

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Registration No. 201412836H

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM
1 MAY 2016 TO 31 DECEMBER 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 period from 1 May 2016 to 31 December 2016.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages 7 to 21 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial period from 1 May 2016 to 31 December 2016; 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 limited by guarantee, the Board of Directors does 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.

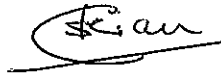
KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

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: 23 JUNE 2017



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
Registration No. 201412836H

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows for the financial period from 1 May 2016 to 31 December 2016, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 7 to 21.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and of the financial performance, changes in fund 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of US\$11,112 during the financial period from 1 May 2016 to 31 December 2016 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US\$920. As stated in Note 1 to the financial statements, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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, 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors 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 Act and FRS 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.

The directors' 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 of 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.

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

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

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

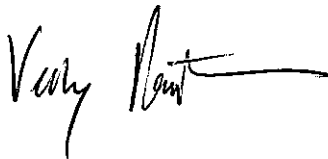
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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.
- 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 the directors 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.

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

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 Act.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Verity Partners', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

VERITY PARTNERS
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

DATED: 23 JUNE 2017

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	31.12.2016 US\$	30.04.2016 US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	3,734
Current asset			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	473	14,498
TOTAL ASSETS		473	18,232
 FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Fund			
Accumulated fund		(920)	10,192
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	8	1,393	8,040
TOTAL FUND AND LIABILITIES		473	18,232

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

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 MAY 2016 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

		01.05.2016 to 31.12.2016 US\$	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016 US\$
INCOME	9	<u>26,451</u>	<u>55,788</u>
DIRECT COSTS		(4,469)	(32,567)
DONATION EXPENSES		(30,904)	(23,743)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		<u>(2,190)</u>	<u>(5,618)</u>
		<u>(37,563)</u>	<u>(61,928)</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXATION	10	(11,112)	(6,140)
TAXATION	11	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD		<u><u>(11,112)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,140)</u></u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u><u>(11,112)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,140)</u></u>

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

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 MAY 2016 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Accumulated fund US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 May 2016	10,192	10,192
Total comprehensive income	(11,112)	(11,112)
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u>(920)</u>	<u>(920)</u>

	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	<u>10,192</u>	<u>10,192</u>

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 PERIOD FROM 1 MAY 2016 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

	01.05.2016 to 31.12.2016	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016
Note	US\$	US\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from donors	20,632	54,546
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(34,657)	(59,774)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	<u>(14,025)</u>	<u>(5,228)</u>
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net Cash From/(Used In) Operating Activities	<u>(14,025)</u>	<u>(5,228)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from/(Payments to) a director	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,325)</u>
Net Cash From/(Used In) Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,325)</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents	<u>(14,025)</u>	<u>(7,553)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Opening balance	<u>14,498</u>	<u>22,051</u>
Closing balance	<u>7</u> <u>473</u>	<u>14,498</u>

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

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

1. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The Company incurred a net loss of US\$11,112 during the financial period from 1 May 2016 to 31 December 2016 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US\$920. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors have agreed to provide continuing financial support to the Company to enable it to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, going concern assumption is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements of the Company.

In the event that the financial support is not forthcoming, and as a result the Company is not able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statement of financial position. In addition, the Company may have to provide for further liabilities that might arise. The financial statements do not include any adjustment which may arise from these uncertainties.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING YEAR END

During the financial year, the Board of Directors has decided to change the financial year end of the Company to 31 December of each year.

3. GENERAL

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 June 2017.

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.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 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).

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.

There are no areas involving higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

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 31 December 2016.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

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.

4.2 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.

4.3 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

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.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.4 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.

4.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.6 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.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.6 Financial liabilities (continued)

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.

4.7 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.

4.8 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.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.9 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.

4.10 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 that date. 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.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.11 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.

5. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

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

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	At 01.05.2016	Additions	Disposals	At 31.12.2016
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cost				
Motor vehicle	6,400	-	(6,400)	-
Accumulated depreciation				
Motor vehicle	2,666	-	(2,666)	-
Carrying amount				
Motor vehicle				-

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	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>

During the financial period, the motor vehicle with carrying amount totalling US\$3,734 was donated and had been included in donation expenses of US\$30,904.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31.12.2016 US\$	30.04.2016 US\$
Cash at banks	473	13,943
Cash in hand	-	555
	<u>473</u>	<u>14,498</u>

8. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	31.12.2016 US\$	30.04.2016 US\$
Accruals	1,393	2,221
Advance donations received	-	5,819
	<u>1,393</u>	<u>8,040</u>

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. INCOME

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

10. SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAXATION

	01.05.2016 to 31.12.2016 US\$	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016 US\$
This is arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	366	(576)
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	1,200
	-	1,200

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% (2016: 17%) to results before taxation due to the following factors:

	01.05.2016 to 31.12.2016 US\$	01.05.2015 to 30.04.2016 US\$
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate	(1,889)	(1,044)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,254	4,399
Effect of partial tax exemption and tax rebate	(3,365)	(3,355)
Income tax expense	-	-

At the end of the reporting period, the Company had no tax losses (30.04.2016: US\$Nil) available for offsetting against future taxable income.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 2016

12. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

	01.05.2016 to 31.12.2016 US\$	01.05.2016 to 30.04.2016 US\$
Donations received from directors	13,787	8,505
Payments made on behalf by directors	<u>(13,787)</u>	<u>(8,505)</u>

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

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

	31.12.2016 US\$	30.04.2016 US\$
Financial assets, loans and receivables	<u>473</u>	<u>14,498</u>
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost	<u>1,393</u>	<u>2,221</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.

KOKKOS_RESOURCE (KAMPOT) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 31 DECEMBER 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 was as follows:

	31.12.2016	30.04.2016
	US\$	US\$
<u>Denominated in S\$</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	473	10,937
Accruals	(1,393)	(2,221)
	(920)	8,716

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 year ended 30 April 2016. 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.