

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
**(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**  
**Registration No. 201412836H**

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**

**30 APRIL 2016**

**VERITY PARTNERS**  
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
**(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**  
**Registration No. 201412836H**

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**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
**(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

The directors present this statement to the members of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2016.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages 5 to 19 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 April 2016 and the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Chan Seek Kian  
Yong Kim Yoong Raymond  
Tan Jiow Wan, Elin

3. OTHER MATTERS

As the Company is a company limited by guarantee, the Board of Directors do not consider it necessary to report the matters to be disclosed under the Twelfth Schedule of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, matters relating to the issue of shares, debentures, dividends and share options are not applicable.

4. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Verity Partners, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
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**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

5. **AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



.....  
**CHAN SEEK KIAN**  
Director



.....  
**YONG KIM YOONG RAYMOND**  
Director

**DATED: 28 OCTOBER 2016**



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
**Registration No. 201412836H**

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the financial statements of KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 5 to 19.

*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 about 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 judgements, 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.

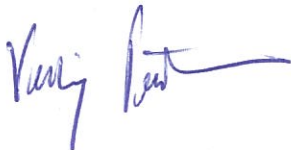
**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED  
Registration No. 201412836H**

*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 30 April 2016 and of the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial 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.



**VERITY PARTNERS**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore

**DATED: 28 OCTOBER 2016**

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
**(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 APRIL 2016**

	Note	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current asset</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	3,734	5,867
<b>Current asset</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	14,498	22,051
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		18,232	27,918
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Fund</b>			
Accumulated fund		10,192	16,332
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals	7	8,040	9,261
Amount owing to a director	8	-	2,325
		8,040	11,586
<b>TOTAL FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>		18,232	27,918

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

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

	Note	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016  US\$	05.05.2014 (Date of Incorporation) to 30.04.2015  US\$
INCOME	9	<u>55,788</u>	<u>57,486</u>
DIRECT COSTS		(32,567)	(32,133)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		<u>(29,361)</u>	<u>(9,021)</u>
		<u>(61,928)</u>	<u>(41,154)</u>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXATION</b>	10	(6,140)	16,332
TAXATION	11	-	-
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u><u>(6,140)</u></u>	<u><u>16,332</u></u>

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



**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

	Accumulated fund US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 May 2015	16,332	16,332
Total comprehensive income	(6,140)	(6,140)
Balance at 30 April 2016	10,192	10,192

	Accumulated fund US\$	Total US\$
Beginning of financial period	-	-
Total comprehensive income	16,332	16,332
Balance at 30 April 2015	16,332	16,332

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

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
**(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

	Note	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016	05.05.2014 (Date of Incorporation) to 30.04.2015
		US\$	US\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash receipts from donors		54,546	64,547
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		<u>(59,774)</u>	<u>(38,421)</u>
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		(5,228)	26,126
Income taxes paid		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash From/(Used In) Operating Activities		(5,228)	26,126
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	-	(6,400)
Net Cash From/(Used In) Investing Activities		-	(6,400)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts from/(Payments to) a director		(2,325)	2,325
Net Cash From/(Used In) Financing Activities		<u>(2,325)</u>	<u>2,325</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents		(7,553)	22,051
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
Opening balance		<u>22,051</u>	<u>-</u>
Closing balance		<u><u>14,498</u></u>	<u><u>22,051</u></u>

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

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

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

1. GENERAL

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 October 2016.

The Company, a limited by guarantee company, is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

Under Article 9 of its Memorandum of Association, each member of the Company guarantee to contribute individually a sum not exceeding S\$100 to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

The registered office is located at 16 Amber Gardens, #22-02 Amber Park, Singapore 439961. The principal place of business is located at Seed House, Tya Peang Cherap Village, Thmey Commune, P O Box 0736 Kampot 07000, Cambodia.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Fair value is 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. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised by the Company at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision only affects that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The new or revised FRS that are applicable in the current financial year are not relevant to the Company for adoption in the financial year ended 30 April 2016.

The Company has not applied any new or revised FRS or Interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that have been issued as of the end of the reporting period but are not yet effective. The initial application of these standards and interpretations are not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company has not considered the impact of any FRS or INT FRS issued after the end of the reporting period.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (functional currency). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is the Company's functional currency.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write-off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Number of years
Motor vehicle	3

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of the reporting period.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made, will flow to the Company and the cost can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to profit or loss.

2.4 Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of FRS 39 are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables include “trade and other receivables” and “cash and cash equivalents”.

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transactions costs. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

The Company assesses at the end of the reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A financial asset is derecognised when 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 and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash at banks.

2.6 Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: (a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and (b) financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss if they are incurred for the purpose of short-term repurchasing (held for trading) or designated by management on initial recognition (designated under the fair value option). The Company does not have any financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period.

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities other than derivatives, directly attributable transactions costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except for derivatives, which are measured at fair value.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised. Net gains or losses on derivatives include exchange differences.

2.7 Payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The carrying amounts of current payables are assumed to approximate their fair values at the end of the reporting period.

2.8 Revenue recognition

Donation income is recognised as and when the Company's entitlement to such income is established with certainty and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

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

**2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

For the purpose of impairment testing of these assets, recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs to. If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation reserve.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and 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. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

**2.10 Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured and recorded in United States dollars using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. At the end of the reporting period, recorded monetary balances that are denominated in a foreign currency are translated to reflect the rate at the end of the reporting period. All exchange adjustments are taken to profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Taxation

The current taxation charged to profit or loss represents income tax at the current rate based on taxable income for the financial period.

Deferred tax expense is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The amount of taxation deferred on account of such temporary differences is reflected in the deferred taxation account. Currently, enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax benefits are not recognised unless their realisation is probable.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The management is of the opinion that any instances of application of judgements are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The management of the Company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation expense for the property, plant and equipment. The management of the Company estimates useful lives of the property, plant and equipment by reference to expected usage of the property, plant and equipment, expected repair and maintenance, and technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in the market. The useful lives and related depreciation expense could change significantly as a result of the changes in these factors.

4. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are charitable and other supporting activities aimed at humanitarian work.



**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	At 01.05.2015 US\$	Additions US\$	Disposals US\$	At 30.04.2016 US\$
Cost				
Motor vehicle	6,400	-	-	6,400
Accumulated depreciation				
Motor vehicle	533	2,133	-	2,666
Carrying amount				
Motor vehicle				<u>3,734</u>

	At 05.05.2014 US\$	Additions US\$	Disposals US\$	At 30.04.2015 US\$
Cost				
Motor vehicle	-	6,400	-	6,400
Accumulated depreciation				
Motor vehicle	-	533	-	533
Carrying amount				
Motor vehicle				<u>5,867</u>

**KOKKOS\_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016	2015
	US\$	US\$
Cash at banks	13,943	20,438
Cash in hand	555	1,613
	<u>14,498</u>	<u>22,051</u>

7. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2016	2015
	US\$	US\$
Accruals	2,221	2,200
Advance donations received	5,819	7,061
	<u>8,040</u>	<u>9,261</u>

8. AMOUNT OWING TO A DIRECTOR

The amount owing to a director is non-trade related, unsecured, non-interest bearing and will be repayable on demand.

9. INCOME

All income were generated from continuing activities and represent donations received during the financial year.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

10. SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXATION

	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016  US\$	05.05.2014 (Date of Incorporation) to 30.04.2015  US\$
This is arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(576)	1,574
Preliminary expenses	-	1,040
Donation expense	23,743	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	<u>1,200</u>	<u>-</u>

11. TAXATION

No provision for taxation has been provided for the current financial period as there is no chargeable income.

The income tax expense on the results for the financial period varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore standard rate of income tax of 17% (2015: 17%) to results before taxation due to the following factors:

	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016  US\$	05.05.2014 (Date of Incorporation) to 30.04.2015  US\$
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate	(1,044)	2,776
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,399	-
Statutory stepped income exemption	<u>(3,355)</u>	<u>(2,776)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

At the end of the reporting period, the Company had no tax losses (2015: Nil) available for offsetting against future taxable income.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

12. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year, there were significant related party transactions, at terms agreed between the parties, as follows:

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Donations received from directors	8,505	-
Payments made on behalf by directors	<u>(8,505)</u>	<u>2,325</u>

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

The financial instruments at the end of the reporting period were:

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Financial assets, loans and receivables	<u>14,498</u>	<u>22,051</u>
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost	<u>2,221</u>	<u>4,525</u>

Financial risk management

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and currency risk. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarised as follows:

13.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company is unable to meet its cash flow obligations as and when they fall due.

The Company monitors its cash flow actively. The management expects the cash flows generated from normal course of operations to be adequate to ensure liquidity.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 30 APRIL 2016**

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management (continued)

13.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to earnings and value of financial instruments caused by fluctuation in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is not exposed to significant currency risks as the majority of the Company's transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollar.

The Company's currency exposure based on information provided to key management is as follows:

	2016	2015
	US\$	US\$
Cash and cash equivalents		
United States Dollar	3,561	972
Singapore Dollar	10,937	21,079
	14,498	22,051

The sensitivity analysis for changes in foreign currency is not disclosed as the effect on profit or loss is considered not significant.

14. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures for profit or loss are for the financial period from 5 May 2014, the date of incorporation, to 30 April 2015. As a result of different reporting periods, the comparatives relating to the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund, statement of cash flows and the related notes are not comparable.