

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
(Company Registration Number: 201314186Z)
(Registered under Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Charities Act, Chapter 37)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018



**Tan, Chan
& Partners**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

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Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

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Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

The directors present their statement to the members of Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited (the "Company") together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 May 2018.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 May 2018, and the financial performance, changes in fund, and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 31 May 2018 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Companies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations), and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs); 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.

DIRECTORS

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

Christine Bernadette Shalini Ravi

Quek Guan Ling

Aw Bee See Merrily @ Merrily Chiam Bee See

Prateek Singha

Tan Marcus Royston

(Resigned on 13.07.2018)

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisitions of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

The Company has no share capital and its liability is limited by guarantee.

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Tan, Chan & Partners, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as its auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



.....
Quek Guan Ling
Director



.....
Aw Bee See Merrily
Director

Singapore

Date: 09 November 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of
Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 May 2018, the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in fund, and statement of cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 31 May 2018, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Companies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations), and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 May 2018, and of the financial performance, changes in fund, and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement, but does not include financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSS, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

Those charged with governance comprises the directors. Their responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level 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.

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.
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

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

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

- 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.

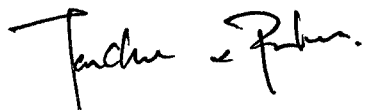
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Companies Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

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

- (a) the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Company has not complied with the requirement of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



Tan, Chan & Partners
*Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants*

Singapore

Date: 09 November 2018

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 May 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	4	71,145	80,325
Current assets			
Prepayments		5,961	-
Other receivables	5	5,039	3,943
Cash and bank deposits	6	854,421	734,106
		865,421	738,049
Total assets		936,566	818,374
FUND AND LIABILITY			
Fund			
Accumulated fund		925,893	815,374
Current liability			
Other payables	7	10,673	3,000
Total fund and liability		936,566	818,374

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

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018**

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Income			
Income from generated funds			
Voluntary income:			
Donations	8	434,784	441,471
Fund-raising income	13	38,641	38,825
Adoption fee		53,405	48,624
Investment income:			
Interest income		557	468
Other income:			
Rental of vehicles or equipment		960	480
Sale of merchandise goods		-	1,872
Other miscellaneous income		-	155
Total income		528,347	531,895
Less: Cost of generating funds	9	331,904	203,235
Less: Governance and administrative costs	10	85,924	70,712
Surplus before taxation		110,519	257,948
Taxation	12	-	-
Surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		110,519	257,948

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

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018**

	Accumulated fund
	\$
As at 01 June 2016	557,426
Surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>257,948</u>
As at 31 May 2017	815,374
Surplus for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>110,519</u>
As at 31 May 2018	<u><u>925,893</u></u>

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

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018**

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Operating activities			
Surplus for the financial year		110,519	257,948
<u>Adjustment for:</u>			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	9,180	9,180
Operating surplus before working capital changes		119,699	267,128
<u>Adjustments for changes in working capital:</u>			
Prepayments		(5,961)	-
Other receivables		(1,096)	(46)
Other payables		7,673	200
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		120,315	267,282
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		120,315	267,282
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		734,106	466,824
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	6	854,421	734,106

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

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore, limited by guarantee and not having any share capital.

The Company is registered as a charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is an approved Institution of Public Character (IPC) from 15 February 2018 to 14 February 2019.

The Company’s registered office is located at 26 Eng Hoon Street, Singapore 169776 and its principal place of the operation is located at 81 Seletar West Farmway 5, Singapore 798061.

The principal activities of the Company are to provide protections to both the animals and the environment.

The objectives for which the Company is established are:

- a) To prevent cruelty and the ill treatment of animals by promoting their good treatment;
- b) To prevent the wanton and improper treatment of animals;
- c) To encourage kindness and consideration towards animals, including the establishment and promotion of junior movements;
- d) To maintain and protect animals and life in their natural habitat;
- e) To educate the entire community with regard to the humane treatment of animals and compassion for them; and
- f) To create a generation that is aware of its environment hence be actively involved in its protection and improvement, to support conservation projects, environmental awareness campaigns and providing assistance to local communities through training and socio-economic development initiatives.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 May 2018 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 09 November 2018.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRSs”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 01 June 2017. The adoption of these new/revised standards and interpretations did not result in any substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Company, or have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 01 June 2018, and which the Company has not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.4 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined to be Singapore dollar (“\$”), which is also the presentation currency of the Company's financial statements.

Transactions and balances

Transactions arising in foreign currencies are recorded on initial recognition at the exchange rate approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in statement of financial activities.

2.5 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.5 Plant and equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	<u>Estimated useful lives</u>
Motor vehicle	10 years

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

The residual value, estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of financial activities.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss be recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in statement of financial activities.

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.7 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

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

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cashflows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition 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 had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in statement of financial activities.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and fixed deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The carrying amounts of these assets approximate their fair value.

2.9 Impairment of financial assets

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

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

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

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

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

2.10 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of financial activities when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.10 Financial liabilities (cont'd)

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of financial activities.

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

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

2.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Donations, adoption fees and fund-raising income

Donations, adoption fees and fund-raising income are recognised upon receipt.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

Rental income

Rental income is accounted on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.12 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

Sale of merchandise goods

Income from sale of merchandise goods are recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of goods to customers, usually on delivery of goods.

Other miscellaneous income

Other income is recognised upon receipt.

2.13 Taxation

As the Company is registered under Charity, the income is exempted from tax under section 13(1) (zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

2.14 Leases

As lessee

Leases where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term.

Contingent rents are recognised as expense in statement of financial activities when incurred.

2.15 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured within sufficient reliability.

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

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

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies, and no estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	Motor vehicle \$
<u>Cost</u>		
As at 01 June 2016, 31 May 2017 and 31 May 2018		<u>91,800</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
As at 01 June 2016		2,295
Depreciation	10	<u>9,180</u>
As at 31 May 2017		11,475
Depreciation	10	<u>9,180</u>
As at 31 May 2018		<u>20,655</u>
<u>Net carrying amount</u>		
As at 31 May 2017		<u>80,325</u>
As at 31 May 2018		<u>71,145</u>

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Deposits	4,915	3,500
Interest receivable	105	74
Sundry debtors	19	369
	<u>5,039</u>	<u>3,943</u>

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

6. CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	190,447	383,712
Fixed deposits	663,974	350,394
	<u>854,421</u>	<u>734,106</u>

Fixed deposits are placed with financial institutions at tenure of 3 months (2017: 3 months) and earn interest of 0.15% (2016: 0.15%) per annum.

Cash at bank earns interest at the prevailing bank interest rates

7. OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Accrued operating expenses	10,473	2,800
Refundable deposit	200	200
	<u>10,673</u>	<u>3,000</u>

8. DONATIONS

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Tax-deductible	11	287,090	107,022
Non-tax-deductible		147,694	334,449
		<u>434,784</u>	<u>441,471</u>

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

9. COST OF GENERATING FUNDS

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cremation of animal bodies		2,112	3,132
Fundraising expenses	13	7,537	6,256
Food supplies		23,385	22,324
Grooming of animals		2,301	1,090
Rental		43,876	48,515
Transport expenses		16,422	9,015
Trapping, neuter and release of animals		6,470	-
Veterinary - general		225,203	110,154
Veterinary - vaccinations		4,598	2,749
		<u>331,904</u>	<u>203,235</u>

10. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COST

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Audit fee		3,866	3,403
Bank charges		113	362
Cleaning		13,006	9,013
Consulting and accounting fees		3,000	6,840
Courier & Freight		7,673	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	9,180	9,180
Equipment		7,579	1,573
Gift and tokens		3,780	4,533
General expenses		2,240	2,024
Insurance		1,184	1,347
Light, power and heating		5,017	4,452
Medical expenses		2,243	2,143
Office expenses		1,731	3,364
Printing and stationery		5,833	9,674
Repair and maintenance		2,272	1,393
Subscriptions		13,248	7,988
Training and workshop		3,959	3,423
		<u>85,924</u>	<u>70,712</u>

Causes for Animals (Singapore) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 31 May 2018

11. TAX-EXEMPT RECEIPTS DONATION

The Company enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted tax deduction for the donations made to the Company.

During the reporting year, the Company has issued tax exempt receipts for donations collected amounting to \$287,090 (2017: \$107,022) (Note 8).

12. TAXATION

The Company is registered as an exempt charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37. By virtue of section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act Chapter 134, the Company is exempted from income tax.

13. 30/70 FUND-RAISING EFFICIENCY RATIO

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Proceeds from fund-raising event		38,641	38,825
Cost of fund-raising event	9	7,537	6,256
Fund-raising efficiency ratio		19.51%	16.11%

The Company had kept the fund-raising efficiency ratio below 30%. For fund-raising done via sale of merchandise, only the net proceeds which is the gross amount received from sale of merchandise less cost of relevant goods, will be treated as receipts.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party information shown elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions between the Company and related party took place during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
<u>Transaction with a director</u>		
<u>Quek Guan Ling</u>		
- Consulting fees	-	5,340

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15. MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The liability of each member is limited to \$1 while he/she is a member, or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company has 5 (2017: 5) members.

16. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

In addition to information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant expenditure outlaid to or spent in locations outside Singapore are as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nature of expenditures</u>	2018	2017
		\$	\$
London, United Kingdom	Courier and freight	6,173	-
Melbourne, Australia	Courier and freight	1,500	-
		<u><u>1,500</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of the different categories of financial instruments are as follows:

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Other receivables	5	5,039	3,943
Cash and bank deposits	6	854,421	734,106
Total loans and receivables at amortised costs		<u><u>859,460</u></u>	<u><u>738,049</u></u>
<u>Financial liability</u>			
Other payable, representing			
total financial liability carried at amortised cost	7	<u><u>10,673</u></u>	<u><u>3,000</u></u>

18. FUND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's funds management is to ensure that the funding from members and other sources are properly managed and used to supports its operations.

The Company manages its fund structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 May 2018 and 2017 respectively.

The Company is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

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19. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

No financial assets or liabilities were measured at fair value as at financial year end.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees on policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by management. It is, and has been, throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken. There has been no significant change to the Company's exposure arising from these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures these risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulties to settle or meet its financial obligations due to shortage of available funds. The Company's objective is to maintain sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents, and internally generated cash flows to finance its activities. The Company actively manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and availability of funding so as to ensure that all repayment and funding needs are met.

All financial liabilities in the statement of financial position are repayable within one year from the reporting date.

21. CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

The Board of Directors are expected to avoid actual and potential conflicts of interest. The Board of Directors are expected to declare such conflicts of interest to the Company as soon as possible and abstain from discussion and decision on the matter. All Board of Directors are also required to submit an annual conflict of interest declaration at the end of each financial year or as soon as they are aware of any conflict of interest.

Where a conflict of interest arises at a Board meeting (if any), the Board member concerned should not vote on the matter nor participate in discussions. He or she should recuse himself or herself from the meeting. The reason for how a final decision is made on the transaction or contract should be recorded accordingly. Any appointment of staff who is a close member of the family of the current Board members or staff should be approved by all the Board members. Board members or staff should make a declaration of such relationships, abstain from and not influence decisions made on this appointment.