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RSM

STROKE SUPPORT STATION

(UEN: 201503222G)

Statement by Board of Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2025

STROKE SUPPORT STATION

Statement by Board of Directors and Financial Statements

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Statement by Directors

The directors of the company are pleased to present the financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 March 2025.

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;

b) the company has complied with the requirements of Regulations 11 and 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations 2012 relating to the use of donation monies and the fund-raising expenses respectively; and

c) 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:

Chang Hwee Nee (Chairman)
Max Loh Khum Whai
Ahmad Bin Mohamed Magad
Chen Huaidan @ Celine Tang
Chua Wei Zhen (Cai Weizhen)
Foo Sew Yen
Kelvin Phua Cheng Pau (Kelvin Pan Zhengbao)
Khoo Cheng Hoe, Andrew
Ling Ping Chih, Leonard
Ling Tok Hong
Yap Wai Ming

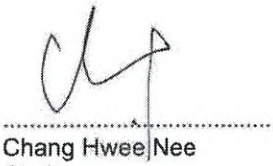
3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The company is limited by guarantee. There are no applicable disclosures.

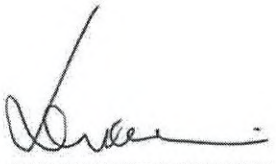
4. Independent auditor

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

On behalf of the directors



Chang Hwee Nee
Chairman



Max Loh Khum Whai
Treasurer

17 September 2025

RSM SG Assurance LLP

8 Wilkie Road, #03-08, Wilkie Edge
Singapore 228095

T +65 6533 7600

Assurance@RSMSingapore.sg
www.RSMSingapore.sg

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of STROKE SUPPORT STATION

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Stroke Support Station (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the 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 in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company 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 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 matter

The financial statements of the reporting entity for the reporting year ended 31 March 2024 were audited by another independent auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated 19 September 2024.

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UEN: T09LL0008J

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report 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 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and 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 financial reporting standards, 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.

The directors' 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

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (cont'd)

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 (fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Uthaya Chandrikaa D/O Ponnusamy.

RSM SG Assurance LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

17 September 2025

STROKE SUPPORT STATION

Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 Unrestricted funds $	2025 Restricted funds $	2025 Total $	2024 Unrestricted funds $	2024 Restricted funds $	2024 Total $
Income:							
Income from charitable activities	4	2,487,084	521,459	3,008,543	647,985	1,149,911	1,797,896
Donations	5	1,843,159	152,625	1,995,784	640,268	–	640,268
Income from fund-raising activities	6	250,000	–	250,000	3,334,879	–	3,334,879
Other income	7	548,849	–	548,849	862,074	–	862,074
Total income		5,129,092	674,084	5,803,176	5,485,206	1,149,911	6,635,117
Expenditure:							
Cost of charitable activities	8	1,816,491	368,131	2,184,622	291,975	1,017,289	1,309,264
Cost of fund-raising activities	9	–	–	–	184,995	–	184,995
Governance costs	10	85,352	–	85,352	80,213	–	80,213
Other expenditure	11	1,984,480	4,125	1,988,605	1,275,262	133,307	1,408,569
Other losses	7	3,779	–	3,779	–	–	–
Finance costs	13	18,492	–	18,492	7,967	–	7,967
Total expenditure		3,908,594	372,256	4,280,850	1,840,412	1,150,596	2,991,008
Surplus (Deficit) for the year		1,220,498	301,828	1,522,326	3,644,794	(685)	3,644,109

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

STROKE SUPPORT STATION

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,061,537	966,384
Financial assets	16	–	502,493
Total non-current assets		1,061,537	1,468,877
Current assets			
Other non-financial assets	17	231,453	70,896
Financial assets	16	14,679,040	10,709,156
Grant and other receivables	18	232,714	1,663,365
Cash and cash equivalents	19	2,678,553	1,760,731
Total current assets		17,821,760	14,204,148
Total assets		18,883,297	15,673,025
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Unrestricted funds			
General funds		12,364,581	11,021,557
Designated funds	20	107,706	230,232
Total unrestricted funds		12,472,287	11,251,789
Restricted funds			
Restricted funds	20	301,828	–
Total restricted funds		301,828	–
Total funds		12,774,115	11,251,789
Non-current liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	21	1,988,224	495,190
Lease liabilities	22	371,252	282,523
Total non-current liabilities		2,359,476	777,713
Current liabilities			
Other non-financial liabilities	21	2,831,135	3,220,610
Lease liabilities	22	142,007	90,288
Trade and other payables	23	776,564	332,625
Total current liabilities		3,749,706	3,643,523
Total liabilities		6,109,182	4,421,236
Total funds and liabilities		18,883,297	15,673,025

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

STROKE SUPPORT STATION

Statement of Changes in Funds
Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Unrestricted Funds			
	General Fund $	Designated Funds $	Restricted Funds $	Total $
Current year:				
Opening balance at 1 April 2024	11,021,557	230,232	–	11,251,789
Changes in funds:				
Surplus (deficit) for the year	1,343,024	(122,526)	301,828	1,522,326
Closing balance at 31 March 2025	12,364,581	107,706	301,828	12,774,115
Previous year:				
Opening balance at 1 April 2023	7,198,830	408,850	–	7,607,680
Changes in funds:				
Surplus (deficit) for the year	3,823,412	(178,618)	(685)	3,644,109
Transfer of funds	(685)	–	685	–
Closing balance at 31 March 2024	11,021,557	230,232	–	11,251,789

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

Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 March 2025

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	1,522,326	3,644,109
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	367,483	287,806
Amortisation of bond premium	3,779	–
Interest expense	18,492	7,967
Interest income	(282,644)	(310,924)
Dividend income	(45,977)	(11,794)
Amortisation of deferred capital expenditure	(187,351)	(56,217)
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(109,780)	(11,822)
Operating surplus before changes in working capital	1,286,328	3,549,125
Other non-financial assets	(160,557)	59,935
Grant and other receivables	1,346,601	(851,726)
Other non-financial liabilities	1,290,910	3,374,784
Trade and other payables	443,939	(250,315)
Cash restricted in use	(301,828)	–
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,905,393	5,881,803
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(206,410)	(580,587)
Investment in financial assets	(22,804,613)	(20,465,131)
Interest income received from financial assets	366,694	226,874
Dividend income received	45,977	11,794
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets	19,443,223	13,247,765
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(3,155,129)	(7,559,285)
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Lease liabilities paid	(134,270)	(121,405)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(134,270)	(121,405)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	615,994	(1,798,887)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	1,760,731	3,559,618
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance (Note 19)	2,376,725	1,760,731

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2025

1. General information

Stroke Support Station (Registration No: 201503222G) ("company") was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 2 February 2015 in Singapore. It has a constitution as its governing instrument.

The principal activities are to enhance the quality of life for stroke survivors through comprehensive stroke-focused rehabilitation, a wellness programme offering social-emotional support to rebuild confidence and independence, and community outreach and stroke prevention initiatives through active aging programmes.

It is registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994 since 11 March 2015. It has been accorded Institutions of a Public Character ("IPC") status that is valid up to 14 June 2027. Qualifying donors are entitled to 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to the IPC.

The members of the reporting entity have guaranteed to contribute amounts not exceeding $100 to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up and the monies are required to settle the liabilities of the reporting entity. There were 11 (2024: 11) members at the end of the reporting year. It cannot make payment of dividends or distributions to its members. Any assets left after the winding-up shall be given or transferred to some other charitable institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the reporting entity.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, the functional currency.

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

The registered office is located at 1 Marina Boulevard, #28-00 One Marina Boulevard, Singapore 018989. The principal place of business is in Singapore.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") and the related interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Accounting Standards Committee under ACRA ("ASC"). They comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Charities Act 1994.

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

Revenue and income recognition

General - Revenue is recognised when the reporting entity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction or gift will flow to the reporting entity and the amount can be measured reliably and the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Donations - Income from donations are accounted for when received, except for committed donations that are recorded when there is certainty over the amount committed by the donors and over the timing of the receipt of the donations. Revenue from fundraising event is recognised when the event has occurred.

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

Grant - A grant is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to it will be complied with and that the grant will be received. A grant related to assets or specific expenses is recognised in the statement of financial activities and is presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as fund. For grant related to assets, the relevant fund will then be reduced over the useful life of the asset in line with its depreciation. For grant related to specific expenses, the relevant fund will then be reduced as and when the expenses are expended.

Dividend income from equity instruments is recognised only when the entity's right to receive payment of the dividend is established; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This is usually ex-dividend date for quoted shares.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given in exchange for service rendered by employees. 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.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment

Property, 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 method 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. An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle.

The useful lives of assets and recognised impairment losses are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, whenever events or circumstances indicate that a revision is warranted.

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as property plant and equipment.

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 carrying amount of non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is expensed.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position 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.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy

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 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 funding and other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this category.

- Financial asset classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss: All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition, management may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

- 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

Cash comprises cash on hand.

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash less cash subject to restriction that form an integral part of cash management. 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.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy

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.

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 (eg 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 / 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 (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie 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 significant 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.

Other specific material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

These are disclosed at the relevant notes to the financial statements.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties

Disclosures on significant judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies and on material information about the assumptions management made about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting year are discussed in the corresponding notes to these financial statements. These estimates and assumptions are periodically monitored to ensure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

Assessing the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets:

An assessment is made for the reporting year whether there is any indication that the asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amounts of the asset is measured based on the fair value less costs of disposal or value in use calculations which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the balances affected. The carrying amount of the specific asset or class of assets at the end of the reporting year affected by the assumption is $1,061,537 (2024: $966,384).

Assessment of impairment of debt instruments:

For a debt asset instrument, the 12-month expected credit loss ("ECL") is expected to be recognised before it becomes past due. The lifetime ECL is recognised when there is a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument. Typically, credit risk increases significantly before a financial instrument becomes past due or other lagging borrower-specific factors (for example, a modification or restructuring) are observed. Judgement has to be made when reasonable and supportable information that is forward-looking is not available without undue cost or effort to assess changes in credit risk. The carrying amount is disclosed in the note on financial assets.

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 governing board members, parent and subsidiary entities 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.

3A. Related party transactions and balances

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

3. Related party relationships and transactions

3A. Related party transactions and balances

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and 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. The transactions and balances were not material.

3B. Key management compensation

	2025 $	2024 $
Secondment fee paid / payable to National Council of Social Service ("NCSS")	689,112	324,375

There were three (2024: two) key management personnel who were paid more than $100,000 each in secondment fees for the reporting year ended 31 March 2025.

4. Income from charitable activities

	2025 $	2024 $
Re-learn and Enjoy Active Learning ("REAL") fund	–	5,311
Community Silver Trust ("CST")	1,525,416	1,144,600
Project income	619,686	108,155
Programme fees	284,955	176,847
Rehabilitation fees	130,375	83,617
Subvention funds	448,111	279,366
Total	3,008,543	1,797,896

5. Donations

	2025 $	2024 $
Tax deductible donations	1,582,600	292,000
Non-tax deductible donations	413,184	348,268
Total donations	1,995,784	640,268

5A. Tax exempt 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 Institutions of a Public Character ("IPC") status granted to the company is for the period from 15 June 2024 to 14 June 2027.

	2025 $	2024 $
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	2,582,600	2,959,029

6. Income from fund-raising activities

	2025 $	2024 $
Gala dinner fund raising event	–	3,084,879
Grants	250,000	250,000
Total	250,000	3,334,879

7. Other income and other losses

	2025 $	2024 $
Other government grants and rebates	110,448	524,201
Interest income	282,644	310,924
Dividend income	45,977	11,794
Amortisation of bond premium (Note 16B)	(3,779)	–
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL (Note 16A)	109,780	11,822
Others	–	3,333
	545,070	862,074
Represented by:		
Other income	548,849	862,074
Other losses	(3,779)	–
	545,070	862,074

8. Cost of charitable activities

	2025 $	2024 $
Employee benefits expense (Note 12)	1,474,788	803,540
Therapy services	319,810	329,817
Road show and other event expenses	194,479	60,626
Transportation costs	75,450	45,721
Others	120,095	69,560
	2,184,622	1,309,264

9. Cost of fund-raising activities

	2025 $	2024 $
Gala dinner fund raising event expenses	–	184,995

10. Governance costs

	2025 $	2024 $
Professional fees	85,352	80,213

11. Other expenditure

	2025 $	2024 $
Employee benefits expense (Note 12)	1,316,780	942,995
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	367,483	287,806
Membership and subscription fees	73,026	13,527
Research and development expense	43,723	1,500
Repair and maintenance expense	38,366	44,268
Advertising expense	37,195	5,872
Utilities expense	22,958	21,053
Others	89,074	91,548
	1,988,605	1,408,569

12. Employee benefits expense

	2025 $	2024 $
Salaries and related costs	2,491,849	1,582,426
Contributions to defined contribution plan	299,719	164,109
Total employee benefits expense	2,791,568	1,746,535
Recorded in:		
Cost of charitable activities (Note 8)	1,474,788	803,540
Other expenditure (Note 11)	1,316,780	942,995
Total employee benefits expense	2,791,568	1,746,535

13. Finance cost

	2025 $	2024 $
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18,492	7,967

14. Income tax

As an approved charity under the Charities Act 1994, the company is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold properties	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	IT application system	Medical equipment	Office equipment	Renovations	Renovation-in-progress	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cost:									
At 1 April 2023	388,484	244,563	19,266	12,753	874,490	47,147	620,861	–	2,207,564
Additions	368,329	–	–	–	559,544	21,043	–	–	948,916
Written off	(258,409)	(8,077)	–	(5,753)	(66,750)	(7,653)	–	–	(346,642)
At 31 March 2024	498,404	236,486	19,266	7,000	1,367,284	60,537	620,861	–	2,809,838
Additions	184,837	41,376	–	–	83,993	12,263	–	68,778	391,247
Adjustment arising from lease tenure changes	(131,438)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(131,438)
Modification	71,389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71,389
At 31 March 2025	623,192	277,862	19,266	7,000	1,451,277	72,800	620,861	68,778	3,141,036
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 1 April 2023	283,686	214,637	19,266	12,753	848,305	46,784	476,859	–	1,902,290
Depreciation for the year	107,687	10,500	–	–	69,693	3,023	96,903	–	287,806
Written off	(258,409)	(8,077)	–	(5,753)	(66,750)	(7,653)	–	–	(346,642)
At 31 March 2024	132,964	217,060	19,266	7,000	851,248	42,154	573,762	–	1,843,454
Depreciation for the year	129,606	19,166	–	–	197,295	8,857	12,559	–	367,483
Adjustment arising from lease tenure changes	(131,438)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(131,438)
At 31 March 2025	131,132	236,226	19,266	7,000	1,048,543	51,011	586,321	–	2,079,499
Carrying value:									
At 1 April 2023	104,798	29,926	–	–	26,185	363	144,002	–	305,274
At 31 March 2024	365,440	19,426	–	–	516,036	18,383	47,099	–	966,384
At 31 March 2025	492,060	41,636	–	–	402,734	21,789	34,540	68,778	1,061,537

15. Property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold properties	–	2 – 5 years
Computer hardware	–	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	–	3 years
IT application system	–	3 years
Medical equipment	–	3 years
Office equipment	–	3 years
Renovations	–	5 years
Renovation-in-progress	–	Not depreciated

The right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment under leasehold properties.

16. Financial assets

	2025 $	2024 $
Equity instruments and money market funds at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") (Note 16A)	14,178,820	1,038,206
Debt asset instruments and treasury bills at amortised cost (Note 16B)	500,220	10,173,443
Total at the end of the year	14,679,040	11,211,649
Presented in statement of financial position as:		
Current	14,679,040	10,709,156
Non-current	–	502,493
	14,679,040	11,211,649

16A. Equity instruments and money market funds at FVTPL

	2025 $	2024 $
Movements during the year:		
At beginning of the year	1,038,206	217,800
Additions	14,130,834	1,200,000
Disposals	(1,100,000)	(391,416)
Changes in fair value (Note 7)	109,780	11,822
At end of the year	14,178,820	1,038,206

The fair value of equity instruments at FVTPL are based on prices in an active market (Level 1) at the end of the reporting year.

These investments are exposed to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The sensitivity analysis is as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
A hypothetical 10% increase in market index of financial instruments at FVTPL would have an effect on fair value of:	1,417,882	103,821

For similar price decreases in fair value of the above financial assets, there would be comparable impacts in the opposite direction.

16. Financial assets

16B. Debt asset instruments and treasury bills at amortised cost

	2025 $	2024 $
Movements during the year:		
At beginning of the year	10,173,443	3,764,661
Additions	8,673,779	19,265,131
Disposals	(18,343,223)	(12,856,349)
Amortisation of bond premium (Note 7)	(3,779)	–
At end of the year	500,220	10,173,443

A summary of maturity dates at the end of the reporting year is as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Within 1 year	500,220	9,670,950
Between 1 to 2 years	–	502,493
	500,220	10,173,443

The financial assets at amortised cost of the company bear interests ranging from 3.04% to 3.80% (2024: 2.47% to 3.8%) per annum.

The financial assets carried at amortised cost are subject to the expected credit losses ("ECL") model under the standard on financial instruments. The financial assets carried at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the reporting year is limited to 12 months expected losses. Listed bonds are regarded as low credit risk if they have an investment grade credit rating with one or more reputable rating agencies. Other bonds are regarded as low credit risk if they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. The methodology applied for impairment loss depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Ratings of investments are as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Balances with investment grade credit rating with one or more rating agencies	–	9,161,471
Balances with no credit rating available or not having an investment grade credit rating	500,220	1,011,972
	500,220	10,173,443

The credit rating of the custodians of the investments have been rated at least BBB+ or above by one or more rating agencies.

16. Financial assets

16C. Disclosures relating to financial assets

The following information provides a summary of the significant sector concentrations within the investment portfolio including Level 1, 2 and 3 securities. All the securities are quoted unless indicated otherwise.

Nature	Industry	Location	Level	2025 $	2024 $	Allocation 2025 %	Allocation 2024 %
Exchange-traded funds	Diversified	Singapore	1	1,007,167	–	7	–
Equity instruments	Real estate	Singapore	1	945,426	231,918	7	2
Money market funds	Financial services	Singapore	1	11,207,022	814,261	76	7
Other funds	Diversified	Singapore	1	1,019,205	–	7	–
Treasury bills	Financial services	Singapore	1	–	9,161,471	–	82
Debt asset instruments	Real estate	Singapore	1	–	501,506	–	4
Debt asset instruments	Airline	Singapore	1	500,220	502,493	3	5
				14,679,040	11,211,649	100	100

17. Other non-financial assets

	2025 $	2024 $
Deposits	144,124	42,741
Prepayments	87,329	28,155
	231,453	70,896

18. Grant and other receivables

	2025 $	2024 $
Grant receivables	217,548	1,579,315
Interest receivables	–	84,050
Other receivables	15,166	–
	232,714	1,663,365

The expected credit losses ("ECL") on the grant receivables are based on the simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime ECL allowance approach for all such assets recognised from the initial recognition of these assets.

As a charity, an assessment is made at initial recognition of the paying ability of the customers and persons it serves. A remission is made accordingly if there is no funding from the government and public authorities or if the amount is past due date. At the end of the reporting year, the assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due for measuring the ECL including the impact of the current economic conditions. Grant receivable from the government and public authorities are excluded as they are deemed of low credit risk.

The other receivables at amortised cost and which can be graded as low risk individually are considered to have low credit risk.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no maturity.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 $	2024 $
Not restricted in use	2,376,725	1,760,731
Cash attributed to restricted funds	301,828	–
	2,678,553	1,760,731

The interest earning balances are not material.

19A. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows

	2025 $	2024 $
Amount as shown above	2,678,553	1,760,731
Cash restricted in use	(301,828)	–
	2,376,725	1,760,731

19. Cash and cash equivalents

19B. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	2024 $	Cash flows $	Non-cash changes $		2025 $
Lease liabilities	372,811	(134,270)	274,718	[a]	513,259

	2023 $	Cash flows $	Non-cash changes $		2024 $
Lease liabilities	117,920	(121,405)	376,296	[a]	372,811

[a] Included within are additions of $184,837 (2024: $368,329), accrued interest of $18,492 (2024: $7,967) and modification of lease liabilities of $71,389 (2024: Nil).

20. Funds

	2025 $	2024 $
Unrestricted funds		
General fund	12,364,581	11,021,557
Designated funds (Note 20A)	107,706	230,232
Sub-total	12,472,287	11,251,789
Restricted funds		
Restricted funds (Note 20B)	301,828	–
Sub-total	301,828	–
Total	12,774,115	11,251,789

The reserve ratio of the company's funds is calculated as below:-

	2025 $	2024 $
Total unrestricted funds	12,472,287	11,251,789
Total resources expended	4,280,850	2,991,008
Reserve ratio	2.91	3.76

The company takes a balanced approach in managing its reserves. The reserves set aside takes into account financial stability as well as ensuring that the objectives of the company are being executed proactively.

The company's policy is to maintain a reserve ratio of at least 2 times its annual projected expenditure.

20. Funds

20A. Designated funds

	S3@Jurong Point Fund	S3 FairPrice Foundation Mobility Assistance Subsidy	S3 Caregivers Programme	Family Care Programme	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
2025					
Balance at beginning of the year	–	142,970	7,706	79,556	230,232
Charged to profit or loss	–	(35,264)	(7,706)	(79,556)	(122,526)
Balance at end of the year	–	107,706	–	–	107,706
2024					
Balance at beginning of the year	77,040	170,149	20,000	141,661	408,850
Charged to profit or loss	(77,040)	(27,179)	(12,294)	(62,105)	(178,618)
Balance at end of the year	–	142,970	7,706	79,556	230,232

S3@Jurong Point Fund

This refers to donation received for the set up and operation of the new centre at Jurong Point. At the end of the last reporting year, the fund had been fully utilised.

S3 FairPrice Foundation Mobility Assistance Subsidy

This transport subsidy helps to lighten the financial cost of access to S3 for financially stretched members. Approved applicants will be given subsidies to offset their transport fee to and from the company's centres.

S3 Caregivers Programme

This refers to donation received to support S3 Caregivers Programme. At the end of the reporting year, the fund has been fully utilised.

20. Fund account transactions and balances

20A. Designated funds

Family Care Programme

This refers to donation received to support Family Care Programme. Approved applicants will be given subsidies to offset the payable programme fees. At the end of the reporting year, the fund has been fully utilised.

20B. Restricted funds

	Active Ageing Centre Programme $	Wellness Programme $	Total $
2025			
Balance at beginning of the year	–	–	–
Grants received	521,459	152,625	674,084
Resources expended	(219,631)	(152,625)	(372,256)
Balance at end of the year	301,828	–	301,828

	REAL Fund $
2024	
Balance at beginning of the year	–
Transfer from general funds	685
Resources expended	(685)
Balance at end of the year	–

Active Ageing Centre ("AAC") Programme

This refers to funding received for expansion of AAC at Jurong West Central.

Wellness Programme

This refers to donation received to support the Wellness Programme including purchase and maintenance of rehabilitation equipment. At the end of the reporting year, the fund has been fully utilised.

REAL Fund

REAL Fund was granted by Tote Board Community Healthcare Fund ("TBCHF") as part of their aims to build a healthier nation, enhance the quality of life of patients and improve the affordability and accessibility of healthcare services for the needy and disadvantaged. The REAL Fund programme is aimed at filling the gap in long term and sustainable follow-up care to address the holistic needs of stroke survivors and their care givers to enhance their recovery opportunities and overall quality of life with an evidence-based and sustainable concept.

All of the assets of the restricted funds are represented by cash and cash equivalents (Note 19). Accordingly, the company did not adopt a columnar presentation of its assets, liabilities and funds in the statement of financial position as it was not meaningful.

21. Other non-financial liabilities

The movement in the balance of other non-financial liabilities is as follows:

	CST Fund			Deferred donations		
	Recurrent operating expenditure	Projects with key performance indicators	Deferred capital expenditure	Deferred operating expenditure	Deferred capital expenditure	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
2025						
Balance at beginning of the year	889,994	2,330,596	495,210	–	–	3,715,800
Additions	–	–	–	1,150,000	1,631,600	2,781,600
Transfer	–	(48,766)	48,766	–	–	–
Utilisation	(431,050)	(909,640)	–	(150,000)	–	(1,490,690)
Amortisation	–	–	(184,726)	–	(2,625)	(187,351)
Balance at end of the year	458,944	1,372,190	359,250	1,000,000	1,628,975	4,819,359

	CST Fund			
	Recurrent operating expenditure	Projects with key performance indicators	Deferred capital expenditure	Total
	$	$	$	$
2024				
Balance at beginning of the year	1,003,799	2,701,808	7,431	3,713,038
Additions	458,945	688,417	–	1,147,362
Transfer	–	(543,996)	543,996	–
Utilisation	(572,750)	(515,633)	–	(1,088,383)
Amortisation	–	–	(56,217)	(56,217)
Balance at end of the year	889,994	2,330,596	495,210	3,715,800

21. Other non-financial liabilities

	2025 $	2024 $
Presented in statement of financial position as:		
Current	2,831,135	3,220,610
Non-current	1,988,224	495,190
	4,819,359	3,715,800

CST Fund

CST Fund was granted by Agency for Integrated Care ("AIC") to enhance healthcare services to build up capabilities and provide value-added services to achieve higher quality and affordable step-down care in Singapore. This Fund is a dollar-for-dollar donation matching grant for cash donations to registered charities and will match monetary donations received by the eligible organisations, individuals, foundations and corporations.

Deferred donations

Deferred donations refer to donations for the funding of Wellness Programme (Note 20B) and for setting up of Singapore's first stroke-focused adaptive gym at the upcoming new centre at Ang Mo Kio Hub.

22. Lease liabilities

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

	2025 $	2024 $
Current	142,007	90,288
Non-current	371,252	282,523
	513,259	372,811

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised was 4.50% (2024: 4.50%). The related right-of-use-assets are disclosed in Note 15 under leasehold properties.

A summary of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 25E. Total cash outflows from leases are shown in the statement of cash flows. The leases are for terms between 2 to 5 years. None of the leases provide options to extend the leases for a further term.

The future cash outflows commitments to which the lessee is potentially exposed are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above. This includes exposure arising from leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed. At reporting year date, total commitments on leases that had not yet commenced is $406,765.

23. Trade and other payables

	2025 $	2024 $
Third parties	124,196	45,294
Accrued liabilities	652,368	287,331
Total	776,564	332,625

Included in accrued liabilities is the provision of unutilised leave of $22,266 during the year.

24. Capital commitments

Estimated amounts committed at the end of the reporting year for future capital expenditure but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment	61,040	80,000

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

25A. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,411,487	13,597,539
Financial assets at FVTPL	14,178,820	1,038,206
At the end of the year	17,590,307	14,635,745
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,289,823	705,436
At the end of the year	1,289,823	705,436

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

25B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding 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 risk and price risk exposures. Management has certain written policies and procedures for the management of financial risks.

There are written policies and procedures for effectively supervising, monitoring and evaluating the investment assets. The governing board members hold all the funds as a fiduciary and have delegated authority over its investment affairs to the investment committee (the committee) of the board. The committee advises the board on the implications of changes to its investment policy, helps it operate within the policies and procedures, and advises on relevant matters. 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.

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

25C. Fair values of financial instruments

The analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include the material financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. 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.

25D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner arise principally from cash balances with banks, receivables and other 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 day-1 loss 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 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 19 discloses the cash balances. There was no identified impairment loss.

25E. Liquidity risk

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 The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 days (2024: 30 days). The other payables are with short-term durations. The company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual undiscounted cash flows):

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year $	2 – 5 years $	Total $
2025:			
Gross lease liabilities	161,264	390,374	551,638
Trade and other payables	776,564	–	776,564
At end of the year	937,828	390,374	1,328,202

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

25E. Liquidity risk

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual undiscounted cash flows) (cont'd):

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year $	2 – 5 years $	Total $
2024:			
Gross lease liabilities	108,636	305,884	414,520
Trade and other payables	332,625	–	332,625
At end of the year	441,261	305,884	747,145

25F. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments. The following table analyses the breakdown of the material financial instruments by type of interest rate:

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial assets with interest:		
Fixed rates	500,220	10,173,443
Total at the end of the year	500,220	10,173,443
Financial liabilities with interest:		
Fixed rates	513,259	372,811
Total at the end of the year	513,259	372,811

Sensitivity analysis: The effect on pre-tax profit is not material.

26. 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 reporting entity.

27. 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 reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 109 and 107	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments	1 January 2026
FRS 118	Presentation and disclosures in financial statements	1 January 2027

28. Comparative figures

The financial statements for the reporting year ended 31 March 2024 were audited by other independent auditors (other than RSM SG Assurance LLP) whose report dated 19 September 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Certain reclassifications were made in the balances in the financial statements for last year. The material changes in the balances included the following:

			Reclassifications	
		After	Before	Difference
		$'000	$'000	$'000
2024 Statement of financial activities:				
Operating and overhead expenses	#A	–	1,120,763	(1,120,763)
Other expenses	#A	–	287,806	(287,806)
Other expenditure	#A	1,408,569	–	1,408,569
2024 Statement of financial position:				
Financial assets, non-current	#A	502,493	–	502,493
Other non-financial assets	#A	70,896	–	70,896
Financial assets, current	#A	10,709,156	–	10,709,156
Grant and other receivables	#A	1,663,365	1,734,261	(70,896)
Financial assets at amortised cost, non-current	#A	–	506,032	(506,032)
Financial assets at FVTPL, non-current	#A	–	223,944	(223,944)
Financial assets at amortised cost, current	#A	–	9,667,411	(9,667,411)
Financial assets at FVTPL, current	#A	–	814,262	(814,262)
Other non-financial liabilities, non-current	#A	(495,190)	–	(495,190)
Other non-financial liabilities, current	#A	(3,220,610)	–	(3,220,610)
Deferred grants, non-current	#A	–	(2,579,537)	2,579,537
Deferred grants, current	#A	–	(1,136,263)	1,136,263
2024 Statement of cash flows:				
Net cash flows from operating activities	#A	5,893,597	5,881,803	11,794
Net cash flows used in investing activities	#A	(7,571,079)	(7,559,285)	(11,794)

#A. Reclassifications have been made to enhance comparability with current year's financial statements.

The above splits or reclassifications did not require modifications and reclassifications to financial statements measurements. As permitted by the financial reporting standard on the presentation of financial statements, the third statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding reporting year is not presented because above reclassifications have no material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. However related notes relating to the above balances only (that were reclassified in the statement of financial position) are presented. Apart from these disclosures, other balances and notes are not impacted by the reclassifications.