriately by all specified parties.
- (g) As the Board members holds the ultimate responsibility and is always accountable to public trust, they should uphold and maintain a standard of conduct such as the avoidance of conflict of interest to fulfil public trust responsibilities. Therefore, Board members must lead by example an attitude and act of personal integrity.

# 7. Share options

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

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# 8. Independent auditor

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

On behalf of the directors

Name: Yong Nam Seng

Chairman

Name: Tan Soo Nan @ Tan Soo Nam

Honorary General Treasurer

29 February 2016

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

# **Statement by Directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying statement of financial activities, statement of financial position, statement of changes in funds, statement of cash flows, and notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31 December 2015 and of the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Trust for the reporting year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

On behalf of the directors

Name: Yong Nam Seng

Chairman

Name: Tan Soo Nan @ Tan Soo Nam

Honorary General Treasurer

29 February 2016



#### RSM Chio Lim LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of WOH HUP TRUST (Registration No: 201129946W)
(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

#### Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Woh Hup Trust ("Trust"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 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.

# Trust'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"), the Singapore Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the "Charities Act") and Charities Accounting 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 auditor's 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of

WOH HUP TRUST (Registration No: 201129946W)

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# **Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Charities Act and Charities Accounting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 31 December 2015 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Trust 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 Trust have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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

- (a) the use of the donation moneys was not in accordance with the objectives of the Trust as required under regulation 16 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Trust has not complied with the requirements of regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

RSM Chio L W

Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore

29 February 2016

Partner in charge of audit: Derek How Beng Tiong Effective from year ended 31 December 2012

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

# Statement of Financial Activities Year Ended 31 December 2015

2015 INCOME Incoming from generated funds Voluntary income Investment income	<u>Note</u>	Unrestricted funds \$ 300,000	Endowment <u>funds</u> \$  2,150,000  62,686	Total \$ 2,450,000 62,686
Total income		300,000	2,212,686	2,512,686
EXPENDITURES Charitable activities Governance costs	4	(200,000) (5,711)		(200,000) (5,711)
Total expenditures Net income		<u>(205,711)</u> 94,289	2,212,686	(205,711)
2014 INCOME Incoming from generated funds			2,212,000	2,306,975
Voluntary income		288,094	913,906	1,202,000
Investment income		.—	42,025	42,025
Total income		288,094	955,931	1,244,025
EXPENDITURES Charitable activities Governance costs	4	(225,000) (3,959)	=	(225,000) (3,959)
Total expenditures		(228,959)	) <del>=</del> (	(228,959)
Net income		59,135	955,931	_1,015,066_

WOH HUP TRUST (Registration No: 201129946W)
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# **Statement of Financial Position** As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	<u>2015</u>	2014 \$
NET ASSETS Non-current assets		•	•
Investment in financial assets	5	3,042,000	1,504,500
Total non-current assets		3,042,000	1,504,500
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,842,440	1,069,650
	0		
Total current assets		1,842,440	1,069,650
Total assets		4,884,440	2,574,150
Current liabilities			
Other payables	9	11,615	8,300
Total current liabilities		11,615	8,300
Total liabilities		11,615	8,300
Net assets		4,872,825	2,565,850
FUNDS OF CHARITY			
Unrestricted funds Unrestricted income funds		344,289	250,000
			, <del></del>
Total unrestricted funds		344,289	250,000
Restricted Funds			
Endowment funds	10	4,528,536	2,315,850
Total restricted funds		4,528,536	2,315,850
Total charity funds		4,872,825	2,565,850

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# Statement of Changes in Funds Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Total funds \$	Unrestricted income <u>funds</u> \$	Restricted endowment <u>funds</u> \$
Current year:			
Opening balance at 1 January 2015	2,565,850	<sup>5</sup> 250,000	2,315,850
Movement in funds:			
Net income for the year	2,306,975	94,289	2,212,686
Closing balance at 31 December 2015	4,872,825	344,289	4,528,536
Previous year:			
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	1,550,784	190,865	1,359,919
Movement in funds:			
Net income for the year	1,015,066	59,135	955,931
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	2,565,850	250,000	2,315,850

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# Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended 31 December 2015

	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$
Cash flows from operating activities	·	·
Net income for the year	2,306,975	1,015,066
Investment income	(62,686)	(42,025)
Donations received specifically for endowment funds	(2,150,000)	(913,906)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	94,289	59,135
Other payables	3,315	1,500
Net cash flows from operating activities	97,604	60,635
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in financial assets	(1,537,500)	(1,004,500)
Investment income received	62,686	42,025
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,474,814)	(962,475)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Donations received specifically for endowment funds	2,150,000	913,906
Net cash flows from financing activities	2,150,000	913,906
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	772,790	12,066
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flow, beginning balance	1,069,650	1,057,584
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flow, ending balance (Note 8)	1,842,440	1,069,650
• '		

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# Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2015

#### 1. General

The Woh Hup Trust ("Trust") was incorporated on 4 October 2011 as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act, Chapter 50. The Trust is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 (Unique Entity Number: 201129946W). The Trust is approved as an Institution of Public Character (IPC Registration No. IPC 000745) under the Charities Act for a period of 3 years, with effect from 1 December 2015.

The registered office of the Trust is at 217 Upper Bukit Timah Road Woh Hup Building, Singapore 588185. The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar.

The principal objectives of the Trust are to promote education, teaching, learning, science and research and to do all acts and things calculated to assist in connection with such promotion; to make provision for the relief of poverty and suffering which includes the comfort, relief and protection of the infirm, aged, sick or poor; the provision of medical and/or surgical attention and/or recuperative treatment to those in need of the same; to prevent or check the spread or incidence of disease or disability and to provide protection and care for the underprivileged children.

# 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

# **Accounting convention**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Accounting Standards ("CAS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and the Companies Act, Chapter 50. The Trust is also subject to the provisions of the Charities Act, Chapter 37. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

#### 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.

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

#### Income recognition

The income amount is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the year arising from the course of the ordinary activities of the entity.

# (i) Donations

Revenue from cash donations and fund-raising projects are recognised as and when received (when the charity has unconditional entitlement to the receipts) except for advance donation received. Donation received in advance for future fund raising projects are deferred and recognised as incoming resources as and when the fund raising projects are held.

# (ii) Interest Income

Interest revenue is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate that takes into account the effective yield on the asset.

#### (iii) Investment Income

Dividend from equity instruments is recognised as income when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

# (iv) Grants

Operating grants received to meet the entity's operating expenses are recognised as income to match the related operating expenditure incurred.

Grants for plant and equipment are recognised wholly in the statement of financial activities and the corresponding assets are depreciated over the useful life of the assets.

# (v) Gifts-in-Kind

A gift-in-kind 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.

Goods donated as property, plant and equipment are recorded at values based on a reasonable estimate of the goods received by the entity. Assets which are donated for resale, distribution or consumption are recorded when received. No value is ascribed to volunteer services.

#### Income tax

The Trust is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is exempt from income tax.

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

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

#### Investments in financial assets

An investment in a financial asset shall be measured initially at the transaction price excluding transaction costs, if any. Transaction costs shall be recognised as expenditure immediately in the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred.

Held-to-maturity financial assets: These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets that upon initial recognition are designated as at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale and those that meet the definition of loans and receivables are not classified in this category. These assets are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method 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. For impairment, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss are subsequently reversed if an increase in the fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss. Noncurrent investments in bonds and debt securities are usually classified in this category.

Available-for-sale financial assets: These are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale on initial recognition or are not classified in one of the previous categories. These assets are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value of availablefor-sale financial assets (other than those relating to foreign exchange translation differences on monetary investments) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the heading revaluation reserves. Such reserves are reclassified to profit or loss when realised through disposal. When there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss, it is reversed against revaluation reserves and is not subsequently reversed through profit or loss. However for debt instruments classified as available-for-sale impairment losses recognised in profit or loss are subsequently reversed if an increase in the fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss. For non-equity instruments classified as available-for-sale the reversal of impairment is recognised in profit or loss. The weighted average method is used when determining the cost basis of publicly listed equities being disposed of. Usually non-current investments in equity shares and debt securities are classified in this category but it does not include subsidiaries, joint ventures, or associates. Unquoted investments are stated at cost less allowance for impairment in value where there are no market prices, and management is unable to establish fair value by using valuation techniques except that where management can establish fair value by using valuation techniques the relevant unquoted investments are stated at fair value. For unquoted equity instruments impairment losses are not reversed.

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

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

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments shall be initially recognised at their transaction price, excluding transaction costs, if any. Transaction costs shall be recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred. Prepayments shall be initially recognised at the amount paid in advance for the economic resources expected to be received in the future.

After initial recognition, trade and other receivables excluding prepayments shall be measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Prepayments shall be measured at the amount paid less the economic resources received or consumed during the financial period.

#### 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.

#### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables excluding accruals shall be recognised at their transaction price, excluding transaction costs, if any, both at initial recognition and at subsequent measurement. Transaction costs shall be recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred. Accruals shall be recognised at the best estimate of the amount payable.

#### **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.

# **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 provisions 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 the statement of financial activities in the reporting year they occur.

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

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

#### 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

There are no related party transactions for the reporting year ended 31 December 2015 that are required to be disclosed.

#### 3.1 Key management compensation:

Key management personnel are the directors and they did not receive any compensation during the reporting year.

#### 4. Charitable activities

Charitable activities include donations to the following institutions:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	\$	\$
WE CARE Community Services Ltd	50,000	
EN Community Services Society	50,000	-
Moral Home for the Aged Sick Limited	50,000	2
Home Nursing Foundation	50,000	***
Apex Harmony Lodge	-	100,000
SASCO Senior Citizens' Home	=	50,000
Geylang East Home For The Aged	_	50,000
RSVP Singapore		25,000
Total	200,000	225,000

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# 5. Investments in financial assets

Balance is made up of:  #AA. Investments available-for-sale at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):  #BB. Held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost:  Balance at end of the year  500,000  2,542,000  3,042,000	1,004,500

# 5A. Movements in other financial assets

# #AA. Investment available-for-sale at FVTOCI

	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$
Movements during the year:		
Fair value at the beginning of the year	500,000	500,000
Increase in fair value	19,176	13,264
Unrecognised fair value gain (a)	(19,176)	(13,264)
Fair value at end of the year	500,000	500,000

<sup>(</sup>a) The above fair value gain was not recognised as the effect on the financial statements is not significant.

# #BB. Held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost

	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$
Movements during the year – at amortised cost:		
Amortised cost at beginning of the year	1,004,500	
Additions at cost	1,537,500	1,004,500
Accretion in amortised costs	95,215	36,687
Deaccretion in amortised costs	(95,215)	(36,687)
Amortised cost at end of the year	2,542,000	1,004,500

# 5B. Disclosures relating to investments

# #AA. Investments available-for-sale at FVTOCI

	Level	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$	2015 %	<u>2014</u> %
Quoted equity shares: Fullerton SGD income fund		•	*	,,	,-
class A Fullerton short term interest rate	1	250,000	250,000	8.2	16.6
class B	1	250,000	250,000	8.2	16.6
Total #AA. Investments					
available-for-sale at FVTOCI		500,000	_500,000	16.4	33.2

(A company incorporated in Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

# 5. Investments in financial assets (cont'd)

# 5B. Disclosures relating to investments (cont'd)

# #BB. Held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost

	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$	<u>2015</u> %	<u>2014</u> %
Held-to-maturity investments: Quoted bonds in corporations	Ψ	Ψ	70	70
Singapore – at cost Total #BB. Held-to-maturity investments	2,542,000	1,004,500	83.6	66.8
at amortised cost	2,542,000	1,004,500	83.6	66.8

As at 31 December 2015, the held-to-maturity financial assets have nominal values amounting to \$2,542,000 (2014: \$1,004,500), with coupon rates ranging from 3.55% to 4.7% (2014: 3.55%) per annum and maturity dates ranging from 2 December 2016 to 25 October 2022 (2014: 2 December 2016).

# 5C. Fair value of financial instruments stated at amortised cost in the statement of financial position

Held-to-maturity investments at amortised cost shown above	2015	<u>2014</u>
are stated at cost. The fair values are:	\$	\$
Quoted bonds in corporations with coupon rates 4.70% and		
maturing from 25 October 2022 – Level 1	1,530,000	==
Quoted bonds in corporations with coupon rates 3.55% and		
maturing from 2 December 2016 – Level 1	1,000,500	997,000
Fair value at end of year	2,530,500	997,000

#### 6. Items in the statement of financial activities

The statement of financial activities includes the following charges:

The statement of infancial activities includes the following char	ges. <u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$
External audit fees	2,300	2,330

# 7. Tax deductible donation receipts

The Trust enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to the Trust. This status is effective for 3 years with effect from 1 December 2015 under the Institution of Public Character (IPC) Scheme.

	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$
The Trust issued tax deductible receipt for donation collected	2,450,000	1,202,000

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8.	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>2014</u> \$
	Not restricted in use	1,842,440	1,069,650
	The interest earning balances are not significant.		
9.	Other payables	2015 \$	<u>2014</u> \$
	Accrued liabilities	11,615	8,300
10.	Endowment funds	2015 \$	<u>2014</u> \$
	Endowment funds	4,528,536	2,315,850

The endowment funds are to be invested to produce income that shall be spent for the purpose of the charity. This is an expendable endowment in that there is no actual requirement to spend the capital unless or until, the charity's governing Board members decide to.