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RAY OF HOPE

(Registration No: 201229333H)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2024

RAY OF HOPE

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Contents **Page**

RAY OF HOPE

Statement by Directors

The directors of Ray of Hope (the "Company") are pleased to present the financial statements of the Company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2024.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; and

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

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

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

Yeoh Swee Yen
Kenneth Kan Shung Kei
Yeo Ann Li, Michelle
Martin Tan Beng Chong (Chen Mingzong)
Quak Hiang Whai
Wong Mun Hoong, Mark (Huang Minxiong, Mark)
Yong Ming Chong (Yang Mingzhang)

3. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

4. Options

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

5. Independent auditor

RSM SG Assurance LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors

DocuSigned by: Yeoh Swee Yen	DocuSigned by:
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Yeoh Swee Yen	Martin Tan Beng Chong
Director	Director

10 June 2025

RSM SG Assurance LLP
8 Wilkie Road, #03-08, Wilkie Edge
Singapore 228095
T +65 6533 7600
Assurance@RSMSingapore.sg
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**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
RAY OF HOPE**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ray of Hope (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of financial activities, and statement of cash flows for the reporting 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 "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and the Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of the financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the reporting 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 Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the statement by directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

Other information (cont'd)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

a) 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.

b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

e) 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
RAY OF HOPE

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the 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 Company 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 Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Kelly Lee Pei Woon.

DocuSigned by:
RSM SG Assurance LLP
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RSM SG Assurance LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

10 June 2025

RAY OF HOPE

Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 $	2023 $
Income			
Income	4	5,088,068	7,882,604
Other income	6	6,496	1,978
Total Income		5,094,564	7,884,582
Expenditure			
Cost of charitable activities (grant disbursements)	7	(2,666,343)	(7,164,674)
Employee benefits expenses	8	(568,041)	(497,710)
Governance costs		(27,929)	(27,554)
Finance costs	9	(483)	(2,742)
Other expenditure	10	(689,269)	(442,262)
Total Expenditure		(3,952,065)	(8,134,942)
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		1,142,499	(250,360)
Accumulated fund balance at beginning of the year		1,376,945	1,627,305
Accumulated fund balance at end of the year		2,519,444	1,376,945

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 $	2023 $
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	12	3,938	4,927
Right-of-use assets	13	–	29,677
Total non-current assets		3,938	34,604
Current assets			
Donation receivables		43,837	22,594
Prepayments		19,368	2,158
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,717,051	1,599,133
Total current assets		2,780,256	1,623,885
Total assets		2,784,194	1,658,489
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated fund		2,519,444	1,376,945
Total fund		2,519,444	1,376,945
Current liabilities			
Other payables	15	167,394	133,544
Contract liabilities	16	97,356	116,484
Lease liabilities	17	–	31,516
Total current liabilities / total liabilities		264,750	281,544
Total funds and liabilities		2,784,194	1,658,489

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

RAY OF HOPE

Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 December 2024

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Surplus / (deficit) before tax	1,142,499	(250,360)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4,875	5,348
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	29,677	44,515
Interest expense	483	2,742
Contract liabilities utilised	(78,771)	(27,132)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	1,098,763	(224,887)
Donation receivables	(21,243)	23,541
Prepayments	(17,210)	1,052
Other payables	33,850	65,315
Contract liabilities	59,643	49,073
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	1,153,803	(85,906)
Cash flows used in investing activity		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(3,886)	–
Net cash flows used in investing activity	(3,886)	–
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities		
Cash restricted in use	(1,035,020)	173,586
Lease liabilities – principal portion paid	(31,517)	(45,258)
Interest expenses paid	(483)	(2,742)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	(1,067,020)	125,586
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	82,897	39,680
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, beginning balance	345,394	305,714
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance (Note 14A)	428,291	345,394

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 December 2024

1. General information

Ray of Hope (Registration No: 201229333H) (the "Company") is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee. The Company is a charity registered under the Charities Act 1994 and has been granted Institutions of a Public Character ("IPC") status on 31 March 2023 to 30 March 2025 and was subsequently granted from 31 March 2025 to 30 October 2026. The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by directors. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The principal activities of the Company are to provide assistance to deserving individuals or families in Singapore who may otherwise have no other source or insufficient source of financial support.

Each member of the Company has undertaken to contribute such amounts not exceeding $1 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of the liabilities of the Company. The Company has 3 (2023: 3) members at the end of the reporting year.

The memorandum and articles of the Company restricts the use of fund monies to the furtherance of the objects of the Company. They prohibit the payment of dividends to members.

The registered office is: 11 Prinsep Link, Election Department, Singapore 187949

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") and the related interpretations to FRSs ("INT FRSs") as issued by the Accounting Standards Committee under Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACS"). They are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations.

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Fair value measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account. The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are material differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. The recurring measurements are made at each reporting year end date.

Revenue and income recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, and modifications), net of any related taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient the effects of any significant financing component is not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

Revenue including donations, gifts and grants that provide core funding or are of general nature are recognised at point in time. Such income is only deferred when: the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the entity has unconditional entitlement. The revenue amount from services is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising from the course of the ordinary activities of the entity and it is shown net of related goods and services tax and subsidies.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (cont'd)

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

Revenue and income recognition (cont'd)

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement, the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Income tax

No provision for taxation has been made as the Company's income is exempted from tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act 1947.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets (or, for certain leased assets, the shorter lease term). An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle.

The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Plant and equipment – 33.3%

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as plant and equipment. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Office premises – Over terms of lease at 33.3% per annum

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (cont'd)

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

Leases of lessee

A lease conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a lease arrangement is identified, a liability to the lessor is recognised as a lease obligation calculated at the present value of minimum unavoidable lease payments. A corresponding right-of-use asset is recorded. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to reflect the interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recorded as a finance cost. Leases with a term of 12 months or less and leases for low value are not recorded as a liability and lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets

The amounts of the non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. At initial recognition the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequent measurement:

The financial reporting standard on financial instruments requires the certain classification of financial assets and financial liabilities. At the end of the reporting year, the reporting entity had the following classes:

- Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances are in this class.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (cont'd)

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

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequent measurement: (cont'd)

- Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction. Cash equivalents are short-term (three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

2B. Oher explanatory information

Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management 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. Common expenses, if any, are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense unless impractical to do so.

2C. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties

There were no judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most material effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. There were no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting year.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, including (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

All members, directors and staff members of the Company are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests and relationships that could potentially result in conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members, directors or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

If any members, directors or key management is directly or indirectly interested in any contract, proposed contract, or other matter and is present at a meeting of the Company or any board committees thereof, at which the contract or other matter is the subject of consideration, the member shall, at the meeting and as soon as practicable after it commences, disclose the fact, and shall not thereafter be present during the consideration or discussion of, and shall not vote on, any question with respect to that contract or other matter.

The directors who performed their board responsibilities did not receive remuneration, or other benefits, from the Company for board services for which they are responsible.

There are no paid staff whose remuneration exceeds $100,000 during the year.

3A. Related party transactions

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and its related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances and transfer of resources, services or obligations, if any, are unsecured, without fixed repayment terms and interest or charge unless stated otherwise.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following material related party transactions:

	2024 $	2023 $
Donation received from directors for the benefit of beneficiaries	–	7,241
Donation received from directors for operational use	46,420	–
Grant received from related parties with common directors for disbursement to beneficiaries	237,692	706,200
Grant received from related parties with common directors for operational use	110,265	349
Grant disbursements to a related party with common directors	(48,215)	(293,510)
Rental monies paid to a related party with common directors	(33,200)	(48,000)

3B. Key management compensation

Key management personnel are the directors having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The directors did not receive any remuneration.

4. Income

	2024 $	2023 $
Donation income – Disbursement to beneficiaries	3,634,205	6,792,330
Donation income – Operational use	791,437	694,286
Government grants – Operational use	662,426	395,988
Total donation income	5,088,068	7,882,604

The donation income is mainly from public and corporate donors and recognised based on point in time or when the event for which the donations were received is completed.

5. Tax deductible receipts

Qualifying donors are granted tax deduction for donations made to the Company. The quantum of the tax deduction for each calendar year may vary as announced in the Singapore budget. The Institution of a Public Character status granted to the Company is for the period from 31 March 2023 to 30 March 2025 and subsequently granted from 31 March 2025 to 31 October 2026.

	2024 $	2023 $
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	875,049	337,804

6. Other income

	2024 $	2023 $
Other government grants	6,496	1,978

7. Cost of charitable activities

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial assistance to individuals	2,568,949	7,073,636
Fund raising expenses	97,394	91,038
Total cost of charitable activities	2,666,343	7,164,674

8. Employee benefits expense

	2024 $	2023 $
Employee benefits expense	485,507	425,526
Contributions to defined contribution plan	82,534	72,184
Total employee benefits expense	568,041	497,710

None of the Company’s employees received an annual remuneration of more than $100,000 in 2024 and 2023.

9. Finance cost

	2024 $	2023 $
Interest on lease liabilities	483	2,742

10. Other expenditure

	2024 $	2023 $
Consultancy fees	86,773	40,325
Depreciation of plant and equipment (Note 12)	4,875	5,348
Depreciation of right-of-use asset (Note 13)	29,677	44,515
Events expenses	57,527	11,761
Marketing expenses	80,524	8,743
Website design and maintenance expenses	73,745	101,425
Secondment fee	137,413	134,467
Others	218,735	95,678
Total other expenditure	689,269	442,262

11. Income tax

The Company is a registered charity which enjoys automatic income tax exemption under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

12. Plant and equipment

	Office equipment $
Cost:	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	24,141
Additions	3,886
At 31 December 2024	28,027
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 January 2023	13,866
Depreciation for the year	5,348
At 31 December 2023	19,214
Depreciation for the year	4,875
At 31 December 2024	24,089
Carrying value:	
At 1 January 2023	10,275
At 31 December 2023	4,927
At 31 December 2024	3,938

The depreciation expense is included in other expenditure in the statement of financial activities.

13. Right-of-use assets

The details of right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Right-of-use assets $
Cost:	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	133,546
Written-off upon expiry of lease contracts	(133,546)
At 31 December 2024	–
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 January 2023	59,354
Depreciation for the year	44,515
At 31 December 2023	103,869
Depreciation for the year	29,677
Written-off upon expiry of lease contracts	(133,546)
At 31 December 2024	–
Carrying value:	
At 1 January 2023	74,192
At 31 December 2023	29,677
At 31 December 2024	–

The depreciation expense is included in other expenditure in the statement of financial activities.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 $	2023 $
Not restricted in use	428,291	345,394
Restricted in use [(a)]	2,288,760	1,253,740
Cash at the end of the year	2,717,051	1,599,134

[(a)] The above amount relates to the donations received to be disbursed out to beneficiaries.

14A. Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows

	2024 $	2023 $
Amount as shown above	2,717,051	1,599,134
Restricted in use	(2,288,760)	(1,253,740)
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes at end of the year	428,291	345,394

14. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

14B. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	2023 $	Cash Flows $	Interest expense $	2024 $
Lease liabilities	31,517	(32,000)	483	–

	2022 $	Cash Flows $	Interest expense $	2023 $
Lease liabilities	76,775	(48,000)	2,742	31,517

15. Other payables

	2024 $	2023 $
Outside parties and accrued liabilities	167,394	133,543

16. Contract liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Balance at beginning of the year	116,484	94,543
Received during the year	59,643	49,073
Utilised during the year	(78,771)	(27,132)
Balance at end of the year	97,356	116,484

The contract liabilities represents mainly contribution from Giving Circle, where individuals donate into a pooled fund set aside to meet the needs of a specific group of people or for a specific need.

The Company actively and regularly reviews and manages the monies received to ensure that the monies are disseminated to the selected beneficiaries to accomplish the goals of helping the Company's beneficiaries.

17. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Current	–	31,517

The Company has a lease relating to the rental of office premises. The rental expired and the Company shifted to a new premise during the reporting year under a short-term lease.

17. Lease liabilities (cont'd)

Apart from the disclosures made in other notes to the financial statements, amounts relating to leases include the following:

	2024 $	2023 $
Expense relating to short-term leases included in other expense	5,200	–

18. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information

18A. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,760,888	1,621,727
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	167,394	165,060

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

18B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the entity's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk comprising interest rate, currency risk and price risk exposures. Management has certain procedures for the management of financial risks. These are not documented in formal written documents. However, the following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

There have been no changes to the exposures to risk; the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk.

18C. Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

18. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (cont'd)

18D. Credit risk on financial assets

The general approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is applied to measure expected credit losses ("ECL") allowance on financial assets the ECL allowance. On initial recognition, a loss allowance is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL unless the assets are considered credit impaired. The ECL allowance for debt assets is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, for trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or when the reporting entity applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a material financing component, the simplified approach in calculating ECL is applied.

Under the simplified approach, the loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date using historical loss rates for the respective risk categories and incorporating forward-looking estimates. Lifetime ECL may be estimated individually or collectively. For the credit risk on the financial assets an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and any loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

Note 14 discloses the cash and cash equivalents balances. There was no identified impairment loss.

18E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

Liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity within twelve months after at the end of the reporting year. The other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

19. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year the ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None had a material impact on the Company.

20. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

The ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards for the future reporting years. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following reporting year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application. Those applicable to the Group for future reporting years are listed below.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 118	Presentation and disclosures in financial statements	1 Jan 2027