In the opinion of the Management Committee,

(a) the financial statements of Epilepsy Care Group (Singapore) (the "Group") and the notes thereto are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2018, and the results, changes in fund, and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Management Committee authorised the issue of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Management Committee

....
Dr Choong Chew Thye
President

....
Mr Lee Soon Chua
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore

Date: 15 June 2018

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Epilepsy Care Group (the "Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2018, the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in fund, and statement of cash flows of the Group 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 Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2018, and the results, changes in fund, and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 comprise the Statement by the Management Committee, but does not include financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group'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 Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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 Group'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 Group 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Group have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, 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 Group has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

(b) the Group has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Tan, Chan & Partners
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
Date: 15 June 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$ (Restated & Represented)	2016 S$ (Represented)
ASSETS				
Non-current asset				
Plant and equipment	4	**11,345**	14,128	8,647
Current assets				
Other receivables	5	**26,417**	23,544	21,836
Prepayments		**3,106**	892	4,507
Cash and bank deposits	6	**136,532**	222,472	235,888
		166,055	246,908	262,231
Total assets		**177,400**	261,036	270,878
LIABILITIES AND FUND				
Non-current liability				
Deferred capital grant	7	**11,345**	14,042	7,889
Current liabilities				
Deferred income	8	**19,649**	45,814	22,864
Other payables	9	**6,484**	3,540	4,949
Provision	10	**7,834**	-	-
		33,967	49,354	27,813
Fund				
General fund		**132,088**	197,640	235,176
Total liabilities and fund		**177,400**	261,036	270,878

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$ (Restated)
Income			
Voluntary income			
Donations	11	**23,330**	12,980
Income from charitable activities			
Amortisation of deferred capital grant			
Care and Share Matching Grant	7	**3,596**	2,893
Amortisation of deferred income			
Care and Share Matching Grant	8	**25,266**	16,152
Amortisation of President Challenge 2015 Fund		**-**	40,000
Fundraising	12,18	**52,610**	35,591
Government rental subsidy		**35,927**	44,121
Programme and activities		**6,293**	4,877
Membership fees		**880**	780
Activities for generating funds			
Book project (non-tax deductible)		**380**	490
Sales of goods		**261**	20
Other income			
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment		**-**	300
Sales from second hand goods		**5**	-
Temporary employment credit		**1,141**	794
Total income		**149,689**	158,998
Less: Cost of charitable activities	13	**22,237**	15,067
Less: Cost of generating funds			
Fundraising cost	18	**1,006**	156
Less: Governance and administrative costs	14	**191,998**	181,311
Total expenditures		**215,241**	196,534
Deficit before taxation		**(65,552)**	(37,536)
Taxation	15	**-**	-
Deficit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial year		**(65,552)**	(37,536)

	Note	**General fund** S$
As at 1 April 2016		235,176
Deficit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial year		
- As previously stated		(2,444)
- Prior financial year adjustment	22	(35,092)
- As restated		(37,536)
As at 31 March 2017		197,640
Deficit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(65,552)
As at 31 March 2018		**132,088**

	Note	**2018** S$	2017 S$ (Restated)
Operating activities			
Deficit for the financial year		**(65,552)**	(37,536)
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of Care and Share Matching Grant	8	**(25,266)**	(16,152)
Amortisation of deferred capital			
Care and Share Matching Grant	7	**(3,596)**	(2,893)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	**3,682**	3,564
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment		**-**	(300)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**(90,732)**	(53,317)
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables		**(2,873)**	(1,708)
Prepayments		**(2,214)**	3,616
Other payables		**2,944**	(1,409)
Provision		**7,834**	-
Cash flows used in operating activities		**(85,041)**	(52,818)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment	4	**(899)**	(9,045)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		**-**	300
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(899)**	(8,745)
Financing activity			
Receipt of Care and Share Matching Grant	8	**-**	48,147
Cash flow generated from financing activity		**-**	48,147
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		**(85,940)**	(13,416)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**222,472**	235,888
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	**136,532**	222,472

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Epilepsy Care Group (Singapore) (the "Group") is registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is domiciled in the Republic of Singapore. The Group is an approved Institution of Public Character ("IPC") from 09 August 2016 to 08 August 2018.

The Group's registered office and place of operation is located at 112, Lavender Street, #03-01, Far East Refrigeration Building, Singapore 338728.

The principal objectives of the Group are:

(a) To provide information to the community regarding the nature, treatment and care of epilepsy;

(b) To provide a forum for persons with epilepsy to provide mutual support, encouragement and financial assistance; and

(c) To support medical research whose principal goal is to improve the diagnosis or management of epilepsy.

There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 were authorised for issue by the Management Committee on the date of the Statement by the Management Committee.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. The adoption of these new/revised standards and interpretations did not result in any substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Group or have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group.

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

2.3 New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

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

2.4 Presentation and functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements of the Group are presented in Singapore dollar ("$") which is the Group's functional currency.

2.5 Plant and equipment

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

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

	Estimated useful lives
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Office and general equipment	5 years
Medical and rehabilitation equipment	5 years

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

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

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

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

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of financial activities.

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

2.7 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

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

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

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

2.10 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

2.10 Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

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

De-recognition

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

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 each reporting date 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.

2.12 Income recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group, the revenue can be reliably measure, and the following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Voluntary income

Voluntary income consists of donations which are recognised upon receipt.

Income from charitable activities

Income from charitable activities consist of government grants and subsidy, membership fees, fundraising and program and activities.

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

2.12 Income recognition (cont'd)

Income from charitable activities (cont'd)

(a) Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

(b) Fundraising income is recognised upon receipts.

(c) Government rental subsidy and income from program and activities are recognised on accrual basis.

(d) Membership fees are recognised over the period of membership.

Activities for generating funds

Revenue from activities for generating funds is recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customers, usually on delivery of goods.

Other income

Other income is recognise upon receipt.

2.13 Taxation

The Group which is registered as a Charity under the Charities Act is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act.

2.14 Operating leases

As a lessee

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

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

2.15 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Group makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund in Singapore. Contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

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

2.15 Employee benefits (cont'd)

Short-term benefits

All short-term benefits including accumulating compensated absences are recognised in statement of financial activities in the period in which the employees rendered their services to the Group.

2.16 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured within sufficient reliability.

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

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

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

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	Furniture and fittings S$	Office and general equipment S$	Medical and rehabilitation equipment S$	Total S$
Cost					
As at 01 April 2016		14,055	25,193	24,157	63,405
Additions	7	-	1,812	7,233	9,045
Disposal		-	-	(1,065)	(1,065)
As at 31 March 2017		14,055	27,005	30,325	71,385
Additions	7	-	899	-	899
As at 31 March 2018		**14,055**	**27,904**	**30,325**	**72,284**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 01 April 2016		14,055	16,546	24,157	54,758
Depreciation	14	-	2,479	1,085	3,564
Disposal		-	-	(1,065)	(1,065)
As at 31 March 2017		14,055	19,025	24,177	57,257
Depreciation	14	-	2,235	1,447	3,682
As at 31 March 2018		**14,055**	**21,260**	**25,624**	**60,939**
Net carrying amount					
As at 31 March 2018		**-**	**6,644**	**4,701**	**11,345**
As at 31 March 2017		-	7,980	6,148	14,128

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Deposits	**9,350**	9,440
Grant receivables	**17,067**	14,104
	26,417	23,544

6. CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Cash at bank	**136,532**	222,472

Cash at banks earns interest at prevailing bank interest rate.

7. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	2018 S$	2017 S$ (Restated)
Deferred Capital Grant	**11,345**	14,042

Deferred capital grant refers to Singapore Government grant received by the Group for purchasing plant and equipment under Care and Share Matching Grant scheme.

Movement of deferred capital grant during the financial year

	Note	**2018** S$	2017 S$ (Restated)
At beginning of the financial year		**14,042**	7,890
Addition	4,8	**899**	9,045
Amortisation		**(3,596)**	(2,893)
At end of the financial year		**11,345**	14,042

8. DEFERRED INCOME

	2018 S$	2017 S$ (Restated)
Care and Share Matching Grant	**19,649**	45,814

	Note	**2018** $	2017 $ (Restated)
At beginning of the financial year		**45,814**	22,864
Grant received		**-**	48,147
Grant used to purchase fixed assets	7	**(899)**	(9,045)
Amortisation of deferred income		**(25,266)**	(16,152)
At end of the financial year		**19,649**	45,814

8. DEFERRED INCOME (Cont'd)

Care and Share Matching Grant

The Care and Share Matching Grant was set up by the Singapore Government in December 2013 to encourage firms and people to work with the Group to help the needy. The government had pledged to make a dollar and twenty-five cents (S$1.25) for every eligible donation dollar for the first S$1,000,000, and match for every eligible donation dollar raised by the Group.

The grant is to be used for the following purposes:

a. To fund programmes/activities that contribute to building the Group's capability;
b. To fund programmes/activities that contribute to building the Group's capacity;
c. To fund new programmes that aim to meet emerging or unmet needs of the social service sector and enhancements/expansion of the existing services that the Group provides; and
d. To cover the costs of meeting the critical existing needs of the Group up to 20% of the grant.

9. OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Accrued expenses	**3,500**	3,200
Advances	**2,984**	340
	6,484	3,540

10. PROVISION

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Provision for unutilised leave	**7,834**	-

11. DONATIONS

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Donation (non-tax deductible)	**21,630**	6,040
Donation (tax deductible)	**1,700**	6,940
	23,330	12,980

12. FUNDRAISING

	2018 S$	2017 S$
ECG Flag Day (non-tax deductible)	**9,030**	23,754
ECG Flag Day (tax deductible)	**12,400**	8,080
ECG Flag Day proceeds	**31,180**	3,757
	52,610	35,591

13. COST OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Activities/programme expenses	**21,639**	14,924
Membership fees	**306**	125
Processing fee	**117**	18
Registration fees	**175**	-
	22,237	15,067

14. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$
Accounting fees		**3,000**	3,000
Audit fees		**2,900**	2,600
Bank charges		**13**	109
CPF contribution	17	**14,943**	14,280
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	**3,682**	3,564
Expenses for dragon boat		**-**	242
Fine and penalty		**-**	14
General office expenses		**4**	22
Gifts		**189**	30
Medical fees		**189**	436
Miscellaneous expenses		**470**	730
Postage and courier		**270**	322
Printing and stationery		**2,826**	5,263
Professional fee		**-**	300
Refreshment		**629**	656
Rental of premises	16	**57,780**	57,780
Repair and maintenance		**1,152**	585
Salary and bonus	17	**99,694**	85,811
Skill development levy		**132**	132
Stamp duty		**-**	432
Telephone		**1,859**	2,485
Transportation		**88**	-
Water and electricity		**2,178**	2,518
		191,998	181,311

15. TAXATION

The Group which is registered as a Charity under the Charities Act is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act.

16. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

When the Group is a lessee

The Group leases a premise from non-related party under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease is for a period of 2 years term with no renewal option and no restrictions placed.

The future aggregate minimum rental payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as payables are as follows:

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Within one year	**19,260**	57,780
More than one year	**-**	19,260
	19,260	77,040

The rental expense incurred during the financial year is $57,780 (2017: $57,780) respectively (Note 14).

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transaction took place between the Group and related party at terms agreed between the parties:

	Note	**2018**	2017
		S$	S$
Compensation of key management personnel			
Salary and bonus	14	**99,694**	85,811
CPF contribution	14	**14,943**	14,280
		114,637	100,091
No. of executive of the Group in remuneration bands:			
Above S$100,000		**1**	1
Transaction with the related party (Executive Director)			
Expenses paid by the related party on behalf of the Group		**6,091**	7,733

18. FUND-RAISING

30/70 Fund-raising Efficiency Ratio

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$
Income from fund-raising event	12	**52,610**	35,591
Cost of fund-raising event		**1,006**	156
Fund-raising efficiency ratio		**0.19%**	0.44%

The fund-raising efficiency ratio has been computed as (**E**+**S**)/(**R**+**S**), where **E** refers to the total expenses relating to fund-raising; **R** refers to the total gross receipts from fund-raising, other than receipts from sponsorships; and **S** refers to the total cost or value of sponsored goods and services relating to fund-raising.

19. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

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

Country	Nature of expenditures	2018 S$	2017 S$
Hong Kong	Event expenses -11th Asian and Oceanian Epilepsy Congress	**-**	10,701
Malaysia	Program expenses	**-**	2,143
Batam, Indonesia	Program expenses	**1,329**	-
Barcelona, Spain	Event expenses - 32nd International Epilepsy Congress	**15,744**	-
		17,073	12,844

20. FUND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's fund management is to ensure that the funding from members, public, and other sources are properly managed and used to support its operations.

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

The Group is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE

21.1 Financial risk management

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

21.2 Fair value of financial assets and financial liability

The carrying amounts of other receivables (Note 5), cash and bank deposits (Note 6) and other payables (Note 9, excluding advances) are assumed to approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

21.3 Financial instruments by categories

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Note	**2018**	2017
		S$	S$
Financial assets			
Other receivables	5	**26,417**	23,544
Cash and bank deposits	6	**136,532**	222,472
Total loans and receivables carried at amortised cost		**162,949**	246,016
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	9	**6,484**	3,540
Less: Fees received in advance	9	**(2,984)**	(340)
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		**3,500**	3,200

22. PRIOR FINANCIAL YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

Retrospective restatements have been made to correct the errors in prior financial year's financial statements. As a result, certain line items have been amended in the statement of financial position, statement of financial activities and related notes to the financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to current financial year's presentation.

	As previously stated $	Prior financial year adjustment $	**As Restated and Represented** **$**
31 March 2017			
Statement of financial position			
Non-current liability			
Deferred capital grant	-	14,042	**14,042**
Current liability			
Deferred capital grant	12,564	(12,564)	**-**
Deferred income	12,200	33,614	**45,814**
Fund			
General Fund	232,732	(35,092)	**197,640**
Statement of financial activities			
Amortisation of deferred Care and Share Matching Grant	51,350	(35,197)	**16,153**
Amortisation of deferred capital grant	2,788	105	**2,893**
31 March 2016			
Statement of financial position			
Non-current liability			
Deferred capital grant	-	7,889	**7,889**
Current liability			
Deferred capital grant	7,889	(7,889)	**-**