BETHESDA CARE CENTRE

(Registered in Singapore under the Societies Act 1996)

(UEN S96SS0198K)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

TAN & TEH

Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

BETHESDA CARE CENTRE

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

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BETHESDA CARE CENTRE

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

In the opinion of the Management Committee:

a) the financial statements set out on pages 5 to 30 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 2026 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Society for the financial year then ended;

b) the use of the donation moneys was in accordance with the objectives of the Society as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institution of a Public Character) Regulations; and

c) the Society has complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The Management Committee has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Management Committee:

Chua Tong Yong

Chua Tong Yong
President

Hui Kam Hoong

Hui Kam Hoong
Treasurer

Date: 11 August 2026

Tan & Teh
Chartered Accountants of Singapore
1 Commonwealth Lane #07-32 One Commonwealth Singapore 149544 Tel: 6292 5928 Fax: 6226 3884 audit@tanandteh.com.sg

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BETHESDA CARE CENTRE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bethesda Care Centre (the "Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 5 to 29.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act 1994 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 financial position of the Society as at 31 March 2026 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Society 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 Society 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 matters

The financial statements of the Society for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by other firm of auditors who expressed an unqualified opinion on 1 August 2025.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Committee's Statement set out on page 1.

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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BETHESDA CARE CENTRE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTINUED)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society'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 Society to cease to continue as a going concern.

Tan & Teh
Chartered Accountants of Singapore
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BETHESDA CARE CENTRE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTINUED)

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

- 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 Society have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations.

The fund-raising appeal held during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 has been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeal.

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

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

TAN & TEH
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore

Date: 11 August 2026

Partner-in-charge:	**Teh Kwang Hwee**
PA No.:	**00975**

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 S$	2025 S$
Income	4	2,791,566	2,213,379
Staff costs	5	(1,551,497)	(1,274,748)
Other operating expenses	6	(927,955)	(701,553)
Surplus from operations		312,114	237,078
Finance costs	8	(2,041)	(3,583)
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		310,073	233,495

BETHESDA CARE CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 S$	2025 S$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	2,251,565	2,236,870
Current assets			
Other receivables and prepayments	9	171,669	182,912
Fixed deposits	10	1,000,000	900,000
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,483,233	1,122,937
		2,654,902	2,205,849
Total assets		4,906,467	4,442,719
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated fund		2,782,768	2,472,695
Restricted fund - Gym Tonic	12	36,809	60,135
		2,819,577	2,532,830
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	-	29,988
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		20,242	45,158
Other payables and accruals	14	159,213	136,473
Deferred grant income	15	1,877,447	1,659,659
Lease liabilities	13	29,988	38,611
		2,086,890	1,879,901
Total liabilities		2,086,890	1,909,889
Total equity and liabilities		4,906,467	4,442,719

BETHESDA CARE CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	Accumulated fund	Restricted fund - FAME Club	Restricted fund - Gym Tonic	Total
		S$	S$	S$	S$
Balance at 01 April 2024		2,795,776	(556,576)	222,000	2,461,200
Transfer of fund	11	(556,576)	556,576	-	-
Transfer of fund to deferred grant income	12	-	-	(161,865)	(161,865)
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		233,495	-	-	233,495
Balance at 31 March 2025		2,472,695	-	60,135	2,532,830
At 01 April 2025		2,472,695	-	60,135	2,532,830
Transfer of fund to deferred grant income	12	-	-	(23,326)	(23,326)
Surplus for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		310,073	-	-	310,073
As 31 March 2026		2,782,768	-	36,809	2,819,577

BETHESDA CARE CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 S$	2025 S$
Cash flow from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		310,073	233,495
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of deferred grant as income	4	(248,128)	(47,788)
Bad debts written off		-	340
Depreciation of plant and equipment	7	262,867	163,532
Interest income	4	(17,227)	(35,630)
Interest expense of lease liability	13	2,041	3,583
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		309,626	317,532
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables and prepayments		11,243	-
Trade payables		(24,916)	(144,224)
Other payables and accruals		22,742	-
Deferred grant income		442,589	87,990
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		761,284	261,298
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		17,227	37,888
Placement of fixed deposits	10	(100,000)	(900,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	7	(277,562)	(432,786)
Net cash used in investing activities		(360,335)	(1,294,898)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments of lease liabilities	13	(38,612)	(37,100)
Interest paid	13	(2,041)	(3,552)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(40,653)	(40,652)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		360,296	(1,074,252)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		1,122,937	2,197,189
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	10	1,483,233	1,122,937

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

1. General Information

Bethesda Care Centre (the Society) is constituted under the provisions of the Societies Act and registered as a charity under the Charities Act and Regulations. It has been accorded the status of an Institution of Public Character (IPC) for the period from 5 March 2026 to 4 November 2028.

The registered office, which is also the principal place of operations, is located at Blk 242, Hougang Street 22, #01-93, Singapore 530242.

The principal activities of the Society are those relating to the promotion of relationship enrichment, and provision of community assistance, pastoral care and counselling to the community.

The financial statements of the Society for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 were authorised for issue by the Management Committee on the date of the Statement by the Management Committee.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (S$), which is also the Society's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements of the Society have been prepared on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. There are no new and amended standards which are relevant to the Society and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standard that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

The managements except that the adoption of these new and amended standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

Descriptions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 Jan 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	1 Jan 2026
FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 Jan 2027

2.4 Funds

The Society maintains unrestricted and restricted funds.

Funds balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to restricted purposes if any by action of the Management Committee. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which Management Committee retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs 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 Committee.

Grants from restricted funds used for acquisition of fixed assets shall be accounted for separately from those acquired using general fund.

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

	Useful lives
Electrical and musical instruments	4 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	4 years
Leasehold properties	65 years or remaining lease period
Renovation	4 years

Depreciation is provided on fixed assets acquired from the month of purchase till the month of disposal.

2. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

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

De-recognition

An item of plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognised.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are sold or disposed.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the cash-generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use) of the asset is estimated to determine the amount of the impairment loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing of these assets, recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs to. If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalue amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as revaluation reserve.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed only when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The asset's carrying amount is then increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. Any reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase

2.7 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the Society becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets (continued)

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

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

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

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

Derecognition

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

2. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

Derecognition

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

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

The Society recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for financial assets measured at amortised cost. ECLs are measured as the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Society expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate where the effect of discounting is material.

The Society applies the general impairment model under FRS 109. Loss allowances are measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case lifetime expected credit losses are recognised. In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly, the Society considers all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort, including historical payment experience, the financial condition of counterparties, subsequent receipts and forward-looking information where relevant.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Any subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in the statement of financial activities in the period in which they are received.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and unpledged fixed deposits.

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

2.10 Leases

(i) When the Society is the lessee

At the inception of the contract, the Society assess if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

Right-of-use assets

The Society recognised a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use, Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

2. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

2.10 Leases (continued)

These right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Right-of-use assets (except for those which meets the definition of an investment property) are presented within "Property, plant and equipment".

Right-of-use asset which meets the definition of an investment property is presented within "Investment properties".

Lease liabilities

The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined.

If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Society shall use its incremental borrowing rate,

Lease payments include the following:

- Fixed payment (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables;
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amount expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option it is reasonable certain to exercise the option; and
- Payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Society exercising that option.

For contract that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Society allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease and non-lease component. The Society has elected to not separate lease and non-lease component for property leases and account these as one single lease component.

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Lease liability shall be remeasured when:

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate;
- There is a change in the Society's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or
- There is a modification in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets

The Society has elected to not recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value assts, except for sublease arrangements. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

2.10 Leases (continued)

(ii) When the Society is the lessor

Leases in which the Society does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on the Society's investment properties is accounted for on an straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Unearned income relating to future period is included in the contract liabilities.

2.11 Recognition of Income

Income is recognised in the statement of financial activities when the effect of a transaction or other event results in an increase in the Society's net assets.

The following factors must also be met before income is recognised:

(a) Sale of books, T-shirts, vests and others

The Society runs an after school care center at its premises and sell books, T-shirts, vests and other apparels to its students. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the goods are delivered to the students and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. The amount of revenue recognised is based on the selling price.

(b) Student care fees

The Society charges fees to its student for its student care services. Revenue is recognised over time, over the periods in which these services are provided.

(c) Registration fees

The Society charges registration fees to its student for its student care services, fees from JoyC Centre, Saturday Group Collections, SFG2025 Event Registration and LEAP Prog Collection. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the registration services are rendered.

(d) Tuition and course fees

The Society charges fees to its students for its tuition programs and courses. The amount of revenue is recognised over the period in which these services are provided.

2. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

2.11 Recognition of Income (Continued)

All other income is recognised when cash are received.

Donation income is recognised on receipt basis.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate.

2.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

2.13 Taxation

As a charity, the Society is exempted from income tax under the Income Tax Act 1947.

2.14 Provisions

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

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

2.15 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Society makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Society has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

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

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Society, judgment is used by the Society to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Society operates. Consideration factors include the currency in which receipt from operating activities are usually retained.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There were no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Society 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 Society. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Management Committee estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be 3 - 65 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impacts the economics useful lives and residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised.

The carrying amount of the Society's property, plant and equipment at end of reporting year is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

4. Income

All income relating to unrestricted funds were generated from continuing activities and comprise:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Income		
Amortisation of deferred government grant		
- Active Aging Centre IT Grant	9,535	837
- Care and Share Matching Grant	28,891	23,076
- Community Silver Trust Fund	144,342	14,390
- NCSS MDA	22,500	-
- Others	-	2,000
Amortisation of deferred grant - Lien Foundation	42,860	7,485
Donations (including fundraising income)		
- Tax exempt donations	669,556	594,866
- Non-tax exempt donations	51,252	51,136
Government grants from funded programmes		
- Active Aging Centre	771,406	633,048
- Active Aging Centre - Rental Subvention	81,305	-
- Tote Board Matching Grant	303,131	324,149
- Friendship and Mind Enrichment Club (FAME Club)	23,137	-
- Pre-school Outreach Programme	-	4,631
- Youth Corps Internship Grant	15,446	8,314
Other government grants	60,136	90,414
Activity fees	18,331	-
Programme fees	60,936	18,862
Registration fees	22,462	14,862
Student care fees	309,931	233,889
Membership fees	9,267	-
Miscellanous income	1,515	40,678
Interest income	17,227	35,630
Rental of facilities	128,400	115,112
	2,791,566	2,213,379

5. Staff Costs

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Salaries and other remuneration	1,290,212	1,092,944
Benefits-in-kind	-	1,170
CPF contributions	199,327	162,909
Other staff costs	61,958	17,725
	1,551,497	1,274,748

6. Other operating expenses

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Included in other operating expenses were:		
Community outreach	-	65,246
Food and refreshmnets, net	1,514	32,285
Fundraising expenses	51,214	-
Holiday program and outing expenses	-	24,663
Lease expenses- short term leases	52,594	25,140
Premise cleaning	109,727	-
Programme activities	267,391	-
Professional fees	17,409	40,638
Repairs and maintenance	21,764	135,383
Sub-contracted tutors and helpers	-	55,409
Utilities	39,231	30,971

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Electrical and musical instruments S$	Furniture, fittings and equipment S$	Leasehold properties S$	Renovation S$	Total S$
Cost					
At 1 Apr 2024	35,481	130,889	2,058,527	281,595	2,506,492
Additions	-	109,713	-	323,073	432,786
Lease modification	-	-	(383)	-	(383)
At 31 Mar 2025	35,481	240,602	2,058,144	604,668	2,938,895
Additions	-	223,671	-	53,891	277,562
Write-off	(2,997)	(49,889)	-	(8,866)	(61,752)
At 31 Mar 2026	32,484	414,384	2,058,144	649,693	3,154,705
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 Apr 2024	26,037	90,100	188,985	233,371	538,493
Depreciation	1,894	21,489	68,147	72,034	163,564
Lease modification	-	-	(32)	-	(32)
At 31 Mar 2025	27,931	111,589	257,100	305,405	702,025
Depreciation	4,612	81,399	68,147	108,709	262,867
Write-off	(2,997)	(49,889)	-	(8,866)	(61,752)
At 31 Mar 2026	29,546	143,099	325,247	405,248	903,140
Carrying amount					
At 31 Mar 2026	2,938	271,285	1,732,897	244,445	2,251,565
At 31 Mar 2025	7,550	129,013	1,801,044	299,263	2,236,870

Certain property, plant and equipment have been acquired using government grants and restricted donations. The related deferred grant income is disclosed in Note 15. Carrying value of the property, plant and equipment are accounted for as follows:

	2026 S$	2025 S$
Deferred government grant:		
- Care and share matching grant	1,380,510	1,409,401
- CST	198,301	267,650
- AAC IT	36,017	12,552
Deferred grant - utlisation of restricted fund - gym tonic	184,847	53,966
General fund	451,890	493,302
	2,251,565	2,236,870

7. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Leasehold properties include a right-of-use asset with a carrying amount of S$28,686 (2025: S$66,934). The remaining carrying amount of S$1,704,212 (2025: S$1,734,110) relates to a leasehold property legally held in trust for the Society by three members of the Society. Refer to Note 8 for the related lease liabilities and other lease disclosures.

8. Leases

The Society has lease contract for leasehold property. The Society's obligations under this lease are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Society is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The carrying amount of rights-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment and the related depreciation charges during the reporting period were as follows:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Carrying amount		
Leasehold property	28,686	66,934

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 13.

During the reporting period, the following expenses related to leases were charged to profit or loss:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Depreciation charges	38,248	38,248
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,041	3,583
Lease expenses - short term leases	46,144	25,140
	86,433	66,971

During the reporting period, total cash outflow for leases is as follows:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Total cash outflows	86,797	65,792

9. Other receivables and prepayments

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Deposits	22,931	22,585
Grant receivables	91,649	-
Interest receivables	3,222	3,035
Other receivables	45,236	-
Prepayments	8,631	157,292
	171,669	182,912

10. Cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Cash and bank balances	1,483,233	1,122,937
Fixed deposits, unpledged	1,000,000	900,000

The effective interest rates of the fixed deposits ranged from 1.25% to 1.40% (2025: 2.70% to 2.75% per annum) at the end of the reporting period.

The maturity periods of fixed deposits are 6 (2025: 3) months from the end of the reporting period.

11. Restricted fund – FAME Club

The restricted fund is set up to fund the programme organised by the Society, Friendship And Mind Enrichment (FAME) Club.

In 2025, the management committee approved the transfer of the accumulated deficit from the Restricted Fund – FAME Club to the Society's accumulated fund amounting S$556,576. Accordingly, there was no remaining balance in the Restricted Fund - FAME Club account at the end of the reporting period.

12. Restricted fund – Gym Tonic

In 2024, the Society received donations to fund the implementation of Gym Tonic Project. Accordingly, the donations were classified as restricted fund.

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Opening balance	60,135	222,000
Transfer of fund to deferred grant income	(23,326)	(161,865)
Closing balance	36,809	60,135

During the reporting period, the Society had utilised the restricted fund to purchase assets for Gym Tonic project. The utilised amount is presented as deferred grant income (liability) (Note 14) in the statement of financial position. The donation will be recognised as amortisation of deferred grant – Lien Foundation in profit or loss (Note 4) systematically over the useful lives of the related asset.

13. Lease liabilities

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Minimum lease payments due:		
Not later than 1 year	30,489	40,653
Later than1 year but not later than 5 years		30,489
	30,489	71,142
Less:		
Future interest charges	501	2,543
Present value of lease liability	29,988	68,599
Shown as current liabilities	29,988	38,611
Shown as non-current liabilities	-	29,988

The effective interest rate of the lease liabilities was 4.00% (2025: 4.00%) per annum at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amount of right-of-use asset under lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 7 tot the financial statements.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Society's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Society's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	2025	Cash flows	Non-cash changes Lease modification	2026
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Lease liabilities	68,599	(38,611)	-	29,988

	2024	Cash flows	Non-cash changes Lease modification	2025
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Lease liabilities	106,051	(37,100)	(352)	68,599

14. Other payables and accruals

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Accruals	99,459	71,715
Deposits	53,500	53,826
Fees received in advance	6,254	9,952
Sundry payables	-	980
	159,213	136,473

15. Deferred Grant Income

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Care & Share Grant		
Deferred grant balance beginning of the year	1,409,401	1,432,477
Amortisation during the year	(28,891)	(23,076)
Deferred grant balance end of of the year	1,380,510	1,409,401
CST Grant		
Deferred grant balance beginning of the year	40,870	55,260
Grant received during the year	373,002	-
Amortisation during the year for assets purchased using the grant	(122,688)	(4,755)
Programme expenses	(21,655)	(9,635)
Deferred grant balance end of of the year	269,530	40,870
IT Grant		
Deferred grant balance beginning of the year	5,008	9,897
Grant received during the year	39,587	-
Amortisation during the year for assets purchased using the grant	(9,535)	(837)
Programme expenses	-	(4,052)
Deferred grant balance end of of the year	35,061	5,008
NCSS MDA		
Deferred grant balance beginning of the year	-	-
Grant received during the year	30,000	-
Amortised as government grant	(22,500)	-
Deferred grant balance end of of the year	7,500	-

15. Deferred Grant Income (Continued)

	2026 S$	2025 S$
Deferred donation - Lien Foundation (Gym Tonic)		
Deferred donation balance beginning of the year	204,380	-
Transfer of restricted donation to deferred account upon payment of asset purchase	23,326	161,865
Additional donation of renovation	-	50,000
Amortised as donation earned for the year	(42,860)	(7,485)
Deferred donation balance end of of the year	184,846	204,380
	1,877,447	1,659,659

Care and Share Grant

Deferred grant represents the unamortised portion of the Care and Share Matching Grant received by the Society. The grant was awarded to support the Society's provision of social services, organisational capability development, programme expansion, and the meeting of critical operational needs. A portion of the grant was utilised to acquire a leasehold property to provide facilities for operating a social enterprise programme that supports disadvantaged members of the community. This portion of the grant is recognised as deferred grant income and is amortised to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related leasehold property, consistent with the depreciation of the asset.

CST Grant

Deferred grant represents the unutilised portion of the Community Silver Trust ("CST") Matching Grant received from the Trustees of the Community Silver Trust. The CST Matching Grant is awarded to provide additional resources to eligible organisations in the Intermediate and Long-Term Care ("ILTC") sector by matching eligible donations raised, and is to be utilised solely for approved programmes in accordance with the funding agreement and the applicable operating rules. Grant income is recognised in profit or loss as the related qualifying expenditure is incurred. The unutilised portion of the grant as at the reporting date has been recognised as deferred income and will be recognised as income in future periods when the corresponding grant conditions are fulfilled and qualifying expenditure is incurred.

IT Grant

Deferred IT grant represents the unutilised portion of the Agency for Integrated Care ("AIC") IT Grant received to support the Society's digital transformation initiatives. The grant provides funding for the acquisition of eligible information technology equipment and systems, as well as qualifying programme-related operating expenditure. The portion of the grant relating to capital expenditure is recognised as deferred income and amortised to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets, consistent with the depreciation of those assets. The portion relating to qualifying operating expenditure is recognised in profit or loss when the corresponding expenditure is incurred. The balance of deferred income at the reporting date represents grant funding that has yet to be recognised in profit or loss in accordance with these recognition principles.

15. Deferred Grant Income (Continued)

NCSS MDA – Deferred Grant

Deferred NCSS grant represents the unutilised portion of the National Council of Social Service ("NCSS") SG60 Towards Sustainability Fund grant received to support the MDA Assist Programme. The grant is intended to fund qualifying programme expenditure incurred over the approved funding period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. Grant income is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the funding period as the related qualifying expenditure is incurred. The balance of deferred income at the reporting date represents grant funding received for which the related qualifying expenditure has not yet been incurred and will be recognised as grant income in subsequent financial periods.

Deferred donation – Lien Foundation (Gym Tonic)

Deferred donation – Lien Foundation (Gym Tonic) represents donations received from the Lien Foundation to fund the acquisition of equipment for the Gym Tonic Project. Upon acquisition of the related assets, the corresponding restricted donations were transferred from the Restricted Fund – Gym Tonic to deferred donation and are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets, consistent with the depreciation of those assets. The balance of deferred donation at the reporting date represents the unamortised portion of the donation that will be recognised as income in future reporting periods.

16. Significant related party transactions

During the reporting period, there were significant related party transactions, at terms agreed between the parties, as follows:

	2026 S$	2025 S$
Accounting services rendered by a related party	-	14,000
Donation from a related party	-	10,000
Payroll services rendered by a related party	-	6,910

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

	2026 S$	2025 S$
Key management personnels:		
Salaries and other remuneration	228,539	219,348
Benefits-in-kind	1,127	1,170
CPF contributions	36,389	33,425
	266,055	253,943
Number of key executives	4	4

17. Operating lease commitments

At the end of the reporting period, the Society had the following future lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of rental of its leasehold property:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Year 1	115,600	128,400
Year 2	7,500	115,600
Year 3	-	7,500
	123,100	251,500

18. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits, other payables and other receivables

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

19. Financial risk management

The main risks arising from the Society's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarized as follows:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential loss arising from any failure by the customers or debtors to fulfill their obligations as and when these obligations fall due.

As the Society does not hold any collateral, the carrying amounts of the financial assets represent the Society's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

Credit risk on bank deposits is limited as these balances are placed with a financial institution which is regulated. Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good collection track record with the Society. There are no classes of financial assets that are past due and/or impaired. The management is of the opinion that there is no significant collection losses associated with its debtor balances as the management has credit policies in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

19. Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

The management is of the opinion that there is no significant collection losses associated with its debtor balances as the management has credit policies in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Society is unable to meet its cash flow obligations as and when they fall due.

The Society monitors its cash flow actively. The management expects the cash flows generated from normal course of operations to be adequate to ensure liquidity.

An ageing analysis of the Society's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity dates is included in Note 11 of the financial statements.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Society income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Society financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Society exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents.

The Society does not expect any significant effect on the Society profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

Foreign currency risk
The Society operates mainly in Singapore and is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

20. Financial instruments by category

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

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Other receivables	163,038	25,620
Fixed deposits	1,000,000	900,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,483,233	1,122,937
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,646,271	2,048,557
Trade payables	20,242	45,158
Other payables and accruals	152,959	126,521
Lease liabilities	29,988	68,599
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	203,189	240,278

21. Reserves Policy

The Society's reserves position at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	2026	2025
	S$	S$
Accumulated fund (unrestricted)	2,782,768	2,472,695
Restricted funds	36,809	60,135
Total funds	2,819,577	2,532,830
Ratio of unrestricted fund to annual operating expenditure	1.12	1.25

The reserves that the Society has set aside provide financial stability and the means for the development of its principal activities. The management committee has set the Reserve Ratio to be 1.2.

22. Comparative information

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified and redesignated to conform with the current year's presentation. Fixed deposits with original maturities of more than three months have been presented separately from cash and cash equivalents. Deferred grant income, previously presented as deferred capital grant under other payables, has been presented separately as deferred grant income to more appropriately reflect the nature of the balance. These reclassifications and redesignation relate solely to the presentation of the financial statements and have no impact on the Society's total net assets, surplus for the year or net cash generated from operating activities.

22. Comparative information (continued)

Statement of financial position	As previously reported	Reclassification	As reclassified
Cash and cash equivalents	2,022,937	(900,000)	1,122,937
Fixed deposits	-	900,000	900,000
Other payables	386,731	(250,258)	136,473
Deferred grant income (previously presented as Government grant)	1,409,401	250,258	1,659,659

Comparative presentation of transfer between funds

In the current financial year, the comparative presentation of the transfer of restricted funds utilised for the acquisition of equipment has been revised. The transfer, which was previously presented in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Other Comprehensive Income as other comprehensive income, is now presented as a transfer within the Statement of Changes in Funds to better reflect the nature of the transaction as an internal transfer between restricted fund and deferred grant income. This change relates solely to the presentation of the financial statements and has no impact on the Society's total funds, surplus for the year or net cash generated from operating activities.