Financial Statements
With Independent Auditors' Report
December 31, 2016 and 2015, and
January 1, 2015/December 31, 2014, and
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA

Table of Contents

		Page
Board of management's statement		
	4	
Independent auditors' report		
Statements of financial position		1
Statements of activities		2
Statements of cash flows		3
Notes to the financial statements		4



P.O. Box 3850 Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia Phone: (62) (361) 410071 ax: (62) (361) 430785

3

-mail: info@eastbalipovertyproject.org http://www.eastbalipovertyproject.org

BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

We, the undersigned:

Name

I Komang Kurniawan

Office Address

Jalan Tunjung Sari No. 2YZ Padangsambian,

Denpasar

Phone Number

: 0361-410071

Position

: Chairman of Board of Management

Name

David John Booth

Office Address

Jalan Tunjung Sari No. 2YZ Padangsambian,

Denpasar

Phone Number

0361-410071

Position

Founder & Trustee

Declare that:

 We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements;

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;

 a. All information contained in the financial statements has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;

 The financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts;

4. We are responsible for Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia's internal control system.

This statement is made in all truth.

Denpasar, June 20, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Management



I Komang Kurniawan
'Chairman

David John Booth Founder & Trustee

US\$ Account:

Bank Name: ABN AMRO Bank NV, Dennasar, BaliAddress: Ji. Teuku Umar No. 10, Blok A1-A3,
Dennasar, Bali, Indonesia

Acc. Name: Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia or
East Bali Poverty Project

Acc. No: 3601.034 157 USD

Bwift code: ABNAIDJA

Bank Name: BNI Capem JI. Kamboja, Denpasar Address: JI. Kamboja, No.5, Denpasar, Bali Acc. Name: Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia Acc. No: 0055 295 647

First registered in Indonesia as: Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia by Indonesian Social Department Depsos No. 162/BBS/OS/I/1999

Bank Account Details: Rupiah Account:

Swift code: BNI NI DJA RNN

Established by Notary Public Meiyane Hallmatussjadiah SH, No 96 dated 25th July 1998

Y. Santosa dan Rekan

Head Office:
Jl. Sisingamangaraja No. 26, 2nd Floor
Jakarta 12120, Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 720 2605 - Fax: +62 21 7278 8954

Independent Auditors' Report

3

3

3

The second

3

Report No. AD17/P.TY4/06.20.01

Boards of Trustees, Management and Supervisor Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia (the "Foundation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016, and the statements of activities, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As disclosed in Note 10, the Foundation has not applied the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits" for the purpose of estimating its liability for employee benefits.



Y. Santosa dan Rekan

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia as of December 31, 2016, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Other Matter

13

TE.

3

3

3

As discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements, Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia received a grant that consists of four (4) water trucks on December 27, 2013 and modified one (1) water truck in 2015. Accordingly, the financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and for the year then ended and the statement of financial position as of January 1, 2015/December 31, 2014 have been restated.

Y. Santosa dan Rekan

Registered Public Accountants

Tjiendradjaja Yamin

Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0384

June 20, 2017

NOTICE TO READERS

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of activities and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Indonesia. The standards, procedures and practices utilized to audit such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Indonesia. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and the auditors' report thereon are not intended for use by those who are not informed about Indonesian accounting principles and auditing standards, and their application in practice.



YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015, AND JANUARY 1, 2015/DECEMBER 31, 2014 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		Decem	ber 31,	January 1, 2015/ December 31,
	Notes	2016	2015	2014*)
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS Cash Other receivables Advances and prepaid expenses	4 5 6	616,132,146 1,346,543 162,804,187	1,093,641,276 11,976,029 223,140,775	706,511,452 10,858,289 137,919,551
Total Current Assets		780,282,876	1,328,758,080	855,289,292
NON-CURRENT ASSET Fixed assets - net TOTAL ASSETS	7	419,676,452 1,199,959,328	588,063,883 1,916,821,963	608,473,192 1,463,762,484
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES Accrued expenses Tax payable	8 9	237,601,296 1,346,543	139,501,070 11,976,029	87,102,488 10,858,289
Total Short-term Liabilities		238,947,839	151,477,099	97,960,777
LONG-TERM LIABILITY Employee benefits liability Total Liabilities	10	526,529,077 765,476,916	502,776,209 654,253,308	467,900,690 565,861,467
NET ASSETS Unrestricted Restricted		(128,264,534) 562,746,946	133,082,010 1,129,486,645	270,428,331 627,472,686
Total Net Assets		434,482,412	1,262,568,655	897,901,017
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET AS	SSETS	1,199,959,328	1,916,821,963	1,463,762,484

^{*)} As restated (Note 15).

3

3

1

3

3

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3

3

3)

3

3

3)

3)

1

9

3

9

9

9

	Notes	2016	2015*)
CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS: Revenues Head Office operational and overhead	11	968,890,698	957,794,029
Others		40,894,218	47,671,668
Total Unrestricted Revenue		1,009,784,916	1,005,465,697
Expenses			
General and administrative Others	12	1,268,336,628 2,794,833	1,139,315,886 3,496,131
Total Unrestricted Expenses		1,271,131,461	1,142,812,017
Decrease in Unrestricted Net Assets		(261,346,545)	(137,346,320)
CHANGE IN RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:			
Revenue from donations	11	2,686,224,650	3,883,949,693
Program Expenses Integrated education Sustainable community health improvement Infrastructure Empowering ban village youth Bamboo development and reforestation Vetiver development Site transport to facilitate all programs Community safe water supply Insurance for staffs Building Disaster Resilience in 5 Balinese Villages Solar power system Organic vegetables gardens for food security and sustainable community development		992,995,855 774,530,199 323,300,000 272,727,695 247,010,752 222,796,750 136,756,083 118,050,900 66,425,886 51,182,656 38,036,322	1,297,719,821 803,922,301 230,981,336 118,572,348 198,607,822 197,503,122 179,850,420 211,166,775 50,754,681
Others		9,151,250	50,451,188 1,938,299
Total Program Expenses		3,252,964,348	3,381,935,735
Increase (Decrease) in Restricted Net Assets		(566,739,698)	502,013,958
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		(828,086,243)	364,667,638
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	14	<u> </u>	
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		(828,086,243)	364,667,638
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,262,568,655	897,901,017
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR		434,482,412	1,262,568,655

^{*)} As restated (Note 15).

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2016	2015*)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase (decrease) in unrestricted net assets	(828,086,243)	364,667,638
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	222,888,852	240,974,859
Employee benefits expense	23,752,868	34,875,519
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:		
Other receivables	10,629,486	(1,117,740)
Advances and prepaid expenses	60,336,588	(85,221,224)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	98,100,226	52,398,582
Tax payable	(10,629,486)	1,117,740
Net Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(423,007,709)	607,695,374
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	9,346,579	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	(63,848,000)	(220,565,550)
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities	(54,501,421)	(220,565,550)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(477,509,130)	387,129,824
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,093,641,276	706,511,452
CASH AT END OF YEAR	616,132,146	1,093,641,276

^{*)} As restated (Note 15).

1

1

1. GENERAL

a. Foundation's Establishment

Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia (the "Foundation") or The East Bali Poverty Project (EBPP) was established on July 25, 1998, domiciled in Kuta, based on Notarial Deed No. 96 dated July 25, 1998 of Ny Meiyane Halimatussyadiah, S.H., Notary in Jakarta and registered at the Denpasar Public Court, Report List No. 26, dated August 11, 1998. The Foundation's Articles of Association have been amended several times, the most recent being based on Notarial Deed No. 1 dated July 1, 2005 of Ny Meiyane Halimatussyadiah, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, concerning the changes of all the Foundation's Articles of Association to comply with Law No. 16 year 2001.

The objectives and activities of the Foundation are in the social field, in particular to:

- a. improve the welfare of village communities through information that can improve the knowledge and awareness of communities of both their village and the community potential, in a voluntary and non-profit manner;
- aid communities particularly in the least developed villages by motivating them to find, develop or improve the potential of the village, whether its social, economic, cultural or human resources potential;
- c. provide training on the know-how or instruction in the framework of improving the potential of villagers;
- d. disseminate information or instruction on issues relating to the environment (nature conservation) and culture or tradition;
- e. cooperate with government institutions or other country, social institutions, associations, foundations, organizations and/or other individuals inside or outside Indonesia in relation to the aforementioned activities; and
- f. use any other efforts to promote the above activities.

The Foundation has two (2) secretariats: one is located in Jalan Tunjung Sari No. 2YZ Padangsambian, Denpasar, Bali and the other in Ban Hamlet, Ban Village, Kubu District, Karangasem Regency, Bali. Since 2002, the Foundation's registered office has been in Ban Hamlet, Ban Village, Kubu District, Karangasem Regency, Bali.

b. Board Members and Employees

The board members of the Foundation as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Board of Trustees

Chairman : Mr. Ketut Arthana

Members : Mr. David John Booth (Founder of the Foundation)

Mr. Endang Husnaeni

Board of Management

Chairman : Mr. I Komang Kurniawan

Vice Chairman : Mr. Tri Budiyono

Secretary : Mr. Gede Ngurah Indraguna Pinatih Treasurer : Mr. I Gusti Ngurah Adi Suputra

Board of Supervisor : Mr. John Scott Younger

The composition of the board members of the Foundation as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was based on the Board of Trustees Meeting dated February 7, 2007, as stated in the Minutes of Board of Trustees Meeting Deed No. 3 dated December 15, 2008 of Ny Meiyane Halimatussyadiah, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, and registered at Ministry of Law and Human Rights under number AHU-AH.1.08-396 dated 23 June 2009.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Foundation had 66 and 77 employees, respectively (unaudited).

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL (Continued)

0

0

9

9

0

9

•

9

9

•

9

9

0

0

9

O

9

0

O

c. Completion of the Financial Statements

The management of the Foundation is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements, which have been authorized for issue by the Board of Management of the Foundation on June 20, 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of the Preparation of the Financial Statements and Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("SAK"), which comprise the Statements and Interpretations issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the Foundation's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, except for the adoption of amendments to statements and effective January 1, 2016 as described in the related accounting policies.

The financial statements, except for the statements of cash flows, have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost concept, except for certain accounts that are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies.

The statements of cash flows present receipts and payments of cash classified into operating, investing and financing activities. The cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method.

b. Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and in banks that is not pledged as collateral or restricted in use.

c. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over the periods benefited using the straight line method.

d. Fixed Assets

Effective January 1, 2016, the Foundation applied Amendment to PSAK No. 16, "Fixed Assets," on Clarification of the Accepted Method for Depreciation and Amortization, as well as PSAK No. 16 (Improvement 2015), "Fixed Assets." The amendment and improvement provide:

- a) additional explanation of the approximate indication of the technical or commercial obsolescence of an asset
- b) clarification that use of the depreciation method based on revenue is not appropriate
- c) clarification of the revaluation model, that when an entity uses the revaluation model, the carrying amount of the asset is restated at revalued amount.

The adoption of these amendment and improvement had no impact on the Foundation's financial statements.

The Foundation has chosen the cost model as the accounting policy for its fixed assets measurement.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Years
Solar power system	10
Vehicles	4 - 8
Office equipment	4 - 8

The assets' useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to profit or loss as incurred; replacement or major inspection costs are capitalized when incurred if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Foundation and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

e. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Foundation evaluates at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Foundation estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

f. Financial Instruments

E()

1

1. Financial assets

Initial recognition

The Foundation classifies all of its financial assets under the loans and receivables category, which are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Impairment of financial assets

The Foundation evaluates at each reporting date whether any of its financial assets are impaired. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount of loss, which is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Foundation derecognizes financial assets if, and only if, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires, the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are transferred to another entity, or the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are retained but a contractual obligation is assumed to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement that meets certain conditions. When the Foundation transfers a financial asset, it evaluates the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

The Foundation classifies all of its financial liabilities under financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which are recognized initially at fair value and inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities in this category are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Foundation derecognizes financial liabilities if, and only if, the Foundation's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

3. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Amortized cost is computed using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

5. Fair value measurement

Effective January 1, 2016, the Foundation applied PSAK No. 68 (Improvement 2015), "Fair Value Measurement," which clarifies that the portfolio exception, which permits an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis, includes all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of PSAK No. 55.

The adoption of this improvement had no impact on the Foundation's financial statements.

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded on active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long position and price demand for short position), excluding any deduction for transaction costs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, or other valuation models.

g. Revenues and Expenses Recognition

Revenue is recognized, in the year in which the grants are pledged, to the extent that collection is probable and when the donor imposed conditions are met.

Revenues from projects and services are recognized when the projects are undertaken and services are rendered.

Interest income is recognized when earned.

Expenses are recognized when incurred (accrual basis).

h. Income Taxes

The Foundation's revenues are mostly donations that are not subject to income tax.

i. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions were made. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted into the functional currency by using the middle exchange rate published by Bank Indonesia at the last banking transaction date of the period. Gains or losses resulted from such adjustment or settlement of each monetary asset and liability denominated in foreign currencies are credited or charged current year profit or loss.

j. Employee Benefits

The Foundation recognizes its liability for employee benefits in accordance with Labor Law No. 13 year 2003 dated March 25, 2003 (the "Labor Law").

The Foundation has not applied PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits" for the purpose of estimating such liability, which requires the use of the projected-unit-credit actuarial valuation method. Instead, the Foundation uses an internally developed valuation method that is considered more practicable considering the Foundation's specific conditions.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, requires management to make judgments, estimations and assumptions that affect amounts reported therein. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may differ from those estimates.

The Foundation based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Foundation. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as they occur.

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

The following judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies are those most likely to have significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Determining functional currency

The factors considered in determining the functional currency of the Foundation include, among others, the currency:

- that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing services;
- in which funds from financing activities are generated; and
- in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

Determining classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Foundation determines the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Foundation's accounting policies.

Determining fair value and calculation of cost amortization of financial instruments

The Foundation records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair values and at amortized costs, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement and assumptions used in the calculation of cost amortization were determined using verifiable objective evidence, the fair value or amortization amount would differ if the Foundation utilized different valuation methodology or assumptions. Such changes would directly affect the Foundation's profit or loss.

Assessing recoverable amounts of non-financial assets

The recoverable amount of fixed assets is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the assets. Estimated future cash flows include estimates of future revenues. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in adjustments to the provision of impairment already booked.

Determining depreciation method and estimated useful lives of fixed assets

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management properly estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be within 4 to 10 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the areas in which the Foundation conducts its operations. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact on the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Evaluating provisions and contingencies

The management exercises its judgment to distinguish between provisions and contingencies mainly through consultation with the Foundation's legal counsel handling those proceedings. The Foundation sets up appropriate provisions for its present legal or constructive obligations, if any, in accordance with its policies on provisions and takes the relevant risks and uncertainty into account.

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

4. CASH

	2016	2015
Cash on hand	40,241,096	47,221,030
Cash in banks PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali	575,891,004 46	1,046,250,000 170,246
Subtotal	575,891,050	1,046,420,246
Total	616,132,146	1,093,641,276

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables represent receivables from employees amounting to Rp1,346,543 and Rp11,976,029 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

6. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	2016	2015
Prepaid expenses	162,804,187	215,314,775
Advances to employees	-	7,826,000
Total	162,804,187	223,140,775

7. FIXED ASSETS

		201	16	
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Acquisition Costs				
Vehicles	1,933,845,950		131,563,850	1,802,282,100
Office equipment	1,123,936,467	63,848,000	289,673,316	898,111,151
Solar power system	367,613,216			367,613,216
Total Acquisition Costs	3,425,395,633	63,848,000	421,237,166	3,068,006,467
Accumulated Depreciation		14		
Vehicles	1,606,874,076	106,653,125	131,563,850	1,581,963,351
Office equipment	944,497,830	79,474,406	280,326,737	743,645,499
Solar power system	285,959,844	36,761,321	Same Same In Salv	322,721,165
Total Accumulated Depreciation	2,837,331,750	222,888,852	411,890,587	2,648,330,015
Carrying Amounts	588,063,883			419,676,452

7. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

		201	5	
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Acquisition Costs				
Vehicles	1,810,295,950	123,550,000		1,933,845,950
Office equipment	1,026,920,917	97,015,550		1,123,936,467
Solar power system	367,613,216			367,613,216
Total Acquisition Costs	3,204,830,083	220,565,550	<u>~</u>	3,425,395,633
Accumulated Depreciation				
Vehicles	1,479,889,909	126,984,167		1,606,874,076
Office equipment	867,268,460	77,229,370	-	944,497,830
Solar power system	249,198,522	36,761,322		285,959,844
Total Accumulated Depreciation	2,596,356,891	240,974,859		2,837,331,750
Carrying Amounts	608,473,192			588,063,883

Depreciation expenses charged to statements of activities were as follows:

	2016	2015
Program expenses	97,454,690	113,745,489
General and administrative expenses (Note 12)	125,434,162	127,229,370
Total	222,888,852	240,974,859

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, vehicles were covered by insurance against losses due to accident amounting to Rp750,000,000. The management believes that the amount of insurance was adequate to cover possible losses.

Based on an evaluation by the management, there were no events or changes in circumstances that indicated any impairment in the value of the Foundation's fixed assets.

8. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses mainly represent charges related to ongoing projects and regular activities amounting to Rp237,601,296 and Rp139,501,070 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

9. TAX PAYABLE

Tax payable represents income tax payable Article 21 amounting to Rp1,346,543 and Rp11,976,029 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

The movements of employee benefits liability in the statements of financial position were as follows:

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	502,776,209	467,900,690
Employee benefits expense	23,752,868	34,875,519
Ending Balance	526,529,077	502,776,209

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

The Foundation did not use the "projected-unit-credit" actuarial valuation method to determine employee benefits liability. The Foundation is unable to fulfill the disclosure requirements under PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013).

11. REVENUES

٥

	2016	2015
Unrestricted	The second secon	
Head office operational and overhead	968,890,698	957,794,029
Others Interest income Others	11,004,118 29,890,100	14,393,068 33,278,600
Subtotal	40,894,218	47,671,668
Total	1,009,784,916	1,005,465,697
Restricted		
Revenue from Donations		
Integrated education	841,619,996	1,411,551,253
Sustainable community health improvement	730,645,333	965,588,351
Empowering ban village youth	551,545,217	463,304,348
Infrastructure	210,461,673	356,366,442
Bamboo development and reforestation	153,157,662	314,862,174
Disaster Relief Resilience	106,787,826	
Community safe water supply	90,909,000	217,754,023
Site transport to facilitate all programs	-	138,782,609
Others	1,097,943	15,740,493
Total	2,686,224,650	3,883,949,693

Revenue (unrestricted) – head office operational and overhead mainly represents donations from private, corporation and other institution for general programs that are unrestricted.

12. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2016	2015
Salaries and employee benefits	489,677,976	490,920,668
Depreciation (Note 7)	125,434,162	127,229,370
Head Office operational and overhead costs	134,912,193	88,470,619
Rental	128,750,000	46,000,000
Office supplies	117,773,140	111,790,778
Professional fee	66,000,000	60,500,000
Public relation, marketing and fundraising	45,602,727	1,071,800
Media and communication	44,849,394	67,682,419
Transportation	39,478,810	76,519,911
Electricity and water	38,364,347	40,458,598
Field project office running costs	19,180,050	25,823,196
Others	18,313,829	2,848,527
Total	1,268,336,628	1,139,315,886

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the carrying amounts of the Foundation's financial instruments that were carried on the statements of financial position and estimated fair values:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values
Financial Assets				
Cash on hand Loans and receivables	40,241,096	40,241,096	47,221,030	47,221,030
Cash in banks	575,891,050	575,891,050	1,046,250,000	1,046,250,000
Other receivables	1,346,543	1,346,543	11,976,029	11,976,029
Total Financial Assets	617,478,689	617,478,689	1,105,447,059	1,105,447,059
Financial Liability Measured at amortized cost		La proje		
Accrued expenses	237,601,296	237,601,296	139,501,070	139,501,070
Total Financial Liability	237,601,296	237,601,296	139,501,070	139,501,070

The carrying values of cash, other receivables and accrued expenses approximate to their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

14. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Foundation's revenues are mostly donations that are not subject to income tax. Therefore, income tax expense in 2016 and 2015 was nil.

15. RESTATEMENT

The Foundation restated its financial statements as at December 31, 2015 and January 1, 2015/December 31, 2014, and for the year ended December 31, 2015, in relation to the receipt a grant that consists of four (4) water trucks on December 27, 2013 and modification of one (1) water truck in 2015.

The impact of the restatement was as follows:

	December 31, 2015		
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	As Previously Reported	Restatement Adjustments	As Restated
NON-CURRENT ASSET Fixed assets - net	364,513,883	223,550,000	588,063,883
NET ASSETS Net assets	(1,039,018,655)	(223,550,000)	(1,262,568,655)
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Program expenses General and administrative expenses	3,505,485,735 1,089,315,886	(123,550,000) 50,000,000	3,381,935,735 1,139,315,886

15. RESTATEMENT (Continued)

	December 31, 2015		
	As Previously Reported	Restatement Adjustments	As Restated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase in unrestricted net assets	291,117,638	73,550,000	364,667,638
Adjustments for depreciation	190,974,859	50,000,000	240,974,859
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Acquisition of fixed assets	(97,015,550)	(123,550,000)	(220,565,550)
	January 1, 2015/December 31, 2014		
	As Previously Reported	Restatement Adjustments	As Restated
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
NON-CURRENT ASSET Fixed assets - net	458,473,192	150,000,000	608,473,192
NET ASSETS		17 17	
Net assets	(747,901,017)	(150,000,000)	(897,901,017)