

**HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**  
Company Registration No. 201839495C

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*Directors' Statement and Financial Statements*  
For the Financial Period from 21 November 2018 (Date of Incorporation)  
to 31 December 2019

**HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**  
(Company Registration No.: 201839495C)

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Directors**

Mok Spencer	(Appointed on 21 November 2018)
Lim Shi Ming, Derek	(Appointed on 1 July 2024)
Yeo Yeu Ann	(Appointed on 21 November 2018)

**Secretary**

Tze Sek Sum Patrice Charles	(Appointed on 6 May 2024)
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**Registered Address**

20 Cecil Street  
#07-03 Plus  
Singapore  
049705

**Bankers**

DBS Bank Limited  
POSB Bank

**Independent Auditor**

KMC & Partners LLP

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**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO  
31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Homeless Hearts (Ltd.) (the "Company") for the financial period from 21 November 2018 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2019.

**1. Opinion of the directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

- a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial period from 21 November 2018 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2019.
- 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 of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Mok Spencer	(Appointed on 21 November 2018)
Lim Shi Ming, Derek	(Appointed on 1 July 2024)
Yeo Yeu Ann	(Appointed on 21 November 2018)

**3. Directors' interests in shares or debentures / directors' interest in shares or debentures / share options**

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. Therefore, no directors have any interests in any shares or debentures of the Company or related corporations at the end of the financial year.

As the Company is limited by guarantee and it has no information required to be disclosed under Section 201(12) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 does not apply.

**HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**  
(Company Registration No.: 201839495C)

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**4. Auditor**

KMC & Partners LLP has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



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Mok Spencer  
Director

Date: 12 August 2025



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Yeo Yeu Ann  
Director

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**

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

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Homeless Hearts (Ltd.) (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds, statement of cash flows for the financial period from 21 November 2018 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2019, 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 Charities Act, Chapter 37, the Companies Act, Chapter 50, and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in the funds and cash flows of the Company for the period from 21 November 2018 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2019.

*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

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 Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of 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.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**  
**(Continued)**

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*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.
- 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.

**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.



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**KMC & Partners LLP**  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants

Singapore  
12 AUG 2025

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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	<b>Note</b>	<b>31.12.2019</b>
		<b>\$\$</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	4	<u>12,896</u> <u>12,896</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>12,896</u>
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Fund</b>		
Accumulated surplus		<u>7,631</u> <u>7,631</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Other payables	5	<u>5,265</u> <u>5,265</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>5,265</u>
<b>Total fund and liabilities</b>		<u>12,896</u>

**HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**  
(Company Registration No.: 201839495C)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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	Note	21.11.2018 (date of incorporation) to 31.12.2019	SS
<b>Income</b>	6		21,198
Other income	7		2
Charitable activities			(8,933)
Other operating expenses			(4,636)
<b>Surplus before tax</b>	8		<hr/> 7,631
Income tax	2.11		—
<b>Surplus for the period, representing total comprehensive income for the period</b>			<hr/> <hr/> 7,631

**HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**  
(Company Registration No.: 201839495C)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO  
31 DECEMBER 2019**

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	<b>Accumulated surplus \$S</b>	<b>Total \$S</b>
At 21 November 2018 (date of incorporation)	—	—
Surplus for the period, representing total comprehensive income for the period	7,631	7,631
At 31 December 2019	<hr/> <hr/> 7,631	<hr/> <hr/> 7,631

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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	Note	21.11.2018 (date of incorporation) to 31.12.2019 S\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus before tax		7,631
Changes in working capital:		
Other payables		5,265
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>12,896</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		12,896
Cash and cash equivalents at date of incorporation		—
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12,896</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO  
31 DECEMBER 2019**

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

**1. General**

Homeless Hearts (Ltd.) (the “Company”) is a company limited by guarantee which incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 20 Cecil Street, #07-03 Plus, Singapore 049705. The Company was incorporated on 21 November 2018 and is registered as a charity under the Charities Act (Chapter 37) with effect from 1 November 2019. The Company’s Unique Entity Number is 201839495C.

The principal activities of the Company are to provide charitable and other supporting activities aimed at humanitarian work and serve the homeless in Singapore and beyond.

Each member of the Company has undertaken to contribute such amount not exceeding S\$1 to the assets of the Company in the event of the Company is wound up and the monies are required for the payment of the liabilities of the Company. The Company has set 4 members at the end of the financial period.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of accounting**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (S\$), which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore Dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

**2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations**

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 amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

**2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective**

The Company has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Company that have been issued but not yet effective:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</b>
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 <i>Definition of Material Assets</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**2.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates 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 reporting date. 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.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.5 Financial instruments**

**(a) Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial asset is recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

**Subsequent measurement**

*Investment in debt instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

*Investment in equity instruments*

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**2.5 Financial instruments (Continued)**

**(a) Financial assets (Continued)**

For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

**Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

**(b) 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 FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

**Subsequent measurement**

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

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.6 Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**2.6 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)**

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For other receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**2.8 Fund**

Fund is available for use at the discretion of the management in furtherance of the general objectives of the Company.

**2.9 Provisions**

General

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 the 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 economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**2.10 Revenue**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

**(i) Donation**

Donation are recognised on a receivable basis where there is certainty of receipt and the amount can be reliably measured.

**2.11 Taxation**

The Company is registered as a charity under the Charities Act (Chapter 37). In accordance with Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134, all registered charities are exempt from income tax with effect from the Year of Assessment 2008. Accordingly, no provision for income tax has been made in the financial statements.

**2.12 Related party transactions**

**(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:**

- (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
- (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
- (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of parent of the Company;

**(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:**

- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third party and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**2.12 Related party transactions (Continued)**

**(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies: (Continued)**

- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
- (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

**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 revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

**3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies**

***Determination of functional currency***

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

**3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

There were no significant critical accounting estimates and assumptions used, or critical judgement applied.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**4. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>31.12.2019</b> S\$
Cash at bank	<u>12,896</u>

**5. Other payables**

	<b>31.12.2019</b> S\$
Accrued expenses	4,435
Amount due to director	<u>830</u>
	<u>5,265</u>

Amount due to director is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Other payables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on short-term.

**6. Income**

	<b>21.11.2018</b> (date of incorporation) to <b>31.12.2019</b>
Donation	<u>21,198</u>

**7. Other income**

	<b>21.11.2018</b> (date of incorporation) to <b>31.12.2019</b>
Bank interest income	<u>2</u>

**8. Surplus before tax**

	<b>31.12.2019</b> S\$
Professional fees	<u>4,435</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**9. Financial risk management**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Management review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. 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.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above- mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

**(a) Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. These arise principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings.

Exposure to credit risk

At the reporting date, the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk on trade receivables. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**9. Financial risk management (Continued)**

**(b) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Company's operations are financed mainly through equity. The management committee are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

*Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities*

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	<b>31.12.2019</b>			
	<b>Carrying amount</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>Contractual cash flows</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>One year or less</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>One to five years</b> <b>S\$</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	12,896	12,896	12,896	—
Total undiscounted financial assets	12,896	12,896	12,896	—
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Other payables	5,265	5,265	5,265	—
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	5,265	5,265	5,265	—
Total undiscounted financial assets	7,631	7,631	7,631	—

**10. Fair value of assets and liabilities**

**Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value**

*Cash and cash equivalents and other payables*

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO**  
**31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**11. Financial instruments by category**

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	<b>31.12.2019</b>
	<b>SS</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	12,896
	<hr/>
	<b>12,896</b>
<b>Financial liability measured at amortised cost</b>	
Other payables	5,265
	<hr/>
	<b>5,265</b>

**12. Comparative information**

The financial statements cover the period since incorporation on 21 November 2018 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2019. These being the first set of accounts, there are no comparative figures.

**13. Authorisation of financial statements for issue**

The financial statements for the financial period from 21 November 2018 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on date of Directors' Statement.

THIS SCHEDULE HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES  
AND DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE  
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**HOMELESS HEARTS (LTD.)**  
*(Company Registration No.: 201839495C)*

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2018 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO  
31 DECEMBER 2019**

21.11.2018  
(date of  
incorporation)  
to 31.12.2019  
S\$

<b>Income</b>	
Donation	21,198
 <i>Other income</i>	
Bank interest income	2
 <i>Charitable activities</i>	
Accomodation expenses	(237)
Personal item	(8,160)
Medical expenses	(10)
Commission fee	(526)
	<hr/>
	(8,933)
 <i>Other items of expense</i>	
Bank charges	(169)
Office expenses	(32)
Professional fees	(4,435)
	<hr/>
	(4,636)
 <b>Surplus before tax</b>	7,631