MERCY RELIEF LIMITED
[UEN No. 200306035Z]

[A Company limited by guarantee and not having share capital]
[Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore]

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

CONTENTS

Suhaimi Salleh & Associates
[UEN. S88PF0247L]
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

71 Ubi Crescent
Excalibur Centre, #08-01
Singapore 408571.
T: (65) 6846.8376
F: (65) 6491.5218

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Mercy Relief Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

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 2018, and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; 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:

Satwant Singh S/O Sarban Singh	
Suhaimi Bin Rafdi	
Vincent Ling Chi-Hsin (Lin Jixun)	
Mohamad Saiful Bin Saroni	
Vivien Lai Oi Ting	
Tan Soh Wah	
Alwi Bin Abdul Hafiz	
Chairul Fahmy Bin Hussaini	
Wong Pakshong, Jennifer Mei Yin	
Lam Wy-ning	(Appointed on 23 March 2018)
Koh Yee Ling, Cheryl	(Appointed on 23 March 2018)
Nalini Naidu	(Appointed on 01 June 2018)
Ng Siew Hoong	(Appointed on 01 June 2018)
Neo Sing Hwee	(Appointed on 01 June 2018)

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits

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 object is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Other matters

As the Company is limited by guarantee, matters relating to interest in shares, debentures or share options are not applicable.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (CONT'D)

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, Messrs. Suhaimi Salleh & Associates, Public Accountants & Chartered Accountants of Singapore, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Suhaimi Bin Rafdi
Director

Mohamad Saiful Bin Saroni
Director

Singapore, – 1 APR 2019

Suhaimi Salleh & Associates
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

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Independent auditor's report to the members of:

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Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mercy Relief Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended, 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 Charities Accounting Standard in Singapore (the "CAS") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then 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 Auditors' 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 the 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.

Suhaimi Salleh & Associates
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Chartered Accountants of Singapore

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(CONT'D)

Independent auditor's report to the members of:

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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 Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and the CAS, 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.

Suhaimi Salleh & Associates
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

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Independent auditor's report to the members of:

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 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.

Suhaimi Salleh & Associates
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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 Companies Act, and the Charities Act and Regulations.

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 of 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 requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Suhaimi Salleh & Associates

Suhaimi Salleh & Associates
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, - 1 APR 2019

Partner in-charge: Looi Chee Bin
PAB No.: 01834

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2018 — Restricted Funds

	Note	Unrestricted fund S$	General relief fund S$	SAP fund S$	IDP 2015/2016 S$	MFA Timor Leste project S$	Jambi haze scoping study S$	Indonesia Dream development work S$	Myanmar water S$	Myanmar Water Kalyan S$	Myanmar Water Hmawbi S$
INCOME											
Income from generating funds											
Voluntary income											
Donations	5	453,672	90,000	0	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants											
Tote Board		100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Development Board		103,668	0	0	0	79,201	0	0	0	0	0
SIIA – Scoping study grant		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCSS - VCF ICT grant		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activities for generating funds											
Fundraising events		42,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income from charitable activities											
Contribution local/foreign partners		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,000
MOVE facilitation fees		2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income		32,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total income		734,900	90,000	0	3,125	79,201	0	0	0	0	90,000
EXPENDITURES											
Cost of generating funds											
Advertisement		10,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publicity and promotions		6,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tele-mercy charges		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fundraising expenses		79,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		97,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost of charitable activities											
Bank charges		4,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	10	33,696	7,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Development		284	0	0	54,425	3,696	0	18,478	3,719	4,070	58,823
Events		3,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance		7,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office and warehouse rental		41,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office supplies		4,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and photocopying		7,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reconstruction		66	259	0	0	30,720	0	0	0	0	0
Relief missions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair and maintenance		1,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff costs		400,101	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecom and IT charges		12,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport and travelling		140	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		10,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		527,328	7,949	0	54,425	34,416	0	18,478	3,719	4,070	58,823

	Bangladesh refugees S$	Aceh earthquake relief S$	Lombok Earthquake Relief S$	Sulawesi Earthquake Relief S$	Sunda Strait Tsunami Relief S$	Kerala Floods Relief S$	Japan earthquake relief S$	Japan Floods Relief S$	Laos Dam Floods Disaster S$	Myanmar conflicts & floods S$
INCOME										
Income from generating funds										
Voluntary income										
Donations	0	1,460	300,824	835,448	71,140	118,466	0	33,163	19,908	0
Grants										
Tote Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Development Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIIA – Scoping study grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCSS - VCF ICT grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activities for generating funds										
Fundraising events	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income from charitable activities										
Contribution local/foreign partners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOVE facilitation fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total income	0	1,460	300,824	835,448	71,140	118,466	0	33,163	19,908	0
EXPENDITURES										
Cost of generating funds										
Advertisement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publicity and promotions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tele-mercy charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fundraising expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost of charitable activities										
Bank charges	0	0	581	3,505	900	219	0	439	78	0
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Development	0	33,214	0	0	0	0	0	9,826	0	0
Events	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office and warehouse rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office supplies	0	21	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Printing and photocopying	0	0	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reconstruction	0	6,046	1,582	1,582	0	0	0	70	0	0
Relief missions	1,674	0	22,748	18,874	10,000	16,190	0	31,198	11,431	0
Repair and maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff costs	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecom and IT charges	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
Transport and travelling	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	35	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,674	39,289	24,954	24,042	10,900	16,440	0	41,533	11,561	0

	Myanmar conflict Rakhine S$	Nepal earthquake relief S$	Typhoon Haiyan relief S$	Typhoon Haima relief S$	Typhoon Nina S$	South Asia floods S$	South India floods S$	Sri Lanka floods S$	Total restricted funds S$	Total unrestricted and restricted funds S$	2017 Total unrestricted and restricted funds S$
INCOME											
Income from generating funds											
Voluntary income											
Donations	0	25,833	0	0	0	7,001	0	0	1,506,368	1,960,040	1,532,876
Grants											
Tote Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	50,000
Economic Development Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,201	182,869	121,332
SIIA – Scoping study grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,032
NCSS - VCF ICT grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,882
Activities for generating funds											
Fundraising events	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,162	46,874
Income from charitable activities											
Contribution local/foreign partners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,000	90,000	0
MOVE facilitation fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	4,600
Other income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,998	15,362
Total income	0	25,833	0	0	0	7,001	0	0	1,675,569	2,410,469	1,787,958
EXPENDITURES											
Cost of generating funds											
Advertisement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,549	0
Publicity and promotions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,980	27,145
Tele-mercy charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
Fundraising expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,920	70,574
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97,449	97,718
Cost of charitable activities											
Bank charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,722	10,564	4,695
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,283	40,979	42,728
Development	0	89,899	24,650	29,366	0	1,317	22,740	13,492	367,715	367,999	334,262
Events	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650	1,883
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,454	10,042
Office and warehouse rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,088	41,088
Office supplies	0	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	66	4,528	5,267
Printing and photocopying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	7,601	6,227
Reconstruction	0	8,220	6,983	247	0	1,161	0	0	56,870	56,936	362,139
Relief missions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,115	112,115	208,212
Repair and maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,821	4,323
Staff costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	400,439	518,901
Telecom and IT charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	12,185	11,224
Transport and travelling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	297	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,049	11,319
	0	98,145	31,633	29,613	0	2,481	22,740	13,492	550,377	1,077,705	1,562,310

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)

2018 — Restricted Funds

	Note	Unrestricted fund S$	General relief fund S$	SAP fund S$	IDP 2015/2016 S$	MFA Timor Leste project S$	Jambi haze scoping study S$	Indonesia Dream Development work S$	Myanmar water S$	Myanmar Water Kalyan S$	Myanmar Water Hmawbi S$
EXPENDITURES ((CONT'D)											
Cost of governance and administrative costs											
Audit and certification fees		10,700	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bank charges		1,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Board expense		557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	10	8,424	1,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance		1,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventories written down		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventories written off		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office rental		10,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office supplies		1,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and photocopying		1,879	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional fees		3,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair and maintenance		455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff costs	6	100,024	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecom and IT charges		3,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport and travelling		35	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		2,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		145,375	1,923	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total expenditures before reallocation		770,152	9,872	0	54,425	35,416	0	18,478	3,719	4,070	58,823
Allocation of HQ expenses	16	(127,780)	0	0	6,000	6,980	0	8,000	11,650	0	0
Total expenditures after reallocation		642,372	9,872	0	60,425	42,396	0	26,478	15,369	4,070	58,823
Net income /(expenditure) for the financial year		92,528	80,128	0	(57,300)	36,805	0	(26,478)	(15,369)	(4,070)	31,177
Transfer from funds		0	(112,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to funds		0	14,128	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0
Net transfer in funds		0	(97,872)	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0
Net movement in funds		92,528	(17,744)	0	(57,300)	36,805	99	(26,478)	(15,369)	(4,070)	31,177
Total funds brought forward		1,081,636	809,821	11,512	73,951	(36,717)	(99)	30,600	16,366	0	0
Total funds carried forward		1,174,164	792,077	11,512	16,651	88	0	4,122	997	(4,070)	31,177

	Bangladesh refugees S$	Aceh earthquake relief S$	Lombok earthquake Relief S$	Sulawesi earthquake Relief S$	Sunda Strait Tsunami Relief S$	Kerala Floods Relief S$	Japan earthquake relief S$	Japan Floods Relief S$	Laos Dam Floods Disaster S$	Myanmar conflicts & floods S$
EXPENDITURES ((CONT'D)										
Cost of governance and administrative costs										
Audit and certification fees	0	0	1,000	3,000	0	700	0	700	700	0
Bank charges	0	0	145	876	225	55	0	110	20	0
Board expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventories written down	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventories written off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office supplies	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Printing and photocopying	0	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair and maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff costs	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecom and IT charges	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Transport and travelling	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	7	1,156	3,896	225	763	0	810	733	0
Total expenditures before reallocation	1,674	39,296	26,110	27,938	11,125	17,203	0	42,343	12,294	0
Allocation of HQ expenses	4,075	17,000	9,600	10,600	3,600	8,700	0	10,400	6,600	0
Total expenditures after reallocation	5,749	56,296	35,710	38,538	14,725	25,903	0	52,743	18,894	0
Net income /(expenditure) for the financial year	(5,749)	(54,836)	265,114	796,910	56,415	92,563	0	(19,580)	1,014	0
Transfer from funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	(13,946)	0	0	0
Transfer to funds	0	0	20,000	12,000	0	30,000	0	30,000	20,000	0
Net transfer in funds	0	0	20,000	12,000	0	30,000	(13,946)	30,000	20,000	0
Net movement in funds	(5,749)	(54,836)	285,114	808,910	56,415	122,563	(13,946)	10,420	21,014	0
Total funds brought forward	109,018	201,768	0	0	0	0	13,946	0	0	58,490
Total funds carried forward	103,269	146,932	285,114	808,910	56,415	122,563	0	10,420	21,014	58,490

	Myanmar conflict Rakhine S$	Nepal earthquake relief S$	Typhoon Haiyan relief S$	Typhoon Haima relief S$	Typhoon Nina S$	South Asia floods S$	South India floods S$	Sri Lanka floods S$	Total restricted funds S$	Total unrestricted and restricted funds S$ (2018)	Total Unrestricted and restricted funds S$ (2017)
EXPENDITURES ((CONT'D)											
Cost of governance and administrative costs											
Audit and certification fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,100	17,800	12,600
Bank charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,431	2,641	398
Board expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	116
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,821	10,245	8,943
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,864	1,755
Inventories written down	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,000
Inventories written off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400
Office rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,272	10,272
Office supplies	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1,132	1,317
Printing and photocopying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1,900	1,492
Professional fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,287	4,184
Repair and maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	1,081
Staff costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	100,109	128,769
Telecom and IT charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3,046	2,436
Transport and travelling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	75	
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,512	2,830
	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,520	155,895	262,793
Total expenditures before reallocation	0	98,152	31,633	29,613	0	2,481	22,740	13,492	560,897	1,331,049	1,922,821
Allocation of HQ expenses	0	18,000	0	0	0	4,275	0	2,300	127,780	0	0
Total expenditures after reallocation	0	116,152	31,633	29,613	0	6,756	22,740	15,792	688,677	1,331,049	1,922,821
Net income /(expenditure) for the financial year	0	(90,319)	(31,633)	(29,613)	0	245	(22,740)	(15,792)	986,892	1,079,420	(134,863)
Transfer from funds	0	0	0	0	(281)	0	0	0	(126,227)	(126,227)	(152,399)
Transfer to funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126,227	126,227	152,399
Net transfer in funds	0	0	0	0	(281)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net movement in funds	0	(90,319)	(31,633)	(29,613)	(281)	245	(22,740)	(15,792)	986,892	1,079,420	(134,863)
Total funds brought forward	38,700	606,865	65,807	37,310	281	103,085	29,458	24,471	2,194,633	3,276,269	3,411,132
Total funds carried forward	38,700	516,546	34,174	7,697	0	103,330	6,718	8,679	3,181,525	4,355,689	3,276,269

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	619,169	3,032,054
Fixed deposit	8	3,500,000	0
Other receivables	9	178,629	144,547
		4,297,798	3,176,601
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	10	118,611	168,656
Total assets		4,416,409	3,345,257
LIABILITY			
Current liability			
Other payables	11	60,720	68,988
Total liability		60,720	68,988
NET ASSETS		4,355,689	3,276,269
FUNDS			
Unrestricted fund			
General fund	12	1,174,164	1,081,636
Restricted funds	13		
General relief fund		792,077	809,821
SAP fund		11,512	11,512
Nepal earthquake relief		516,546	606,865
Japan earthquake relief		0	13,946
Japan floods relief		10,420	0
Laos dam floods disaster		21,014	0
South Indian floods		6,718	29,458
Typhoon Haima relief		7,697	37,310
Aceh earthquake relief		146,932	201,768
Lombok earthquake relief		285,114	0
Sulawesi earthquake relief		808,910	0
Sunda strait tsunami relief		56,415	0
Kerala floods relief		122,563	0
Myanmar conflicts and flood		58,490	58,490
Typhoon Haiyan relief		34,174	65,807
Typhoon Nina relief		0	281
IDP 2015/2016		16,651	73,951
MFA Timor Leste project		88	(36,717)
Jambi haze scoping study		0	(99)
Indonesia DREEM development work		4,122	30,600
Myanmar water		997	16,366
Myanmar water kaiyan		(4,070)	0
Myanmar water hmawbi		31,177	0
Bangladesh refugees		103,269	109,018
Myanmar conflict Rakhine		38,700	38,700
South Asia floods		103,330	103,085
Sri Lanka floods		8,679	24,471
		3,181,525	2,194,633
TOTAL FUNDS		4,355,689	3,276,269

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2018	Note	Balance at beginning of the financial year S$	Net income/ (expenditure) for the financial year S$	Transfer from/(to) S$	Balance at end of the financial year S$
Unrestricted fund					
General fund	12	1,081,636	92,528	0	1,174,164
Restricted funds	13				
General relief fund		809,821	(80,128)	(97,872)	792,077
SAP fund		11,512	0	0	11,512
Nepal earthquake relief		606,865	(90,319)	0	516,546
Japan earthquake relief		13,946	0	(13,946)	0
South Indian floods		29,458	(22,740)	0	6,718
Typhoon Haima relief		37,310	(29,613)	0	7,697
Aceh earthquake relief		201,768	(54,836)	0	146,932
Myanmar conflicts and flood		58,490	0	0	58,490
Typhoon Haiyan relief		65,807	(31,633)	0	34,174
Typhoon Nina relief		281	0	(281)	0
IDP 2015/2016		73,951	(57,300)	0	16,651
MFA Timor Leste project		(36,717)	36,805	0	88
Jambi haze scoping study		(99)	0	99	0
Indonesia DREEM development work		30,600	(26,478)	0	4,122
Myanmar water		16,366	(15,369)	0	997
Bangladesh refugees		109,018	(5,749)	0	103,269
Myanmar conflict Rakhine		38,700	0	0	38,700
South Asia floods		103,085	245	0	103,330
Sri Lanka floods		24,471	(15,792)	0	8,679
Myanmar water kaiyan		0	(4,070)	0	(4,070)
Myanmar water hmawbi		0	31,177	0	31,177
Lombok earthquake relief		0	265,114	20,000	285,114
Sulawesi earthquake relief		0	796,910	12,000	808,910
Sunda strait tsunami relief		0	56,415	0	56,415
Kerala floods relief		0	92,563	30,000	122,563
Japan floods relief		0	(19,580)	30,000	10,420
Laos dam floods disaster		0	1,014	20,000	21,014
Total funds		3,276,269	1,079,420	0	4,355,689

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONT'D)

2017	Note	Balance at beginning of the financial year S$	Net income/ (expenditure) for the financial year S$	Transfer from/(to) S$	Balance at end of the financial year S$
Unrestricted fund					
General fund	12	1,192,428	(110,792)	0	1,081,636
Restricted funds	13				
General relief fund		543,256	114,166	152,399	809,821
SAP fund		12,459	(947)	0	11,512
Nepal earthquake relief		851,432	(244,567)	0	606,865
Japan earthquake relief		49,524	(35,578)	0	13,946
South Indian floods		39,314	(9,856)	0	29,458
Typhoon Haima relief		103,298	(65,988)	0	37,310
Aceh earthquake relief		218,125	(16,357)	0	201,768
Myanmar conflicts and flood		61,239	(2,749)	0	58,490
Typhoon Haiyan relief		119,065	(53,258)	0	65,807
Typhoon Nina relief		(10,047)	10,328	0	281
IDP 2015/2016		233,926	(7,576)	(152,399)	73,951
MFA Timor Leste project		(2,887)	(33,830)	0	(36,717)
Jambi haze scoping study		0	(99)	0	(99)
Indonesia DREEM development work		0	30,600	0	30,600
Myanmar water		0	16,366	0	16,366
Bangladesh refugees		0	109,018	0	109,018
Myanmar conflict Rakhine		0	38,700	0	38,700
South Asia floods		0	103,085	0	103,085
Sri Lanka floods		0	24,471	0	24,471
Total funds		3,411,132	(134,863)	0	3,276,269

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income/ (expenditure) for the financial year		1,079,420	(134,863)
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	10	51,224	51,671
- Interest income		(24,795)	0
- Inventories written off		0	1,400
- Inventories written down		0	85,000
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		1,105,849	3,208
Changes in working capital			
- Other receivables		(34,082)	367,997
- Other payables		(8,268)	25,051
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,063,499	396,256
Cash flows from investing activities			
Placement of fixed deposit	8	(3,500,000)	
Interest income		24,795	0
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	10	(1,179)	(23,204)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,476,384)	(23,204)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,412,885)	373,052
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		3,032,054	2,659,002
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	619,169	3,032,054

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

1. General information

Mercy Relief Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The Company's registered office and principal place of business is located at Block 160, Lorong 1 Toa Payoh, #01-1568 Singapore 310160.

The Company was registered as charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 on 19 December 2003. The Company has been accorded an Institutions of a Public Character ("IPC") status until 30 November 2020.

The principal activities of the Company are those of providing humanitarian aid programmes, collaborate with other organisations involved in humanitarian aid and to raise funds for distribution to the needy and humanitarian aid projects.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Accounting Standard ("CAS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

These financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("$"), which is the Company's functional currency.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

2.2 Income recognition

Income comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Income is recognised as follows:

2.2.1 Donations

Donations are recognised in the statement of financial activities upon receipt. Donations-in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

2.2.2 Tele – mercy

Income from donations received through telephone calls are recorded when funds are received from the telecommunications companies.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 Income recognition (Cont'd)

2.2.3 Fundraising

Income from special events is recognised on completion of event.

2.2.4 Grants

Grants are recognised as income in the financial statements on fulfilment of conditions attached to the grant over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

2.2.5 Other income

Other income is recognised when received.

2.3 Expenditure recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on accrual basis, aggregated under the respective areas. Direct costs are attributed to the activity where possible. Where costs are not wholly attributable to an activity, they are apportioned on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

2.3.1 Cost of generating funds

Cost of generating funds comprises all directly attributable costs incurred in the generating voluntary income and fundraising activities. These costs include costs related to constitutional and statutory requirements and an apportionment of overhead and shared costs.

2.3.2 Cost of charitable activities

Cost of charitable activities comprises all directly attributable costs incurred in the pursuit of the charitable objects of the Company. Those costs, where not wholly attributable, are apportioned between the categories of charitable expenditure. The total costs of each category of charitable expenditure therefore include an apportionment of support costs, where possible.

2.3.3 Governance and administrative costs

Governance costs include the cost of governance arrangement, which related to the general running of the Company, providing governance infrastructure and ensuring public accountability. These costs include costs related to constitutional and statutory requirements and an apportionment of overhead and shared costs.

2.3.4 Allocation of costs

Where appropriate, expenditure, which is specifically identifiable to each cost classification, is allocated directly to the type of costs incurred. Where apportionment between each costs classification is necessary, the following apportionment bases are applied:

- Usage
- Headcount i.e. on the number of people employed within an activity
- Floor area occupied by an activity; and
- On time incurred basis

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

2.4.1 Measurement

All property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management.

2.4.2 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Computer and office equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Renovation	shorter of 5 years or premise's lease term
Road show equipment	5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in the statement of financial activities in the financial year in which the changes arise.

2.4.3 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expenses in the statement of financial activities during the financial year in which it is incurred.

2.4.4 Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposals proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of financial activities.

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.5 Financial assets

2.5.1 Recognition and measurement

Receivables, excluding prepayments, are initially recognised at their transaction price, excluding transaction costs, if any. Transaction costs are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial activities as incurred. Prepayments are initially recognised at the amount paid in advance for the economic resources expected to be received in the future.

Receivables in financial assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.5.2 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

2.5.3 Impairment

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

An allowance for impairment of other receivables is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance for impairment is recognised in the statement of financial activities within "Governance and administrative costs".

Subsequently, if the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss will be reversed. The reversal will not result in any carrying amount of the financial asset (net of any allowance account) that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The amount of reversal is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual agreements of the instrument and are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. All interest related charges are recognised in the statement of financial activities. Financial liabilities includes "Other payables".

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

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.8 Other payables

Other payables excluding accruals, are recognised at their transaction price, excluding transaction cost, if any, both at initial recognition and at subsequent measurement. Transaction costs are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial activities as incurred. Accruals are recognised at the best estimate of the amount payable.

2.9 Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Provisions for other liabilities and charges are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

2.10 Funds

Restricted fund balances are restricted by outside sources and may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes for which they are established. Designated funds are earmarked for specific purposes and are largely made up of funds allocated at the discretion of the Board of Directors. These designated funds are treated as restricted funds as they contain funds restricted by outside sources.

The Board of Directors retains full control over the use of unrestricted funds for any of the Company's purposes.

2.11 Operating leases

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are taken to the statement of financial activities on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Rental on operating lease is charged to the statement of financial activities.

2.12 Employee compensation

2.12.1 Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when they are due.

2.12.2 Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

2.13 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

3. Significant accounting judgement and accounting estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting date. 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. Judgement made in applying accounting policies

The Management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities within next financial year.

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 date 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.

3.2.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management determines the estimated useful lives and the related depreciation for its property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the property, plant and equipment are expected to provide economic benefits. Management's estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.

The estimation of the useful lives of the property, plant and equipment could change significantly due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolesce and legal or other limits on the use of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation charge is increased where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives.

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2018 and 2017 are disclosed in Note 10 of the Financial Statements.

Based on Management's assessment, no change in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment is required as of 31 December 2018 and 2017.

4. Income tax

The Company is a charity registered under the Charities Act since 19 December 2003. Consequently, the income of the Company is exempted from tax under the provisions of Section 13 of the Income Tax Act Cap.134.

5. Donations

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Tax deductible donations	398,033	365,703
Non-tax deductible donations	1,562,007	1,167,173
	1,960,040	1,532,876

The Company issued tax-exempt receipts for donations collected amounting to S$398,033 (2017: S$365,703).

6. Staff costs

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Employer's CPF contribution	64,908	72,819
Foreign worker levy	641	7,800
Medical and dental	881	1,256
Provision for unconsumed leaves	(903)	11,790
Salaries and allowances	432,054	546,138
Skill development levy	885	1,017
Staff recruitment and training	1,011	3,904
Staff welfare	1,071	2,946
	500,548	647,670
The staff costs were allocated as follows:		
• Costs of charitable activities	400,439	518,901
• Governance and administrative costs	100,109	128,769
	500,548	647,670

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Cash on hand	600	600
Cash at bank	618,569	3,031,454
	619,169	3,032,054

8. Fixed Deposit

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Fixed deposits	3,500,000	0

Fixed deposits have maturity terms ranging from months 1 to 3 months (2017: NIL) and interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 1.78% (2017: NIL) per annum. There are no fixed deposit placed as at 31 December 2017.

9. Other receivables

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Other receivables	171,050	134,030
Deposits	5,353	5,526
Prepayments	2,226	4,991
	178,629	144,547

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer and office equipment S$	Furniture and fittings S$	Renovation S$	Road show equipment S$	Total S$
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	43,369	32,585	142,310	27,114	245,378
Additions	23,204	0	0	0	23,204
At 31 December 2017	66,573	32,585	142,310	27,114	268,582
Additions	1,179	0	0	0	1,179
At 31 December 2018	67,752	32,585	142,310	27,114	269,761
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	20,328	2,172	9,487	16,268	48,255
Depreciation charge	11,269	6,517	28,462	5,423	51,671
At 31 December 2017	31,597	8,689	37,949	21,691	99,926
Depreciation	10,822	6,517	28,462	5,423	51,224
At 31 December 2018	42,419	15,206	66,411	27,114	151,150
Carrying amount					
31 December 2017	34,976	23,896	104,361	5,423	168,656
31 December 2018	25,333	17,379	75,899	0	118,611

	2018			2017		
	Unrestricted fund S$	Restricted fund S$	Total S$	Unrestricted fund S$	Restricted fund S$	Total S$
The breakdown of the depreciation charge as follows:						
Cost of charitable activities	33,696	7,283	40,979	35,770	6,958	42,728
Governance and other administrative costs	8,424	1,821	10,245	8,943	0	8,943
	42,120	9,104	51,244	44,713	6,958	51,671

11. Other payables

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Accruals	55,860	47,017
Amount due to staffs – mission trips	0	17,111
Deferred income	4,860	4,860
	60,720	68,988

12. Unrestricted fund

General Fund

This is a general-purpose fund to be used for non-specific purpose at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the Company's objects.

13. Restricted funds

General relief fund

This fund is for future emergency responses. This fund allows the Company to have access to ready funds such that it may execute ready response, versus the mode of having to wait for fresh pledge or donations before the Company could respond.

SAP funds

This fund was set up for the expenses incurred on the Company's consolidated articles in the United Nations Publications and for the relevant maintenance support services to the SAP software implemented in 2012.

Nepal earthquake relief

This fund was set up to respond to the affected communities in Nepal following the devastating twin earthquakes of 7.9 and 7.3 magnitude which struck in April 2015 and displaced more than 2.8 million people. Mercy Relief worked with a host of local NGO partners in order to reach out to more than 18,000 people across 7 districts with emergency relief supplies. These partners were Heartbeat NGO, Kopan Monastery, Community Development and Relief Agency Nepal, Rotary Club – Kathmandu West and Rural Reconstruction Nepal. A medical team from Singapore comprising 4 personnel from Changi General Hospital and 2 personnel from Tan Tock Seng Hospital, along with 200kg of medical supplies, were deployed to provide emergency healthcare services and treatment for earthquake survivors.

Japan earthquake relief

This fund was set up to distribute critical aid essentials to the quake-hit communities to support immediate disaster relief efforts in the Kumamoto prefecture of Japan, where two earthquakes of magnitudes 6.5 and 7.3 hit in April 2016. Emergency relief efforts include;- setting up of hot kitchen to provide cooked meals for evacuees in emergency shelters with Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan, providing medical care services including TCM treatments with Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) at evacuation centres, and providing psychosocial activities and healthcare services for evacuees including for people with disabilities, together with Cannus Japan. In the long term, the Company also provided support for reconstruction efforts of social welfare facilities through Japan Disability Forum (JDF) to repair damaged infrastructure at 6 disability care facilities.

This project is completed in Financial Year 2017 and the Board have agreed and approved to transfer the surplus balance to General Relief Fund for good governance.

South India floods

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in South India who were affected by severe flooding from record breaking rainfall and overflowing lakes in Nov and Dec 2015 that affected more than 3 million people. Mercy Relief worked with local NGO partner, Musthafa Sabiya Educational Trust (MSET) to distribute emergency relief supplies to 300 affected households in Chennai and 305 households in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu.

13. Restricted funds (Cont'd)

Typhoon Haima relief

Typhoon Haima ripped through the province of Cagayan on 19 October 2016 with torrential rain and maximum sustained winds of up to 2225 kilometres per hour (kph). According to the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), over 61,000 people were affected in the regions of Ilocos, Cagayan, Central Luzon, Bicol and Cardillera. Mercy Relief distributed emergency food supplies and essentials such as rice, oil, dried foods and blankets as well as 100 water filtration kits to communities who were affected by Typhoon Haima in the Philippines. In total, 3,750 beneficiaries were reached in the municipalities of Amulung and Rizal in the Cagayan region.

Aceh earthquake relief

On 07 Dec, an earthquake of magnitude 6.5 struck Pidie Jaya regency in Aceh Province. This resulted in more than 91,000 displaced persons and over 100 fatalities in the area. Mercy Relief supported community kitchens with rice, fresh produce and utensils over 3 days for 700 villagers. The team also led a Maternal and Child Health programme to provide 217 pregnant, lactating mothers and their children with nutritional meals as well as health clinics. 266 mosquito nets were also distributed to the affected villagers to prevent the spread of diseases.

Myanmar conflicts and flood

This fund was initially set up to distribute relief supplies through the United Nations Children's Fund and the local Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement to the victims of the landfall disaster near the mouth of the Irrawaddy River. Prior to 2012, this fund was named Myanmar Cyclone Nargis.

In 2012, fresh public appeal was made following an appeal from the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement in Myanmar. The ethnic unrest and armed conflict together with the severe flooding caused by heavy monsoon rain accounted for massive displacement. Mercy Relief provided acute relief in the form of goods and non-food items, shelters and pedal pures. The fund has since been renamed Myanmar Conflict and Flood. Any balance from the previous year's appeal relating to Cyclone Nargis has been combined with the fresh funds obtained in 2012.

In August 2015, heavy monsoon downpours exacerbated by Cyclone Komen resulted in heavy flooding across several regions in Myanmar. Mercy Relief, working in collaboration with local NGO, Myanmar Heart Development Organisation (MHDO) distributed more than 20 tonnes of emergency food supplies to 18 vulnerable villages in the worst-affected Rahkine state in Myanmar.

Typhoon Haiyan relief

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to affected communities in the Philippines in the aftermath of the Super Typhoon Haiyan, which struck the Philippine islands in early November 2013. The Company, in collaboration with local NGO partners and local government agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), deployed and distributed 6 units of manual-powered water filtration system (PedalPure), 35,200 ready-to-eat meals (MRMs), food relief packs, shelter construction materials to bring basic stability to the survivors. Education kits and psychosocial activities were also provided to restore normalcy for the affected children. Together with Eastern Health Alliance, a group of medical professionals in Singapore, the Company with the support of local NGO partner PCDR provided healthcare services and treatment of post-traumatic syndromes through setting up of mobile clinics. The network of local NGO partners the Company had worked with were the Citizens' Disaster Response Centre (CDRC), Women Development Centre (WDC), Panay Centre for Disaster Response (PCDR), Southern Tagalog People's Centre (STPC), Centre for People's Resources and Services (CPRS) and Leyte Centre for Development (LCDE).

13. Restricted funds (Cont'd)

Typhoon Nina relief

Typhoon Nina made landfall 8 times over eastern Philippines on 25th Dec 2016 and caused devastation to electrical services and housing infrastructure. Mercy Relief's distribution operation reached a total of 505 households or more than 2,500 beneficiaries altogether, in the Polangui and Libon municipalities of the Albay Province. Each beneficiary received an emergency relief pack containing rice, dried fish and canned goods.

The project was completed in Financial Year 2017 and the Board have agreed and approved to transfer the surplus balance to General Relief Fund for good governance.

IDP 2015/2016

This fund consists of surplus relief fund balances to be used for development projects for the respective beneficiaries, as intended by the donors. The beneficiaries are communities in Padang and Philippines.

MFA Timor Leste project

Mercy Relief partnered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore (MFA) to deliver a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-based (WAS) "Health Community Project" in Timor-Leste. To be launched end 2016, the six-month project roll out will share solutions with local Timor-Leste communities on challenges such as access to safe drinking water, better sanitation and hygiene. The partnership aims to enhance access to water, sanitation and hygiene in the region, and demonstrates Singapore's continued commitment to Goal 6 of the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), which focuses on clean water and sanitation.

Jambi haze scoping study

The fund for a study was supported by Singapore Institute of International Affairs which aimed to identify community projects in Jambi province of Indonesia that could complement the Indonesian government overall effort to mitigate the root causes of the haze problem. The study will examine the political economy of the haze problem in Jambi, develop ideas for a pilot community project based on local needs, assess the political impact, and identify key stakeholders for the project.

The project is completed in Financial Year 2017 and the Board have agreed and approved to transfer the surplus balance to General Relief Fund for good governance.

Indonesia DREEM development work

Bagan Percut Village is a coastal community made up of 240 traditional fisher folk families (1150 persons), located an hour from the city of Medan in North Sumatra. The village and its neighbouring communities, are surrounded by mangroves forests which have been a vital source of livelihood for breeding crabs and fishes as well as a natural protection against flooding and soil abrasion in the area. The rate deforestation for natural fish ponds has left less than 14% of the original mangrove forest standing. This has resulted in a threat to the ecosystem as well as increase the vulnerability of the community to seasonal and sudden floods and soil abrasion. The project aims to increase the disaster resilience of the community to sudden onset and long term disasters through community intervention, specifically by targeting the precipitating factor that contribute to this vulnerability. This is to be achieved through the development of a community-managed mangrove ecotourism centre in Bagan Percut village which serves to increase awareness and community capacity for ecological protection and restoration as well as create job opportunities for the community. Through its outreach, the project also aims to exemplify and educate the local population that environment management can be achieved in tandem with community development.

13. Restricted funds (Cont'd)

Myanmar water

In Kayin State, about 50% of households do not have access to improved water sources, this is worse than the national average of 18%. Furthermore, a trend analysis of diarrhoea rates reveals that lack of access to safe drinking water is a major contributor to diarrhoea prevalence in Kayin State. Water for Life was conceptualized to provide 110 households of Hti Wah Ka Loe Village with an improved access to safe water all year round, therefore strengthening the community's resilience against effects of water-related disasters. By developing and constructing a gravity flow water catchment system, natural spring water was tapped to the household level. This has allowed families (particularly women and children) to significantly reduce their time spent on fetching water from the spring water source previously, which can take up to 6 hours a day. Incidentally, families are now able to allocate more time to other income-generating activities and for children, time for study and play.

Bangladesh refugees

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance in respond to the crisis of refugees flowing into Bangladesh from neighbouring Rakhine state. Influx of refugees restarted following the attacks on the Myanmar Boarder Guard Police posts in Rakhine state on 25th August. Over half a million people were estimated to have crossed the border into Bangladesh who now live in makeshift huts, suffering from exhausting, sickness and hunger as most of them have walked 50-60km for up to six days. It is estimated that 90% of the new arrivals are children, women and the elderly. In response to this refugee crisis, Mercy Relief worked alongside Action Aid Bangladesh and provided solar lamps, dignity kits and tents to some 14,700 refugees. Moving forward, Mercy Relief continues to work alongside ground partners to address pressing concerns of identified vulnerable families targeting especially needs of women and children.

Myanmar conflict Rakhine

Many Muslims in Northern Rakhine – described by the United Nations as among the most persecuted minority groups worldwide – have been living in camps since communal violence broke out in between ethnic Rakhine Buddhists and Muslims in 2012. On October 9, 2016, gunmen attacked three police outposts in Maungdaw townships near the Bangladesh border, reportedly leaving nine police officers dead. As a result, there was a fresh outburst of violence causing more than 30,000 people to flee their homes. In response, Mercy Relief launched a short-term emergency food assistance programme in collaboration with ground partner, Myanmar Heart Development Organization. The programme benefited a total of 2,200 conflict-affected households who each received a one-month food supply one-to-two month food supply depending on the size of their family.

South Asia floods

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. From July through September, widespread monsoon flooding occurred across the South Asian countries of Bangladesh, India and Nepal, affecting almost 45 million people and left more than 1,288 dead. In response to this unprecedented disaster, Mercy Relief launched a multi-country relief distribution operation where the response team worked alongside ground partners in India, Bangladesh and Nepal to distribute emergency food relief supplies and hygiene kits more than 1,000 households across all 3 affected countries. In India, the team also introduced a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme to 80 affected households where survivors learnt how to purify water, utilize hygiene kits and practice proper handwashing techniques to reduce the spread of water-borne diseases, which are common during floods. Mercy Relief has since also begun recovery activities of providing supplies for shelter and farming to families whose homes and livelihoods have been destroyed. With a growing need for transitional shelters, the team is in the midst of exploring more sustainable ways to build and maintain sanitation facilities within the community such as toilets.

13. Restricted funds (Cont'd)

Sri Lanka floods

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Sri Lanka affected by floods and mudslides triggered by monsoon rains in May 2017 that claimed at least 126 lives and left more than 500,000 displaced in Sri Lanka. In response to an appeal for international assistance made by the Sri Lankan government, Mercy Relief deployed its disaster response team who worked closely with ground partner, Sarvodaya Suwastha Sewa Society Ltd, to distribute critical relief supplies to over 4,000 survivors in the districts of Kalutara, Galle and Matara. Recovery efforts to install normalcy back to the lives of the affected is currently still ongoing.

Myanmar Water Kaiyan

In Kayin state, about 50% of households do not have access to improved water sources, this is worse than the national average of 18%. Furthermore, a trend analysis of diarrhoea rates reveal that lack of access to safe drinking water is a major contributor to diarrhoea prevalence in Kayin state. Water for Life 2 is an expansion and scaling of the 2017 water project to improve the access of safe drinking water to a further 4 villages (Htoe Kaw Koe, Kone Ma Lay, Kyaw Koh and Phar Klue) to benefit 702 households. This will allow the families to significantly reduce the time spent on fetching water from the spring source, which can take up to 3 to 6 hours a day. The families will then be able to allocate more time to other income generating activities or school. In addition, as part of the project, the team will also run water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) campaigns to improve the overall hygiene standards of the community to reduce the rates of illness in the community. Lastly, the project will also support disadvantaged families within these 4 communities to provide an additional source of livelihood through animal husbandry.

Myanmar Water Hmawbi

The township of Hmawbi is located near northern part of Yangon Region in Myanmar. It is 2 hours distance northwest of the city of Yangon. Although, Hmawbi Township was close to the main town of Yangon but lack of basic services such as clean water and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes. This project was conceptualised to provide 2 schools and one village with deep tube well water source, hand washing stands and toilets for school children with urinal attached to benefit over 4,200 people. All activities were implemented accordingly to the National WASH Cluster standards, water needs and water requirement of the communities. Through these activities, families save money on purchasing drinking water and are also able to allocate more time to income-generating activities, other household chores as well as study time for children. The improved school environment make it more attractive and reduces the chance of students skipping school due to lack of water and toilet, especially for girls during their period.

Lombok Earthquake Relief

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Lombok, Indonesia. A deadly magnitude-6.9 earthquake struck Lombok on 5 Aug. killing at least 430 people and injuring more than 1,300 others. Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced, rendered homeless amid hundreds of powerful aftershocks. More than 67,000 houses and 600 schools are damaged. In response to this disaster, Mercy Relief deployed its disaster response team to the ground in first week August 2018 who worked closely with ground partner, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, to provide water, generator sets, feeding and medical services to over 6,475 people in the North Lombok district. Recovery efforts to restore normalcy back to the lives of the affected are still going on followed by planned recovery, mitigation and preparedness programmes over the next two years working with local partners.

13. Restricted funds (Cont'd)

Sulawesi Earthquake Relief

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Sulawesi, Indonesia. A deadly magnitude-7.4 earthquake struck Sulawesi on 28 September, killing 4,340 people, injuring 4,612 and displacing 223,751 from their homes in Palu city and districts of Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong. Around 68,451 houses, 327 places of worship, 265 schools, 78 offices and 362 shops were also damaged in the quake. The earthquake caused a tsunami and major soil liquefaction which contributed to the devastation. In response to an international appeal, Mercy Relief deployed its disaster response team in first week October 2018 who worked closely with ground partner, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, to provide food packs and water, mobile medical services, shelter kits and generators set to benefit over 5,233 people in Palu city and Sigi district. Recovery efforts continue to first quarter 2019 with major development and reconstruction work planned for next two years.

Sunda Strait Tsunami Relief

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Sunda Strait region. Believed to be triggered by a series of landslide from Krakatoa Volcano, a tsunami struck coastal areas around the Sunda Strait between the islands of Sumatra and Java on 22 Dec night. This disaster has resulted in 437 deaths, 14,059 injuries, 33,719 displaced people and 2,752 houses damaged. In response to an appeal from our partner, Pusat Kajian dan Perlindungan Anak (PKPA), Mercy Relief deployed its disaster response team to provide water, hygiene kits, food packs, blankets and mattresses to over 1,950 survivors in Pandeglang district.

Kerala Floods Relief

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Kerala, India. From 9 August 2018, severe floods and landslides affected the south Indian state of Kerala, due to unusually high rainfall during the monsoon season. The Kerala flood disaster has claimed 483 lives and affected more than 1.45 million people. In response to this disaster, Mercy Relief deployed its disaster response team in mid-August 2018 who worked closely with ground partner, Rapid Response, to provide food packs, hygiene kits and well cleaning services to over 1,875 beneficiaries in the district of Ernakulam and Alappuzha. Next phase of mitigation and preparedness efforts are expected to start in mid-2019 in Ernakulam.

Japan Floods Relief

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Japan. In late June through mid-July 2018, successive heavy downpours in southwestern Japan resulted in widespread, devastating floods and mudflows. The disaster have left over 225 people dead across 15 prefecture and more than 8 million people ordered to evacuate from their homes. In response to an appeal from our ground partner, Association for Aid and Relief, Japan, Mercy Relief deployed its disaster response team to provide hot meals to over 6,000 survivors in Mabi town in Okayama prefecture. Mercy Relief has since also begun recovery activities in Ehime, Hiroshima and Okayama prefectures. These projects include supporting the health care service at two social welfare centres in Okayama, providing much needed equipment at 2 social welfare centres in Ehime & Hiroshima prefectures which helps the elderly and disabled communities.

Laos Dam Floods Disaster

This fund was set up to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Laos. The collapse of the Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy dam, killed 43 people including six who were injured and died in hospital. Some 28 people are still missing and thousands have been left homeless. In response to an appeal from ground partner, Shanti Volunteer Association, Mercy Relief deployed its disaster response team to provide relief packs, solar lamps as well as large pots and kitchen utensils for providing hot meals to the camp of over 1,800 survivors in Attapeu province.

14. Operating lease commitments

The Company leases office premise and office equipment from non-related parties under non-cancellable operating lease agreements.

The future minimum rental payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Not later than one year	52,331	31,073
Later than one year but not later than five years	77,040	971
	129,371	32,044

15. Related party transactions

(a) Related party transactions and balances

During the current and previous year, there were no transactions took place with related parties.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Management are the one who are considered as key management personnel and no sitting member received any remuneration for their position.

Included in staff costs are the salaries and allowances paid to key management personnel as follows:

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	110,818	200,496
Employer's contribution to CPF	11,915	22,442
	122,733	222,938

	2018	2017
	No. of key management personnel	
Remuneration band (S$)		
Above S$100,000 and below $150,000	0	1

Key management personnel are the Chief Executive Officer and the direct reporting senior officers having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly.

16. Allocation of HQ expenses

HQ overhead expenses are charged to respective funds based on full headcount recovery. The headcount recovery is computed based on actual time tracked by all staff for the respective project multiply by $100 per man hour separate from the direct admin and fundraising expenses which is capped at 5% of the income.

17. Support costs

The following support costs for financial years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were allocated as follows:

	Charitable activities S$	Governance and administrative costs S$	Total support costs S$	Basis of apportionment
2018				
Bank charges	10,564	2,641	13,205	Headcount
Depreciation	40,979	10,245	51,224	Headcount
Employer's CPF contribution	51,926	12,982	64,908	Headcount
Foreign workers levy	513	128	641	Headcount
Insurance	7,454	1,864	9,318	Headcount
Medical and dental	705	176	881	Headcount
Office rental	41,088	10,272	51,360	Headcount
Office supplies	4,528	1,132	5,660	Headcount
Printing and photocopying	7,601	1,900	9,501	Headcount
Repair and maintenance	1,821	455	2,276	Headcount
Salary and allowances	345,643	86,411	432,054	Headcount
Skill development levy	708	177	885	Headcount
Staff cost	(722)	(181)	(903)	Headcount
Staff recruitment and training	809	202	1,011	Headcount
Telecom and IT charges	12,185	3,046	15,231	Headcount
Transport and travelling	297	75	372	Headcount
Utilities	10,049	2,512	12,561	Headcount
Welfare	857	214	1,071	Headcount
Total	537,005	134,251	671,256	

	Charitable activities S$	Governance and administrative costs S$	Total support costs S$	Basis of apportionment
2017				
Bank charges	1,598	398	1,996	Headcount
Depreciation	35,770	8,943	44,713	Headcount
Employer's CPF contribution	58,255	14,564	72,819	Headcount
Foreign workers levy	6,240	1,560	7,800	Headcount
Insurance	7,020	1,755	8,775	Headcount
Medical and dental	1,005	251	1,256	Headcount
Office rental	41,088	10,272	51,360	Headcount
Office supplies	5,267	1,317	6,584	Headcount
Printing and photocopying	5,966	1,492	7,458	Headcount
Repair and maintenance	4,323	1,081	5,404	Headcount
Salary and allowances	436,910	109,228	546,138	Headcount
Skill development levy	814	203	1,017	Headcount
Staff cost	9,432	2,358	11,790	Headcount
Staff recruitment and training	64	16	80	Headcount
Telecom and IT charges	9,745	2,436	12,181	Headcount
Utilities	11,319	2,830	14,149	Headcount
Welfare	2,357	589	2,946	Headcount
Total	637,173	159,293	796,466	

18. Reserve position and policy

The Company's reserve position for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 is as follows:-

		2018	2017	Increase/ (decrease)
		S$'000	S$'000	%
A	Unrestricted Fund			
	General Fund	1,174	1,082	8.50%
B	Restricted or Designated Funds			
	Designated Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Restricted Funds	3,182	2,195	44.97%
C	Endowment Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	Total Fund	4,356	3,277	32.93%
E	Total Annual Operating Expenditure	1,331	1,923	-30.79%
F	Ratio of Funds to Annual Operating Expenditure (A/E)	0.31	0.59	

Reference:

C. An endowment fund consists of assets, funds or properties that are held in perpetuity, which produce annual income flow for a foundation to spend as grants.

D. Total Funds include unrestricted, restricted / designated and endowment funds.

E. Total Annual Operating Expenditure includes expenses related to direct Cost of Generating Funds, Cost of Charitable Activities and Governance and Administrative costs

The Company's reserve policy is as follows:

The reserve of the Company provides financial stability and the means for the development of the Company's activities. The Management intends to maintain the reserves at a level sufficient for its operating needs. The Company reviews the level of reserves regularly for the Company's continuing obligations.

19. Management of conflict interest

During the current and previous financial year, none of the Board members received any remuneration from the Company.

Board and Management members are required to disclose any interest that they may have, whether directly or indirectly, that the Company may enter into or in any organisations that the Company has dealings with or is considering dealing with; and any personal interest accruing to him as one of the Company's supplier, user of services or beneficiary. Should there be any potential conflict of interest, the affected members may not vote on the issue that was the subject matter of the disclosure. Detailed minutes will be taken on the disclosure as well as the basis for arriving at the final decision in relation to the issue at stake.

20. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on - 1 APR 2019