



FINANCIAL REPORT 2025
1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sep 2025

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Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Unique Entity No:
200613504D

Annual Financial Statements
30 September 2025



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Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Directors' statement

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited (the "Council") for the financial year ended 30 September 2025.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the accompanying statement of financial activities, balance sheet, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 30 September 2025, and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the financial year ended on that date, and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

The directors of the Council in office at the date of this statement are:

Liew Yun Chong Agnes
Alan Lim Kang Hong
Francis Wan Kin Choy
Lum Hon Fye
Teo Sien Peng Gerard
Yee May Kuen, Peggy Sarah
Mark Ceryl Wettasinghe
Sr. Seow Lee Huang Theresa
Roland Yeow Theng Nam
Lee Pei Siang Susanna
Neo Peng Choon Alvin
Martha Suen Kai Tuen
Yim Chin Meng Stephen
Teo Jin Lee

(Appointed on 1 January 2025)
(Appointed on 1 January 2025)
(Appointed on 1 April 2025)

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

The Council is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. None of the Directors holding office at the end of the financial year had an interest in the share capital of the Council that is required to be reported pursuant to Section 201(6)(f) of the Singapore Companies Act 1967.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Council is a company limited by guarantee.

There were no shares or debentures in issue in the Council at the end of the financial year.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Directors' statement

Options

The Council is a company limited by guarantee. As such, there are no share options or unissued shares under option.

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP has expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

On behalf of the board of directors



Liew Yun Chong Agnes
Director



Teo Sien Peng Gerard
Director

29 January 2026

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited (the "Council"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2025, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Companies Act), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 30 September 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the 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 Council in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises Directors' statement set out on pages 1 to 2 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Independent auditor's report For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

Independent auditor's report to the members of Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

Those charged with governance comprises the directors. The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council'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 Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Council have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations.

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

- (a) The Council 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 Council has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.



Ernst & Young LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

3 February 2026

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Statement of financial activities
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

	General Fund		Agape Fund		Caritas Agape Village Building Fund Sinking Fund		Total 2025
	Unrestricted Fund 2025	Restricted Fund 2025	Unrestricted Fund 2025	Restricted Fund 2025	Building Fund 2025	Sinking Fund 2025	
Incoming resources							
Incoming resources from generated funds							
Voluntary income							
Interest income – financial institution	1,298,700	1,740	11,855,244	12,175	–	–	13,167,859
Interest income – lease receivable	69,532	–	296,677	–	–	–	366,209
Investment income:-	8,376	–	35,709	–	–	–	44,085
- Coupons	–	–	411,309	–	–	–	411,309
- Dividends	–	–	37,112	–	–	–	37,112
- Interest	–	–	645	–	–	–	645
- Unrealised gain on financial asset at FVPL	–	–	53,724	–	–	–	53,724
- Realised gain on financial asset at FVPL	–	–	197,349	–	–	–	197,349
Incoming resources from charitable activities							
Other incoming resources	107,891	–	1,004,046	–	–	–	1,111,937
Total incoming resources	1,484,499	1,740	13,891,815	12,175	–	–	15,390,229
Resources expended							
Costs of generating funds							
Costs of generating voluntary income							
Investment expenditure:-							
- Unrealised loss on financial assets at FVPL	–	–	17,000	–	–	–	17,000
- Realised loss on financial assets at FVPL	–	–	30,251	–	–	–	30,251
Total costs of generating funds	172,009	–	780,553	–	–	–	952,562

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Statement of financial activities (cont'd)
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

	General Fund		Agape Fund				Total 2025 \$
	Unrestricted Fund 2025 \$	Restricted Fund 2025 \$	Unrestricted Fund 2025 \$	Restricted Fund 2025 \$	Caritas Agape Village Building Fund 2025 \$	Sinking Fund 2025 \$	
Net incoming resources available for charitable application	1,312,490	1,740	13,111,262	12,175	-	-	14,437,667
Costs of charitable activities	1,058,168	1,740	11,571,482	42,175	-	159,852	12,833,417
Governance costs	-	-	570,261	-	-	-	570,261
Interest expense – lease liabilities	1,058,168	1,740	12,141,743	42,175	-	159,852	13,403,678
Interest expense – provision for reinstatement cost	5,813	-	65,312	-	-	-	71,125
	207	-	6,385	-	-	-	6,592
Total resources expended	1,236,197	1,740	12,993,993	42,175	-	159,852	14,433,957
Net incoming resources, representing total comprehensive income	248,302	-	897,822	(30,000)	-	(159,852)	956,272

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Statement of financial activities
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

	Note	General Fund		Restricted Fund		Unrestricted Fund		Agape Fund		Total 2024
		2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Incoming resources										
Incoming resources from generated funds										
Voluntary income	4	1,339,655	-	-	11,273,756	-	-	-	-	12,613,411
Interest income – financial institution		69,592	-	-	297,085	-	-	-	-	366,677
Interest income – lease receivable		8,329	-	-	35,541	-	-	-	-	43,870
Investment income:-										
- Coupons		-	-	-	346,942	-	-	-	-	346,942
- Dividends		-	-	-	11,378	-	-	-	-	11,378
- Interest		-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	375
- Unrealised gain on financial asset at FVPL		-	-	-	512,044	-	-	-	-	512,044
- Realised gain on financial asset at FVPL		-	-	-	96,713	-	-	-	-	96,713
Incoming resources from charitable activities										
Other incoming resources	5	113,619	-	-	788,811	-	-	-	-	902,430
Total incoming resources		1,531,195	-	-	13,362,645	-	-	-	-	14,893,840
Resources expended										
Costs of generating funds										
Costs of generating voluntary income	6	118,877	-	-	506,790	-	-	-	-	625,667
Investment expenditure:-										
- Unrealised loss on financial assets at FVPL		-	-	-	62,033	-	-	-	-	62,033
Total costs of generating funds		118,877	-	-	568,823	-	-	-	-	687,700
Net incoming resources available for charitable application		1,412,318	-	-	12,793,822	-	-	-	-	14,206,140

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Statement of financial activities (cont'd)
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

	General Fund		Agape Fund			Total 2024 \$
	Unrestricted Fund 2024 \$	Restricted Fund 2024 \$	Unrestricted Fund 2024 \$	Restricted Fund 2024 \$	Caritas Agape Village Building Fund Sinking Fund 2024 \$	
Net incoming resources available for charitable application	1,412,318	-	12,793,822	-	-	14,206,140
Costs of charitable activities	1,207,383	-	10,786,605	-	27,272	12,021,260
Governance costs	-	-	468,486	-	-	468,486
Interest expense – lease liabilities	1,207,383	-	11,255,091	-	27,272	12,489,746
Interest expense – provision for reinstatement cost	5,692	-	66,458	-	-	72,150
	194	-	6,058	-	-	6,252
Total resources expended	1,332,146	-	11,896,430	-	27,272	13,255,848
Net incoming resources, representing total comprehensive income	199,049	-	1,466,215	-	(27,272)	1,637,992

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 September 2025**

	Note	General Fund 2025 \$	Agape Fund 2025 \$	Total 2025 \$
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	12	10,234	36,831	47,065
Caritas Agape Village Building	12	–	9,030,663	9,030,663
Right-of-use assets	17	484,395	2,780,003	3,264,398
		494,629	11,847,497	12,342,126
Current assets				
Prepayments	13	13,718	68,770	82,488
Other debtors and deposits	14	25,250	261,330	286,580
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	18	–	12,420,164	12,420,164
Cash and short-term deposits	15	3,640,818	16,896,121	20,536,939
		3,679,786	29,646,385	33,326,171
Non-current liabilities				
Provision for reinstatement cost	19	134,866	5,180	140,046
Lease liabilities	17	130,024	1,332,276	1,462,300
		264,890	1,337,456	1,602,346
Current liabilities				
Creditors and accruals	16	372,049	1,743,777	2,115,826
Lease liabilities	17	5,930	64,062	69,992
		377,979	1,807,839	2,185,818
Net current assets		3,301,807	27,838,546	31,140,353
Net assets		3,531,546	38,348,587	41,880,133
Funds				
General Fund				
Restricted fund	20	345,836	–	345,836
Unrestricted fund	21	3,185,710	–	3,185,710
		3,531,546	–	3,531,546
Agape Fund				
Restricted fund/expendable endowment fund	20	–	298,340	298,340
Unrestricted fund	21	–	27,242,042	27,242,042
Caritas Agape Village building – restricted designated fund	20	–	9,030,663	9,030,663
Sinking fund	20	–	1,777,542	1,777,542
		–	38,348,587	38,348,587
Total funds		3,531,546	38,348,587	41,880,133

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 September 2025**

	Note	General Fund 2024 \$	Agape Fund 2024 \$	Total 2024 \$
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	12	8,595	42,684	51,279
Caritas Agape Village Building	12	–	9,564,369	9,564,369
Right-of-use assets	17	514,051	2,928,589	3,442,640
		522,646	12,535,642	13,058,288
Current assets				
Prepayments	13	10,782	61,828	72,610
Other debtors and deposits	14	19,828	205,191	225,019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	18	–	11,922,227	11,922,227
Cash and short-term deposits	15	3,080,850	16,525,637	19,606,487
		3,111,460	28,714,883	31,826,343
Non-current liabilities				
Provision for reinstatement cost	19	128,481	4,973	133,454
Lease liabilities	17	135,954	1,368,148	1,504,102
		264,435	1,373,121	1,637,556
Current liabilities				
Creditors and accruals	16	80,740	1,639,712	1,720,452
Lease liabilities	17	5,687	63,369	69,056
		86,427	1,703,081	1,789,508
Net current assets		3,025,033	27,011,802	30,036,835
Net assets		3,283,244	38,174,323	41,457,567
Funds				
General Fund				
Restricted fund	20	345,836	–	345,836
Unrestricted fund	21	2,937,408	–	2,937,408
		3,283,244	–	3,283,244
Agape Fund				
Restricted fund/expendable endowment fund	20	–	298,340	298,340
Unrestricted fund	21	–	26,374,220	26,374,220
Caritas Agape Village building – restricted designated fund	20	–	9,564,369	9,564,369
Sinking fund	20	–	1,937,394	1,937,394
		–	38,174,323	38,174,323
Total funds		3,283,244	38,174,323	41,457,567

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Statement of changes in funds
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

	General Fund		Agape Fund				Total Funds \$
	Unrestricted Fund \$	Restricted Fund \$	Unrestricted Fund \$	Restricted Fund \$	Caritas Agape Village Building Fund \$	Sinking Fund \$	
2025							
At 1 October 2024	2,937,408	345,836	26,374,220	298,340	9,564,369	1,937,394	41,457,567
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	248,302	—	897,822	(30,000)	—	(159,852)	956,272
Transfer from unrestricted to restricted fund	—	—	(30,000)	30,000	—	—	—
Amortisation expenses net of depreciation of property, plant and equipment credited to charitable activities	—	—	—	—	(533,706)	—	(533,706)
At 30 September 2025	3,185,710	345,836	27,242,042	298,340	9,030,663	1,777,542	41,880,133
2024							
At 1 October 2023	2,738,359	345,836	25,417,717	298,340	10,098,075	1,454,954	40,353,281
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	199,049	—	1,466,215	—	—	(27,272)	1,637,992
Transfer to sinking fund	—	—	(509,712)	—	—	509,712	—
Amortisation expenses net of depreciation of property, plant and equipment credited to charitable activities	—	—	—	—	(533,706)	—	(533,706)
At 30 September 2024	2,937,408	345,836	26,374,220	298,340	9,564,369	1,937,394	41,457,567

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net incoming resources for the year	956,272	1,637,992
Adjustments:		
Interest income – financial institution	(366,209)	(366,677)
Interest income – lease receivable	–	(32)
Depreciation charge – property, plant, and equipment	558,399	561,925
Depreciation charge – right-of-use assets	206,206	208,406
Gain on derecognition of lease	(63)	–
Interest expense – lease liabilities	71,125	72,150
Interest expense – provision for reinstatement cost	6,592	6,252
Amortisation of building fund	(533,706)	(533,706)
Coupons income	(411,309)	(346,942)
Dividends income	(37,112)	(11,378)
Interest income	(645)	(375)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at FVPL	17,000	62,033
Realised gain on financial assets at FVPL	(167,098)	(96,713)
Unrealised gain on financial assets at FVPL	(53,724)	(512,044)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	245,728	680,891
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(9,878)	8,933
Increase in other debtors and deposits	(61,561)	(40,803)
Increase in creditors and accruals	395,374	607,216
Net cash flows from operating activities	569,663	1,256,237
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(20,479)	(49,881)
Interest received	366,854	367,052
Coupons received	411,309	346,942
Dividends received	37,112	11,378
Movement in short-term deposits greater than 3 months	(7,293,750)	(6,924,676)
Acquisition of financial assets at FVPL	(5,427,682)	(7,979,592)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVPL	5,145,100	2,627,609
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(6,781,536)	(11,601,168)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipts from lease receivable	–	8,189
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(70,030)	(74,026)
Payment of interest expense on lease liabilities	(69,862)	(72,150)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(139,892)	(137,987)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Statement of cash flows (cont'd)
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(6,351,765)	(10,482,918)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(11,533)	55,330
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year (Note 15)	10,601,508	21,029,096
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year (Note 15)	4,238,210	10,601,508

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

1. General information

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited (the "Council") is a company limited by guarantee and registered charity under the Companies Act 1967. The Council was initially registered as the Catholic Social and Community Council Limited under the Charities Act 1994 in Singapore (Registration No: 02022). The registered office is at 7A Lorong 8 Toa Payoh #04-01 Caritas Agape Village Singapore 319264.

The Council has established the Caritas Singapore Agape Fund (Agape Fund), a trust fund governed by a board of ten trustees. The fund was also registered under the Charities Act 1994 in Singapore (Unique Entity No: T06CC2001K) and it was granted the status of an Institutions of a Public Character (IPC) until 31 March 2025. Subsequently, its IPC status was successfully renewed for another 3 years and will expire on 31 March 2028. The objectives of the fund are in line with that of the Council.

The principal activities of the Council are to provide the overall leadership to the various charitable organisations under the Archdiocese which assist in the relief of poverty and provide support to needy beneficiaries regardless of age, sex, nationality, religion or moral character. The Council is the official social and community arm of the Archdiocese to fulfil the Church's social mission for the benefit of the broader community.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). They are also subjected to the provisions of the Charities Act 1994 and of the Companies Act 1967.

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 (SGD or \$), which is also the Council's functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Council and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 October 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.

2. **Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**

2.3 **Standards issued but not yet effective**

The Council has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and FRS 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	1 January 2026
Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107 <i>Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity</i>	1 January 2026
FRS 118 <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
FRS 119 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:</i>	
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

FRS 118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:*

FRS 118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of comprehensive income, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

The directors are currently assessing the impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

Except for the standard above, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 **Functional currency**

The Council has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Council operates i.e. functional currency, to be SGD. Incoming resources and resources expended are primarily influenced by fluctuations in SGD.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, 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.

An entity allocates the amount initially recognised in respect of an item of PPE to its significant parts and depreciates separately each significant part if those parts have different useful lives. These parts of some items of PPE may require replacement at regular intervals. The entity capitalises the cost of the replacements when (i) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and (ii) the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced parts is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

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

	Years
Computer equipment and software	– 1 to 3
Office equipment and furniture	– 5
Leasehold improvements	– 10 to 28
Caritas Agape Village Building	– 26

Caritas Agape Village Building was completed end June 2015 and obtained Temporary Occupation Permit on 24 July 2015 and is depreciated over the life of lease of the land.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 the statement of financial activities in the year the asset is derecognised.

Where functional items of property, plant and equipment have been donated, they are included in the balance sheet at their fair value at the date of the gifting and also included in the statement of financial activities as an incoming resource.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Council assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Council makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of financial activities.

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

2.7 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Council 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 statement of financial activities.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Council 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

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Council'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, FVOCI and FVPL.

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 statement of financial activities when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of financial activities. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in surplus or deficit.

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 statement of financial activities.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Council 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 statement of financial activities when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Council 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.

2.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Government grants shall be recognised in the statement of financial activities on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Council recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

2.12 Employee benefits

(a) *Defined contribution plans*

The Council 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.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.12 Employee benefits (cont'd)

(b) *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

(c) *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 Company 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.

2.13 Leases

The Council assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(a) **As lessee**

The Council applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Council recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Council recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Council at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.6.

The Council's right-of-use assets are presented in Note 17.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.13 Leases (cont'd)

(a) As lessee (cont'd)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Council recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Council and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Council exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Council uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Council's lease liabilities are presented in Note 17.

(b) As lessor

Leases in which the Council 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 is accounted for on a 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.

Leases where the Council has transferred substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessees, are classified as finance leases.

The leased asset is derecognised and the present value of the lease receivable is recognised on the balance sheet and disclosed as lease receivables. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the lease receivable is recognised as unearned finance income.

Each lease payment received is applied against the gross investment in the finance lease receivable to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income. The finance income is recognised in statement of financial activities on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease receivable.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.14 Incoming resources from generated funds

All incoming resources are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Council and the amount can be reliably measured. No amounts are included for services donated by volunteers. Incoming resources from generated funds comprise:

Voluntary income

(a) Donations

Such income is recognised when received. Income received is recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the income will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. All income is demarcated between the Council's General Fund and the Agape Fund. The Agape Fund is registered as an IPC and thus donations requiring tax exemption are credited into the Agape Fund. Non tax-exempt donations are credited to the General Fund.

(b) Gifts-in-kind

Gifts-in-kind are recognised based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the donation of the non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to a monetary asset. The donation is recognised if the amount of the gift can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received.

Activities for generating funds

Proceeds from such activities are recognised in the period in which the event takes place. Any sales of merchandise are accounted for when the transaction occurs.

Interest income

Interest income is accounted for on accrual basis using the effective interest method.

2.15 Incoming resources from charitable activities

This income arises from activities such as talks, seminars and conferences undertaken by the Council in furtherance of its charitable objectives. Proceeds from such activities are recognised in the period in which the event takes place.

2.16 Resources expended

Expenditure is accounted for on accrual basis. Allocations of support costs are based on payroll costs of time spent by staff, or direct expenditure and activity levels, as appropriate. Resources expended comprise:

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.16 Resources expended (cont'd)

Costs of generating voluntary income

The costs of generating voluntary income are those costs attributable to generating income for the Council, including salaries and directly attributable overheads such as the costs of producing advertising and direct mail materials.

Costs of charitable activities

The charitable activities of the Council flow from its vision and purpose. The primary charitable activities are grants given to member organisations to part finance their operational expenditure and programmes and also to parishes to fund charitable projects which are directed to the poor and those in need in the community.

The Council's charitable activities of awarding grants are distributed through a formal grant making process by the Finance and Grants Committee, which reviews and recommends such grants for the approval by the Board of the Council and thereafter the Board of Trustees for any application of funds from the Agape Fund.

The Council's Finance and Grants Committee also reviews and evaluates all funding requests from parishes and their proposed charitable works. The Board of the Council reviews and approves the Committee's recommendations of the grants before they are disbursed in full to the parishes.

Grants to member organisations which have IPC status are applied from the Agape Fund. All other grants are applied from the General Fund. The grants are disbursed in tranches, at the discretion of the Council, to take into account the cash flow requirements of the member organisations.

Grant expenditure is charged to the statement of financial activities immediately from the point of the award being made, as evidenced by the grant agreement entered into between the Council and the grantee.

Governance costs

Governance costs are those incurred in compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements including related professional fees.

Support costs

Support costs are those costs incurred in support of fundraising activities and the awarding and payment of grants. These are an integral cost of carrying out the direct charitable objectives of the organisation. The details of support costs in the statement of financial activities are disclosed in Note 10.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.17 Funds accounting

The funds held by the Council are:

- General Funds are funds that can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives of the Council. Such funds are either unrestricted or restricted. The restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for a particular restricted purpose. Currently, there are one restricted fund, the Capacity Building Fund. The Capacity Building Fund is an expendable endowment fund established so that in the long term, the interest income generated from this fund would support the on-going operating needs of the Council. Non tax-exempt donations for the Capacity Building Fund are credited into the General Fund, and usage of the fund requires the approval of the Board of the Council.
- The Agape Fund is made up of tax-exempt donations that can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives of the Council. The Agape Fund also has both unrestricted and restricted funds, the latter which includes the Capacity Building Fund and the St. Jude Fund. Tax-exempt donations for the Capacity Building Fund are credited into the Agape Fund and usage of the fund requires the approval of the Board of the Council and the Board of Trustees. The St. Jude Fund was created in November 2010 for restricted donations made by donors crossing more than one fiscal year. Tax-exempt donations for the St. Jude Fund are also credited into the Agape Fund and usage of the fund is according to the intent of the donor. The first major donor of the St. Jude Fund, who wishes to remain anonymous, contributed a sum of \$500,000 for grants to be made to various member organisations over a period of ten years starting in FY2011.
- The Caritas Agape Village Building Fund is a restricted designated sub-fund set up under the Agape Fund for donations with tax-exempt receipts. The usage of the tax-exempt donations under the Agape Fund requires the approval of the Board of the Council and the Board of Trustees. The Caritas Agape Village Building Fund is designated primarily to fund the construction and operations of Caritas Agape Village at Lorong 8 Toa Payoh on a 3,000 square metre piece of land owned by the Titular Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Singapore.

The one-stop Catholic Services hub is where people in need can connect to the 24 charities and services under its umbrella to help those in need, regardless of race, language or religion. It will also bring together the common services of our Catholic charities under one roof – integrated case management, counselling, legal aid, medical aid, care-giver support, skills training and job matching for displaced workers and professionals, mentoring and life skills, coaching for the poor and marginalised in our society.

The Caritas Agape Village Building Fund will be reduced over the useful life of the asset in line with its depreciation.

- The Sinking Fund is restricted designated sub-fund set up under the Agape Fund for donations with tax-exempt receipts. The usage of the tax-exempt donations under the Agape Fund requires the approval of the Board of the Council and the Board of Trustees. The Sinking Fund is designated primarily to fund expenditure relating to maintenance, repair and improvement works at Caritas Agape Village.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.18 *Related parties*

A related party includes the trustees/office bearers (that is, directors) and key management of the Council. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons. It also includes members of the key management personnel of close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any such individual.

2.19 *Current tax*

Under Section 13(1) (zm) of the Income Tax Act, all registered charities will enjoy automatic income tax exemption without having the need to meet the 80% spending rule. In other words, they do not need to file income tax returns.

3. Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

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

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

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

4. Incoming resources from generating funds

Voluntary income

	General Fund		Agape Fund					Total \$
	Unrestricted \$	Restricted/ Endowment \$	Total \$	Unrestricted \$	Restricted/ Endowment \$	Agape Village Building Fund \$	Sinking Fund \$	
2025								
Donations	1,298,700	1,740	1,300,440	11,855,244	12,175	-	-	13,167,859
	1,298,700	1,740	1,300,440	11,855,244	12,175	-	-	13,167,859
2024								
Donations	1,339,655	-	1,339,655	11,273,756	-	-	-	12,613,411
	1,339,655	-	1,339,655	11,273,756	-	-	-	12,613,411

Included in donations is an amount of \$11,867,419 (2024: \$11,273,756) for Agape Fund for which tax-exempt receipts have been issued. There are no tax-exempt receipts issued for Caritas Agape Village Building Fund and Sinking Fund for both financial years 2025 and 2024.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

5. Incoming resources from charitable activities

	General Fund Unrestricted \$	Agape Fund Unrestricted \$	Total Unrestricted \$
2025			
Caritas Agape Village rental	–	664,937	664,937
Office rental	83,139	–	83,139
Course fee	11,780	–	11,780
Government grant	422	3,920	4,342
Sponsorship	–	262,194	262,194
Others	12,550	72,995	85,545
	<u>107,891</u>	<u>1,004,046</u>	<u>1,111,937</u>
2024			
Caritas Agape Village rental	–	657,916	657,916
Office rental	78,110	–	78,110
Course fee	10,850	–	10,850
Government grant	17,753	104,709	122,462
Others	6,906	26,186	33,092
	<u>113,619</u>	<u>788,811</u>	<u>902,430</u>

In current and prior year, the government grant relates to grant from National Council of Social Service (NCSS) for funding of technology related development projects and Workforce Singapore (WSG) training allowance disbursement for professional conversion programme for social worker scheme.

6. Costs of generating voluntary income

	General Fund Unrestricted \$	Agape Fund Unrestricted \$	Total Unrestricted \$
2025			
Direct costs	107,208	457,043	564,251
Support costs (Note 10)	64,801	276,259	341,060
	<u>172,009</u>	<u>733,302</u>	<u>905,311</u>
2024			
Direct costs	62,514	266,509	329,023
Support costs (Note 10)	56,363	240,281	296,644
	<u>118,877</u>	<u>506,790</u>	<u>625,667</u>

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

7. Costs of charitable activities

	General Fund		Agape Fund				Total
	Unrestricted	Restricted/ Endowment	Unrestricted	Restricted/ Endowment	Agape Village Building Fund	Sinking Fund	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025							
Formation expenditure							
- Direct costs	33,210	-	-	-	-	-	33,210
- Support costs (Note 10)	292,338	-	-	-	-	-	292,338
Grant and other charitable activities expenditure							
- Direct costs	-	-	699,759	-	-	159,852	859,611
- Support costs (Note 10)	-	-	1,656,581	-	-	-	1,656,581
- Staff costs	-	-	243,096	-	-	-	243,096
- Grant expenditure (Note 8)	732,620	1,740	8,972,046	42,175	-	-	9,014,221
	1,058,168	1,740	11,571,482	42,175	-	159,852	11,773,509
							12,833,417

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

8. Grant expenditure in furtherance of the Council's objects

The amounts incurred during the period relating to this expenditure are set out below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Abilities Beyond Limitations and Expectations Limited (ABLE) ¹	680,512	825,000
ACMI Migrant Fund administrated by Archdiocesan Commission for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People (ACMI) ¹	1,219,149	1,196,413
Boys' Town ¹	1,350,200	1,062,500
Canossaville Children and Community Services* ¹	796,238	(40,199)
Caritas Humanitarian Aid & Relief Initiatives (Singapore) Ltd (CHARIS) ²	300,020	300,000
Clarity Singapore Ltd (CLARITY) ¹	225,025	266,000
Catholic AIDS Response Effort (CARE) ¹	481,968	471,288
Catholic Lawyers Guild ¹	28,000	25,000
Catholic Welfare Services* ¹	88,800	(291,811)
CFL Lumen Trust administrated by Catholic Family Life ¹	1,000,000	1,077,276
CHIJ Sanctuary for Children Limited – formerly known as Infant Jesus Homes & Children's Centres (IJHCC) ¹	729,229	812,966
HopeHouse Ltd ¹	–	112,500
Mamre Oaks Ltd ¹	255,300	250,000
Montfort Care ¹	1,060,770	1,462,500
Morning Star Community Services Ltd (MSCS)* ¹	1,100,750	965,307
Parishes ^{2,3}	259,355	278,482
Roman Catholic Prison Ministry (RCPM) ²	173,265	231,388
	9,748,581	9,004,610

¹ Grant funding for these affiliate member organisations of the Council is drawn from the Caritas Singapore Agape Fund.

² Grant funding for these affiliate member organisations of the Council is drawn from the General Fund.

³ The Council provided grants for 28 (2024: 27) parishes to fund the parishes' projects for the poor and those in need in the community. The following is a summary of the specific causes, as requested by the parishes, for which these grants have been given:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Aid programme to migrant workers	19,388	23,314
Financial assistance to individuals/families in crisis	74,554	88,647
Food vouchers/rations to the poor	15,663	15,736
Soup Kitchen/St Anthony's Bread programme	3,982	2,215
Others	145,768	148,570
	259,355	278,482

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

8. Grant expenditure in furtherance of the Council's objects (cont'd)

* The amount represents net of refund of the grant disbursed in prior year. The breakdown are as follows:

	Current year grant expenditure \$	Prior year refund of grant disbursed \$	Net \$
2025			
Catholic Welfare Services	388,800	(300,000)	88,800
	<hr/>		
	Current year grant expenditure \$	Prior year refund of grant disbursed \$	Net \$
2024			
Canossaville Children and Community Services	254,575	(294,774)	(40,199)
Catholic Welfare Services	8,189	(300,000)	(291,811)
Morning Star Community Services Ltd (MSCS)	1,075,266	(109,959)	965,307
	<hr/>		

9. Governance costs

	Agape Fund Unrestricted	
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Direct costs	131,754	72,961
Support costs (Note 10)	438,507	395,525
	<hr/>	
	570,261	468,486
	<hr/>	

Included in the direct costs are costs of preparing of financial reports, audit fees, board and committee costs.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

10. Support costs

	Costs of generating funds	Costs of formation activities	Costs of charitable activities	Governance costs	Total support costs
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025					
Corporate resources	75,804	64,975	368,190	97,462	606,431
Finance	8,292	7,107	40,273	10,661	66,333
Human resources	248,233	212,771	1,205,704	319,157	1,985,865
Information technology	8,731	7,485	42,414	11,227	69,857
	341,060	292,338	1,656,581	438,507	2,728,486
2024					
Corporate Resources	55,842	55,842	279,209	74,456	465,349
Finance	6,183	6,182	30,914	8,244	51,523
Human resources	222,342	222,342	1,111,709	296,456	1,852,849
Information technology	12,277	12,277	61,383	16,369	102,306
	296,644	296,643	1,483,215	395,525	2,472,027

11. Net incoming resources

Net incoming resources are stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	24,693	28,219

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer equipment and software \$	Donated assets \$	Office equipment and furniture \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Total \$	Caritas Agape Village Building \$	Grand Total \$
Cost:							
At 1 October 2023	558,086	5,631	794,528	307,545	1,665,790	14,620,497	16,286,287
Additions	9,614	–	40,267	–	49,881	–	49,881
At 30 September 2024 and 1 October 2024	567,700	5,631	834,795	307,545	1,715,671	14,620,497	16,336,168
Additions	8,327	–	12,152	–	20,479	–	20,479
Disposal	(434,120)	–	–	–	(434,120)	–	(434,120)
At 30 September 2025	141,907	5,631	846,947	307,545	1,302,030	14,620,497	15,922,527
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1 October 2023	556,852	5,631	771,274	302,416	1,636,173	4,522,422	6,158,595
Charge for the year	6,843	–	16,247	5,129	28,219	533,706	561,925
At 30 September 2024 and 1 October 2024	563,695	5,631	787,521	307,545	1,664,392	5,056,128	6,720,520
Charge for the year	10,155	–	14,538	–	24,693	533,706	558,399
Disposal	(434,120)	–	–	–	(434,120)	–	(434,120)
At 30 September 2025	139,730	5,631	802,059	307,545	1,254,965	5,589,834	6,844,799
Carrying amount:							
At 30 September 2025	2,177	–	44,888	–	47,065	9,030,663	9,077,728
At 30 September 2024	4,005	–	47,274	–	51,279	9,564,369	9,615,648

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

12. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

In financial year 2015, the Council completed the construction of Caritas Agape Village building at Lorong 8 Toa Payoh at an estimated total cost of \$14,000,000 and received the Temporary Occupation Permit on 24 July 2015. Accordingly, the Council transferred the building cost from "Caritas Agape Village Building Asset under construction" to the "Caritas Agape Village Building" category. All expenses incurred in relation to the construction are capitalised to the building cost in accordance with the Council's capitalisation policy.

For financial year 2019, an amount of \$63,000 and \$250,000 is included in the leasehold improvements and Caritas Agape Village Building for the provision for reinstatement cost for Waterloo office and Caritas Agape Village Building, respectively.

On initial adoption of FRS 116 Leases on 1 October 2019, the cost for reinstatement cost and the accumulated depreciation were adjusted to opening funds.

Net depreciation charged to the statement of financial activities as cost of generating voluntary income are:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation for the year	558,399	561,925
Amortisation of Caritas Agape Village building fund (Note 20)	(533,706)	(533,706)
Net depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<u>24,693</u>	<u>28,219</u>

13. Prepayments

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Prepayments (current):		
Insurance	11,628	9,376
License fee	54,577	1,936
Subscription fee	1,363	45,795
Telephone & Internet	5,994	6,595
Others	8,926	8,908
	<u>82,488</u>	<u>72,610</u>

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

14. Other debtors and deposits

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Interest receivable	112,918	66,826
Interest receivables and other receivables relating to investment transactions	90,566	90,336
Other debtors and deposits	83,096	67,857
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other debtors and deposits	286,580	225,019
Add: Cash and short-term deposits (Note 15)	20,536,939	19,606,487
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial assets at amortised cost	20,823,519	19,831,506
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Expected credit loss – other debtors and deposits

The Council assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Council measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

15. Cash and short-term deposits

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at banks and on hand	4,238,210	3,412,213
Short-term deposits	16,298,729	16,194,274
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,536,939	19,606,487
	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the reporting date, cash and cash equivalents for the Council include the cash at bank managed by fund manager of \$114,123 (2024: \$25,169).

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between three months and six months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Council, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The weighted average effective interest rate as at 30 September 2025 for the Council was 2.00% (2024: 3.13%) per annum.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

15. Cash and short-term deposits (cont'd)

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following at the end of the reporting period:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at banks and on hands	4,238,210	3,412,213
Short-term deposits	16,298,729	16,194,274
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,536,939	19,606,487
Less: short-term deposits greater than 3 months	(16,298,729)	(9,004,979)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents	4,238,210	10,601,508
	<hr/>	<hr/>

16. Creditors and accruals

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Accruals and creditors	2,053,295	1,632,125
Deposits received	62,531	88,327
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	2,115,826	1,720,452
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Included in the accruals are the grants expenditure amounting to \$313,915 (2024: \$300,000) and staff related costs amounting to \$494,013 (2024: \$454,888).

17. Leases

Council as a lessee

The Council has lease contracts for land, office space and equipment. The Council's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

Lease prepayment

The Council has entered into two term leases from 19 June 2013 with The Titular Catholic Archbishop of Singapore (TRCAS) at 55 Waterloo Street as follows:

- (1) Unit #07-01 and Unit #08-01 ending 18 February 2042. The Monthly Rent for the term was paid in advance by way of three (3) payments totalling \$3,351,960.

On initial adoption of FRS 116 Leases on 1 October 2019, the lease prepayment was adjusted to arrive at the right-of-use assets.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

17. Leases (cont'd)

Council as a lessee (cont'd)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Land \$	Office space \$	Equipment \$	Total \$
As at 1 October 2023	773,061	2,793,298	17,298	3,583,657
Addition during the year	–	67,389	–	67,389
Depreciation expense charge for the year	(43,147)	(155,159)	(10,100)	(208,406)
As at 30 September 2024	729,914	2,705,528	7,198	3,442,640
Addition during the year	–	–	29,164	29,164
Depreciation expense charge for the year	(43,147)	(156,088)	(6,971)	(206,206)
Derecognition	–	–	(1,200)	(1,200)
As at 30 September 2025	686,767	2,549,440	28,191	3,264,398

During the financial year, the Council terminated the existing lease of an equipment.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Total	
	2025 \$	2024 \$
As at beginning of financial year	1,573,158	1,579,795
Addition during the year	29,164	67,389
Accretion of interest	71,125	72,150
Payment of lease liabilities	(139,892)	(146,176)
Derecognition of lease	(1,263)	–
As at 30 September	1,532,292	1,573,158
Breakdown as:		
Current	69,992	69,056
Non-current	1,462,300	1,504,102

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

17. Leases (cont'd)

Council as a lessee (cont'd)

	1.10.2024 \$	Cash flows \$	Addition \$	Non-cash changes			30.9.2025 \$
				Accretion of interests \$	Derecognition of lease \$	Others \$	
Lease liabilities							
Current	69,056	(139,892)	–	71,125	(1,263)	70,966	69,992
Non-current	1,504,102	–	29,164	–	–	(70,966)	1,462,300
Total	1,573,158	(139,892)	29,164	71,125	(1,263)	–	1,532,292

	1.10.2023 \$	Cash flows \$	Addition \$	Non-cash changes			30.9.2024 \$
				Accretion of interests \$	Derecognition of lease \$	Others \$	
Lease liabilities							
Current	67,956	(146,176)	–	72,150	–	75,126	69,056
Non-current	1,511,839	–	67,389	–	–	(75,126)	1,504,102
Total	1,579,795	(146,176)	67,389	72,150	–	–	1,573,158

The 'Others' column relates to reclassification of non-current portion of lease liabilities due to passage of time.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

17. Leases (cont'd)

Council as a lessee (cont'd)

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 28.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	206,206	208,406
Interest expense on lease liabilities	71,125	72,150
Gain on derecognition of lease	(63)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	277,268	280,556
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Council as a lessor

The Council acts as a lessor under arrangement in which it leases out office space to certain member organisations and third parties for monthly lease payments. The lease periods do not form a major part of the remaining lease terms under the head leases and accordingly, the sub-leases are classified as an operating lease. Income recognised during the financial year 2025 from leases of office space that are classified as operating lease was \$680,023 (2024: \$659,040).

The future minimum lease receivable under operating leases contracted for at the reporting period are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Not later than one year	409,392	510,628
Later than one year but not later than five years	99,450	350,523
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	508,842	861,151
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Council's sub-lease of its right-of-use of the office space is classified as finance lease because the sub-lease is for the entire remaining lease term of the head lease. Right-of-use assets relating to the head leases with sub-leases classified as finance lease is derecognised. The net investment in the sub-lease is recognised under lease receivables. Income recognised during the financial year 2025 from leases of office space that are classified as finance lease was \$83,139 (2024: \$78,110).

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

17. Leases (cont'd)

Council as a lessor (cont'd)

Finance income on the net investment in sub-lease during the financial year is \$0 (2024: \$32).

The maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments to be received is shown in Note 28.

18. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,420,164	11,922,227

As at the reporting date, the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprised the following assets:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Fixed income investments (a)	10,454,928	9,743,354
Equity securities	1,968,018	2,166,244
Forward foreign exchange contracts (b)	(2,782)	12,629
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of financial position	12,420,164	11,922,227
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	114,123	25,169
Interest receivables and other receivables relating to investment transaction (Note 14)	90,566	90,336
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the portfolio statement	12,624,853	12,037,732

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

18. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (cont'd)

- (a) Fixed income investments comprise fixed rate debt securities managed by the fund manager with maturity dates ranging from 11 February 2026 to 22 February 2035.
- (b) Notional principal of the financial derivatives entered into to hedge the foreign currency risk on USD-denominated investments are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Forward foreign exchange contracts	523,716	926,208

The unrealised fair value loss from financial derivatives of \$2,782 (2024: gain of \$12,629) is included in the investment income/(expenditure).

The Council's investments at fair value through profit or loss are denominated in the following currencies:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
United States Dollars	766,429	1,234,340
Singapore Dollars	11,322,254	10,339,015
Hong Kong Dollars	184,827	142,558
Japanese Yen	49,169	66,032
Euro	62,563	35,144
Danish Krone	—	40,478
Others	34,922	64,660
	12,420,164	11,922,227

19. Provision for reinstatement cost

A provision is recognised for reinstating the leases of land and office space to its original condition in accordance with the lease agreement. Assumptions used to calculate the provision were based on current information available and to the best knowledge and experience of the management.

Movements in the provision for reinstatement cost were as follows:

	\$
As at 1 October 2023	127,202
Accretion of interest	6,252
As at 30 September 2024	133,454
Accretion of interest	6,592
As at 30 September 2025	140,046

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Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

20. Restricted and expendable endowment funds

	Balance at beginning of the year \$	Incoming resources \$	Resources expended \$	Amortisation expenses net of depreciation of property, plant and equipment credited to charitable activities \$	Transfer from/(to) Unrestricted Fund \$	Balance at end of the year \$
2025						
General Fund						
Capacity Building Fund ²	345,836	–	–	–	–	345,836
Caritas Walkathon Fund ³	–	1,740	(1,740)	–	–	–
	345,836	1,740	(1,740)	–	–	345,836
Agape Fund						
St. Jude Fund ¹	75,000	–	–	–	–	75,000
Capacity Building Fund ²	223,340	–	–	–	–	223,340
Caritas Walkathon Fund ³	–	12,175	(42,175)	–	30,000	–
Caritas Agape Village Building Fund (Note 22)	9,564,369	–	–	(533,706)	–	9,030,663
Sinking fund	1,937,394	–	(159,852)	–	–	1,777,542
	11,800,103	12,175	(202,027)	(533,706)	30,000	11,106,545
Total restricted and expendable endowment funds	12,145,939	13,915	(203,767)	(533,706)	30,000	11,452,381
Total unrestricted funds (Note 21)	29,311,628	15,376,314	(14,230,190)	–	(30,000)	30,427,752
Total funds	41,457,567	15,390,229	(14,433,957)	(533,706)	–	41,880,133

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

20. Restricted and expendable endowment funds (cont'd)

	Balance at beginning of the year \$	Incoming resources \$	Resources expended \$	Amortisation expenses net of depreciation of property, plant and equipment credited to charitable activities \$	Transfer from/(to) Sinking Fund \$	Balance at end of the year \$
2024						
General Fund						
Capacity Building Fund ²	345,836	–	–	–	–	345,836
	345,836	–	–	–	–	345,836
Agape Fund						
St. Jude Fund ¹	75,000	–	–	–	–	75,000
Capacity Building Fund ²	223,340	–	–	–	–	223,340
Caritas Agape Village Building Fund (Note 22)	10,098,075	–	–	(533,706)	–	9,564,369
Sinking fund	1,454,954	–	(27,272)	–	509,712	1,937,394
	11,851,369	–	(27,272)	(533,706)	509,712	11,800,103
Total restricted and expendable endowment funds	12,197,205	–	(27,272)	(533,706)	509,712	12,145,939
Total unrestricted funds (Note 21)	28,156,076	14,797,126	(13,131,862)	–	(509,712)	29,311,628
Total funds	40,353,281	14,797,126	(13,159,134)	(533,706)	–	41,457,567

- ¹ The Funds were raised for the needs of the member organisations or as specified by the donors.
- ² The Capacity Building Fund is an expendable endowment fund established by the donors.
- ³ The Caritas Walkathon Funds were donations received during the 2 walkathons organised by Caritas where the donors had recommended the member organisations cause they would like to support.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

20. Restricted and expendable endowment funds (cont'd)

In financial year 2015, the Council completed the construction of Caritas Agape Village building at Lorong 8 Toa Payoh where donations raised were placed in the designated Caritas Agape Village Building Fund. Accordingly, the Caritas Agape Village Building Fund is amortised and net off against the corresponding depreciation of the building in the statement of financial activities (Note 12).

Movements of the Caritas Agape Village Building fund are disclosed as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Caritas Agape Village Building Fund:		
Balance at beginning and end of the year	14,680,501	14,680,501
	<hr/>	
Amortisation:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5,116,132)	(4,582,426)
Amortisation for the year (Note 12)	(533,706)	(533,706)
	<hr/>	
Balance at the end of the year	(5,649,838)	(5,116,132)
	<hr/>	
Net balance at the end of the year	9,030,663	9,564,369
	<hr/>	

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

21. Unrestricted funds

	Balance at beginning of the year \$	Incoming resources \$	Resources expended \$	Transfer to Sinking Fund \$	Transfer to Restricted Fund \$	Balance at end of the year \$
2025						
General Fund	2,937,408	1,484,499	(1,236,197)	-	-	3,185,710
Agape Fund	26,374,220	13,891,815	(12,993,993)	-	(30,000)	27,242,042
Total	29,311,628	15,376,314	(14,230,190)	-	(30,000)	30,427,752
2024						
General Fund	2,738,359	1,531,194	(1,332,145)	-	-	2,937,408
Agape Fund	25,417,717	13,265,932	(11,799,717)	(509,712)	-	26,374,220
Total	28,156,076	14,797,126	(13,131,862)	(509,712)	-	29,311,628

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 30 September 2025

22. Caritas Agape Village Building Fund

The Caritas Agape Village Building Fund is a restricted designated sub-fund set up under the Agape Fund for donations with tax-exempt receipts. The usage of the tax-exempt donations under the Agape Fund requires the approval of the Board of the Council and the Board of Trustees. The Caritas Agape Village Building Fund has been designated primarily to fund the construction and operations of Caritas Agape Village at Lorong 8 Toa Payoh on a 3,000 square metre piece of land owned by the Titular Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Singapore.

The Council has created a new one-stop Catholic Services hub where people in need can connect to the charities and services under its umbrella to help those in need, regardless of race, language or religion. It also brings together the common services of our Catholic charities under one roof – integrated case management, counselling, legal aid, medical aid, care-giver support, skills training and job matching for displaced workers and professionals, mentoring and life skills, coaching for the poor and marginalised in our society.

The Council completed the construction of Caritas Agape Village end June 2015 at total cost of \$14,000,000 (including contingencies) and received the Temporary Occupation Permit on 24 July 2015.

23. Trustees'/Directors' remuneration

No Trustee or Director has received any remuneration from the Council or Agape Fund during the year and neither has received reimbursements for expenses incurred in attending Board, committee or Trustee meetings.

24. Related party transactions

The following significant transactions took place during the year:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Grant expenditure, net refund (Note 8):		
ACMI	1,219,149	1,196,413
Boys' Town	1,350,200	–
Canossaville Children & Community Services	796,238	(40,199)
Catholic Lawyers Guild	28,000	25,000
CFL Lumen Trust administered by Catholic Family Life	1,000,000	–

These organisations are related parties to the Council in the financial years due to common directors.

Caritas Singapore Community Council Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 30 September 2025**

25. Employee benefits

	General Fund Unrestricted \$	Agape Fund Unrestricted \$	Total \$
2025			
Salaries and leave accruals	279,405	1,191,147	1,470,552
Central provident fund contributions	48,115	205,121	253,236
Other short-term benefits	49,794	212,283	262,077
	377,314	1,608,551	1,985,865
2024			
Salaries and leave accruals	247,392	1,054,665	1,302,057
Central provident fund contributions	45,086	192,208	237,294
Other short-term benefits	59,565	253,934	313,499
	352,043	1,500,807	1,852,850

26. Compensation of key management personnel

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Salaries, bonus and other benefits-in-kind	392,767	230,358
Central provident funds contributions	43,792	23,787
	436,559	254,145

The top executives are compensated in bands of below \$100,000 to \$300,000 per annum.

	2025	2024
Below \$100,000	–	1
From \$100,001 to \$200,000	2	1
From \$200,001 to \$300,000	1	–

27. Taxation

The Council is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1) (zm) of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 134.

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Council's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Council's operations. The Council has various other financial assets and liabilities such as other receivables and other creditors and accruals, which arise directly from its operations.

Due to the nature of the Council's activities, it has minimal financial risks exposure. The Finance, Audit & Risk and Investment Committees provide oversight of the Council's overall risk management and it recommends to the Board of the Council the overall policy pertaining to the Council's cash management and investment. The Council's Directors review and agree to policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

(a) **Interest rate risk**

The Council's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from the Council's cash and cash equivalents.

The Council's policy is to obtain the most favourable interest rates available.

Information relating to the Council's interest rate exposure is also disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements where applicable. Sensitivity analysis of the interest rate exposure is not significant.

(b) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Council if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Council's principal financial instruments comprise financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and cash and cash equivalents and these are placed with financial institutions of high credit standing and regulated.

(c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Council's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) *Liquidity risk (cont'd)*

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Council's financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

	2025		2024	
	1 year or less \$	More than 1 year \$	1 year or less \$	More than 1 year \$
Financial assets				
Other debtors and deposits	286,580	–	225,019	–
Financial assets at FVPL	12,420,164	–	11,922,227	–
Cash and short-term deposits	20,536,939	–	19,606,487	–
	33,243,683	–	31,753,733	–
Financial liabilities				
Creditors and accruals	2,115,826	–	1,720,452	–
Lease liabilities	138,739	2,025,884	140,122	2,134,593
	2,254,565	2,025,884	1,860,574	2,134,593
Total net undiscounted financial	30,989,118	(2,025,884)	29,893,159	(2,134,593)

The Council monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the Directors to finance the Council's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(d) **Market price risk**

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Council's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than interest or exchange rates). The Council's exposure to changes in market prices relates primarily to the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Council's objective is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. It is the Council's policy to achieve an appropriate diversification in its investment portfolio in order to mitigate such risk.

At the reporting date, if market prices for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss had declined by 10%, assuming all other variables remain constant, the Council's surplus/ reserve for the financial year would decrease by approximately \$1,242,000 (2025: \$1,192,000). An increase in 10% of the market prices would have an equal but opposite effect. The above sensitivity analysis is inclusive of decrease/increase in the net fair value loss/ gains for financial derivatives.

Derivatives are financial contracts whose values are derived from the value of underlying assets. Forwards contracts used for hedging purposes to manage portfolio risk and for efficient portfolio management to improve risk-adjusted performance.

The Investment Guideline and Mandate detail the permissible financial instruments and their risk limits. Ongoing monitoring and reporting are undertaken by the Investment Committee to ensure that investment activities are in accordance with the investment guidelines.

29. Fair value of financial instruments

(a) **Fair value hierarchy**

The Council categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Council can access at the measurement date,
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Council has determined that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values as they are mostly short-term in nature.

29. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) *Assets measured at fair value*

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets measured at fair value at the reporting date:

	2025			
	Fair value measurements at the reporting date using			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) \$	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2) \$	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) \$	Total \$
Financial assets:				
At fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)	12,420,164	–	–	12,420,164

	2024			
	Fair value measurements at the reporting date using			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) \$	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2) \$	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) \$	Total \$
Financial assets:				
At fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)	11,922,227	–	–	11,922,227

(c) *Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value*

Cash and short-term deposits, and creditors and accruals

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

30. Reserves management

The reserves of the Council comprise the General Fund and the Agape Fund. The Council targets a general reserve level of two years, taking into account that the grant making function represents the majority of its expenditure, and the lag period between member organisations' budgetary needs and the inflow from current year's fundraising activities.

31. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 29 January 2026.