Audited Financial Statements

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore

(UEN: S61SS0167J)

For the year ended 31 March 2026

HLB Atrede LLP is a member of HLB International. The Global Advisory and Accounting Network

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

General Information

Patron	:	His Eminence, William Cardinal Goh, Archbishop of Singapore

Board of Governors

Chairman	:	Mr. Sim Juat Quee Michael Gabriel
Vice Chairman	:	Mr. Ng Jui Kheng
Honorary Secretary	:	Ms. Lynette Chew Mei Lin
Honorary Treasurer	:	Ms. Elaine Lim Wei Ling @ Lin Weiling Elaine
Assistant Treasurer	:	Mr. Edmond Neo Kim Soon
Members	:	Dr. Christopher Leong Hoe Yuen
	:	Ms. Florence Tan Mon Ching
	:	Mr. Gerard Koh Keng Swee
	:	Mr. Ho Chi John
	:	Mr. Samuel Ng Beng Teck
	:	Mr. Thomas Tan Aik Hong
	:	Sr. Tan Swee Hoon Geraldine Marie

The term for Board of Governors is two years from 1 October 2025

Independent Auditor

HLB Atrede LLP

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Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore
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Statement by Board of Governors

We, Ng Jui Kheng and Elaine Lim Wei Ling @ Lin Weiling Elaine, being two of the board members of the Board of Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore ("CWS"), do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Board of Governors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act 1966 (the "Societies Act") and the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"), so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of CWS as at 31 March 2026 and of the results, changes in funds and cash flows of CWS for the year ended on that date; and

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Governors

Ng Jui Kheng
Vice Chairman

Elaine Lim Wei Ling @ Lin Weiling Elaine
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore

25 September 2026

Independent Auditor's Report
to the members of Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore (the "CWS"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of CWS as at 31 March 2026 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of CWS 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 CWS in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Singapore. We have also 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

The Board of Governors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the statement by the Board of Governors and the annual report.

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

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

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Independent Auditor's Report
to the members of Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore – continued
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

Responsibilities of Board of Governors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Governors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and FRSs, and for such internal control as the Board of Governors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Governors is responsible for assessing CWS'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 the Board of Governors either intends to liquidate CWS or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Governors is responsible for overseeing CWS's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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Independent Auditor's Report
to the members of Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore – continued
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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 CWS'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 CWS to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Governors 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 to be kept by CWS have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, 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) CWS has not used the donation money in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

(b) CWS 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 Yong Yean Lin.

HLB Atrede LLP

HLB Atrede LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
25 September 2026

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Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore
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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	12,447,718	16,434,851
Right-of-use assets	5	5,177,561	4,746,184
Investment property	6	95,679	127,572
Investment securities	7	49,054,053	44,997,327
		66,775,011	66,305,934
Current assets			
Investment securities	7	49,711,936	56,949,458
Trade receivables	8	857,556	822,679
Other receivables	9	5,953,273	4,710,874
Fixed deposits		–	784,333
Cash and cash equivalents	10	26,979,199	23,245,546
		83,501,964	86,512,890
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	4,750,794	4,535,260
Lease liabilities	12	2,478,937	1,703,856
		7,229,731	6,239,116
Net current assets		76,272,233	80,273,774
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	13	11,588,130	15,245,999
Lease liabilities	12	2,819,531	3,062,875
		14,407,661	18,308,874
Net assets		128,639,583	128,270,834
Funds			
Unrestricted funds			
General Funds		44,425,720	47,585,867
Project Funds	14	58,743,204	53,004,561
Restricted funds			
Bursary Incentivisation Programme Fund	15	40,000	–
Community Silver Trust Fund	16	10,675,302	13,692,859
Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund	17	5,859,915	5,536,683
Emmanuel 2nd Chance Education Fund	18	7,367,228	7,417,403
Lee Foundation Fund	19	163,114	185,784
Lien Foundation – Ang Chin Moh ("ACM") Foundation Joint Initiatives	20	31,634	31,634
Lien Foundation Funds	21	683,554	725,043
Ministry of Health – Salary Benchmark Increment Fund	22	558,912	–
St. Theresa's Home Redevelopment Fund	23	91,000	91,000
		128,639,583	128,270,834

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

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Income			
Donations	24	4,618,823	4,032,910
Nursing homes services			
– Room and board and services fees	25	7,219,824	6,341,173
– Government subvention subsidies	26	27,545,624	23,494,501
Government grants	27	3,430,949	5,536,944
Community social services	28	63,251	59,646
Interest and investment income	29	2,323,689	2,372,833
Other income	30	548,335	77,909
Amortisation of deferred capital grants		5,133,155	5,252,987
Total income		50,883,650	47,168,903
Less: Expenditures			
Nursing homes services			
– Consumables		3,890,472	3,379,850
– Other operating expenditures		5,393,620	4,884,216
– Staff salaries and related costs		25,482,960	21,367,030
Community social services			
– Hearts@work		241,114	247,432
– Night mission and shelter		661,492	627,356
– Social assistance		703,345	589,395
Partnership programmes expenditures			
– CWS/BT youthreach		150,000	150,000
– St. Vincent Home		80,889	60,796
Other operating expenditures		2,635,994	2,439,001
Special projects and events		347,388	577,031
Depreciation of plant and equipment, investment property and right-of-use assets		8,087,818	7,821,112
Interest expense on lease liabilities		295,776	83,249
Provision for unutilised leave		37,086	271,285
Total expenditures		48,007,954	42,497,753
Surplus for the year		2,875,696	4,671,150
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,875,696	4,671,150

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

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

Statement of Changes in Funds for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	Unrestricted Funds		Restricted Funds									
	General Funds	Project Funds	Bursary Incentivisation Programme Fund	Community Silver Trust Fund	Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund	Emmanuel 2nd Chance Education Fund	Lee Foundation Fund	Lien Foundation - ACM Foundation Joint Initiatives	Lien Foundation Funds	Ministry of Health – Salary Benchmark Increment Fund	St. Theresa's Home Redevelop-ment Fund	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 April 2024	44,143,717	51,828,028	–	12,439,876	3,072,051	7,200,258	198,521	31,634	772,634	–	91,000	119,777,719
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,671,150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,671,150
Transfer (to)/from	(1,229,000)	1,229,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net income/(expenditure) for the year	–	(52,467)	–	1,252,983	2,464,632	217,145	(12,737)	–	(47,591)	–	–	3,821,965
Balance at 31 March 2025	47,585,867	53,004,561	–	13,692,859	5,536,683	7,417,403	185,784	31,634	725,043	–	91,000	128,270,834
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,875,696	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,875,696
Transfer (to)/from	(6,035,843)	6,035,843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net income/(expenditure) for the year	–	(297,200)	40,000	(3,017,557)	323,232	(50,175)	(22,670)	–	(41,489)	558,912	–	(2,506,947)
Balance at 31 March 2026	44,425,720	58,743,204	40,000	10,675,302	5,859,915	7,367,228	163,114	31,634	683,554	558,912	91,000	128,639,583

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

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	2026 $	2025 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	2,875,696	4,671,150
Adjustments for		
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables	259,883	250,775
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables	(200,723)	(90,391)
Amortisation of deferred capital grants	(5,133,155)	(5,252,987)
Depreciation of		
– investment property	31,893	31,893
– property, plant and equipment	5,740,745	5,849,811
– right-of-use assets	2,315,180	1,939,408
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	(1,700)
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	295,776	83,249
Interest income from		
– banks	(25,367)	(94,677)
– fixed deposits	(156,984)	(384,942)
– investment securities	(2,141,338)	(1,893,214)
Loss on property, plant and equipment written off	2,000	4,107
Provision for unutilised leave	37,086	271,285
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	3,900,692	5,383,767
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,348,163)	(1,140,069)
Increase in other payables	178,448	1,532,677
Cash generated from operations	2,730,977	5,776,375
Increase in project fund	(297,200)	(52,467)
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,433,777	5,723,908
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	953,177	805,371
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(280,326)	(887,898)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	1,700
Purchase of investment securities	(100,871,990)	(110,547,745)
Redemption of investment securities	105,435,025	79,178,774
Withdrawal of fixed deposits	784,333	1,086,197
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	6,020,219	(30,363,601)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in Bursary Incentivisation Programme Fund	40,000	–
(Decrease)/increase in Community Silver Trust Fund	(3,017,557)	1,252,983
Increase in Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund	323,232	2,464,632
(Decrease)/increase in Emmanuel 2nd Chance Education Fund	(50,175)	217,145
Decrease in Lee Foundation Fund	(22,670)	(12,737)
Decrease in Lien Foundation Funds	(41,489)	(47,591)
Increase in Salary Benchmark Increment Fund	558,912	–
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(2,214,820)	(2,131,360)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(295,776)	(83,249)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	(4,720,343)	1,659,823

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

Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 – continued

	2026 $	2025 $
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,733,653	(22,979,870)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	23,245,546	46,225,416
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	26,979,199	23,245,546

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

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore ("CWS") is registered as a Society in the year 1961 under the Societies Act 1966 and as a Charity on 29 June 1985 under the Charities Act 1994. It is a member of the National Council of Social Service and Caritas Singapore Community Council. CWS is also an approved Institutions of Public Character under the Ministry of Social and Family Development.

The registered office of CWS and its principal place of operation are located at 55 Waterloo Street #06-01 Catholic Centre Singapore 187954.

The principal activities of CWS are to initiate, assist and organise such forms of reliefs and schemes of social service which would alleviate poverty and distress amongst the people of Singapore irrespective of their race or religion.

CWS also manages Nursing Homes, namely St. Joseph's Home ("SJH"), St. Theresa's Home ("STH") and Villa Francis Home for the Aged ("VFH") (collectively, the "Homes") to provide shelter, pastoral care, nursing and medical care for the elderly residents. The Homes are registered under Healthcare Services Act 2020, and licensed by the Ministry of Health Singapore.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") in Singapore. CWS is also subject to the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except where otherwise described in the material accounting policy information below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("SGD" or "$") which is CWS's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest one-dollar unless otherwise stated.

(b) *Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations*

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in current financial year, CWS has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to CWS and are effective for annual financial period beginning on 1 January 2025. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of CWS.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(c) ***Standards issued but not yet effective***

Up to the date of authorisation of these financial statements, a number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective for the current financial year and have not been early adopted by CWS.

Amongst these, FRS 118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* is expected to result in changes to the presentation and disclosure of CWS's financial statements, including the introduction of new subtotals and enhanced disclosure requirements relating to financial performance measures. The standard is not expected to have an impact on the recognition or measurement of CWS's assets, liabilities or results.

CWS is currently assessing the detailed implications of adopting FRS 118, including the effects on the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income and related disclosures. FRS 118 will become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and will be applied retrospectively in accordance with the transition requirements of the standard.

Except for FRS 118, the Board of Governors does not expect the adoption of the other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations to have a material impact on the financial statements of CWS in the period of initial application.

(d) ***Property, plant and equipment***

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to CWS and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, CWS recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows

Computer	–	3 years
Furniture and fittings	–	3 to 10 years
Leasehold property	–	3 to 12 years
Motor vehicle	–	5 to 10 years
Office equipment	–	3 to 5 years
Renovation	–	2 to 10 years

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(d) ***Property, plant and equipment (continued)***

Fully-depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

Property, plant and equipment with individual cost of $3,000 and below are expensed in the profit or loss in the year of purchase.

Asset under construction is stated at cost. Expenditure relating to asset under construction are capitalised when incurred. No depreciation is provided until the asset under construction is completed and ready for use.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

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

(e) ***Investment properties***

Investment properties are properties that are either owned by CWS or leased under a finance lease in order to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts over the estimated useful lives of 30 years.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effects of any revision are included in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the profit and loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(f) ***Financial instruments***

(i) ***Financial assets***

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

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

- *Amortised cost*

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

- *Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")*

  Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is de-recognised.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(f) ***Financial instruments (continued)***

(i) ***Financial assets (continued)***

- *Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")*

  Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at FVPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

De-recognition

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

(ii) ***Financial liabilities***

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

De-recognition

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

(iii) ***Offsetting of financial instruments***

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

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(g) ***Impairment of financial assets***

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

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

For trade receivables, CWS applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, CWS does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. CWS has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

CWS considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, CWS may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that CWS is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by CWS. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(h) ***Impairment of non-financial assets***

CWS assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial, other than investment property accounted for at fair value, is impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, CWS makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

(i) ***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank, and short-term deposits placed for not more than three months.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(j) ***Other payables***

Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

(k) ***Funds structure***

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purpose, 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 of use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expense resulting from operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund.

(l) ***Provisions***

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(m) ***Employee benefits***

(i) *Defined contribution plans*

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which CWS pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

CWS makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. These contributions are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(ii) *Employee leave entitlement*

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

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(n) ***Leases***

CWS assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

(i) *As lessee*

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

- *Right-of-use assets*

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

- *Lease liabilities*

  At the commencement date of the lease, CWS recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by CWS and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects CWS exercising the option to terminate.

  Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

  The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, CWS shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

  After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(n) ***Leases (continued)***

(i) *As lessee (continued)*

- *Short-term and low value leases*

  CWS applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) *As lessor*

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

(o) ***Revenue***

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which CWS expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when CWS satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(i) *Donations and fund raising*

Donations and revenue from fund raising activities that are used for general purposes are recognised in the income and expenditure account in the financial year they are received.

Donations where usage is restricted by the donors are recognised in Reserves and Funds in the financial year they are received.

Revenue and expenditures from fund raising activities that are designated by the management for project funds are recognised in Reserve and Funds in the financial year these activities are held.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(o) ***Revenue (continued)***

(ii) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective-interest method.

(iii) *Rental income*

Rental income arising on operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The aggregate costs of incentives provided by the lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(iv) *Room and board and services fees*

Revenue for room and board and services fees are recognised over the accounting period in which the services are performed and rendered.

(v) *Childcare services*

Income from rendering of childcare services is recognised over the accounting period in which childcare services are performed and rendered.

(vi) *Childcare registration fee*

Childcare registration fee is recognised in income and expenditure account at the point in time, when the child is enrolled to the childcare centre.

(p) ***Government grants***

Grant, including government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

Government grant shall be recognised in income and expenditure accounts on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in income and expenditures. Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

(q) ***Taxes***

(i) *Current income tax*

CWS is approved as an Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") under the Ministry of Social and Family Development. CWS's income is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Singapore Income Tax Act 1947.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(q) ***Taxes (continued)***

(ii) *Goods and Services Tax*

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax ("GST") except

- Where the GST incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(r) ***Related parties***

A related party is defined as follows

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to CWS if that person
  (i) Has control or joint control over CWS;
  (ii) Has significant influence over CWS; or
  (iii) Is a governing board member, trustee or member of key management.

(b) An entity is related to CWS if any of the following conditions applies
  (i) The entity and CWS are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
  (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
  (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
  (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
  (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either CWS or an entity related to CWS. If CWS is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to CWS;
  (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
  (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a governing board member, trustee or member of key management.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

(i) *Judgement made in applying accounting policies*

In the process of applying CWS's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- *Determination of lease term of contracts with extension options*

  CWS determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

  CWS has a lease contract that include extension options. CWS applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to extend the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the extension. After the commencement date, CWS reassesses the lease term whether there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased assets).

  CWS included the extension option in the lease term of leases of land because of the leasehold property build and the significant costs that would arise to replace the assets.

(ii) *Estimates and assumptions*

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. CWS based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of CWS. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

- *Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

  The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the property, plant and equipment's estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment to be within two to 12 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements. A 5% difference in the expected useful lives of these assets from management's estimates would result in approximately 10% (2025: 6%) variance in the surplus for the year.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

(ii) *Estimates and assumptions (continued)*

- *Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables*

  CWS uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

  The provision matrix is initially based on CWS's historical observed default rates. CWS will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

  The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. CWS's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on CWS's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

- *Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

  CWS cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that CWS would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what CWS 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. CWS estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer	Furniture and fittings	Leasehold property	Motor vehicle	Office equipment	Renovation	Assets under construction	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cost								
At 1 April 2024	1,994,058	3,336,584	51,102,371	944,597	6,740,009	1,777,940	127,944	66,023,503
Additions	506,490	419,300	–	–	461,708	991,574	550,400	2,929,472
Disposal	–	–	–	(74,320)	–	–	–	(74,320)
Reclassification of assets	20,050	–	–	–	42,092	61,695	(123,837)	–
Write off	(178,366)	(575,504)	–	–	(174,065)	–	(4,107)	(932,042)
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	2,342,232	3,180,380	51,102,371	870,277	7,069,744	2,831,209	550,400	67,946,613
Additions	61,910	17,720	–	142,827	460,987	445,592	626,576	1,755,612
Write off	(49,414)	(16,066)	–	–	(80,748)	–	–	(146,228)
At 31 March 2026	2,354,728	3,182,034	51,102,371	1,013,104	7,449,983	3,276,801	1,176,976	69,555,997
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2024	1,546,173	3,146,052	34,018,889	724,362	5,495,760	1,732,970	–	46,664,206
Charge for the year	454,071	251,467	4,270,870	60,632	564,505	248,266	–	5,849,811
Disposal	–	–	–	(74,320)	–	–	–	(74,320)
Write off	(178,366)	(575,504)	–	–	(174,065)	–	–	(927,935)
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	1,821,878	2,822,015	38,289,759	710,674	5,886,200	1,981,236	–	51,511,762
Charge for the year	313,340	224,508	4,270,870	72,505	539,111	320,411	–	5,740,745
Write off	(47,414)	(16,066)	–	–	(80,748)	–	–	(144,228)
At 31 March 2026	2,087,804	3,030,457	42,560,629	783,179	6,344,563	2,301,647	–	57,108,279
Net carrying amount								
At 31 March 2025	520,354	358,365	12,812,612	159,603	1,183,544	849,973	550,400	16,434,851
At 31 March 2026	266,924	151,577	8,541,742	229,925	1,105,420	975,154	1,176,976	12,447,718

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Property, plant and equipment with net carrying amounts of $11,272,435 (2025: $14,471,607) and $314,058 (2025: $766,101) were acquired through government grants and designated donations from the public respectively.

Included in additions of $1,755,612 (2025: $2,929,472) are property, plant and equipment amounting to $1,332,460 (2025: $1,855,185) and $142,826 (2025: $186,389) which were acquired with government grants and designated donations from the public respectively.

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Lands $
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	11,318,467
Additions	4,344,778
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	15,663,245
Additions	2,764,794
Lease termination	(18,237)
Write off	(10,956,034)
At 31 March 2026	7,453,768
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	8,977,653
Charge for the year	1,939,408
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	10,917,061
Charge for the year	2,315,180
Write off	(10,956,034)
At 31 March 2026	2,276,207
Net carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	4,746,184
At 31 March 2026	5,177,561

CWS leases lands from the Singapore Land Authority for its nursing homes. The lease are fully or partially subsidised by land rent subsidies from the Ministry of Health. The lease term is for a period of three years.

The carrying amounts and maturity analysis of lease liabilities are presented in Note 12 to the financial statements.

	2026 $	**2025** $
(i) *Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income*		
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	2,315,180	1,939,408
Interest expense on lease liabilities	295,776	83,249
	2,610,956	2,022,657

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
(ii) *Lease expense not capitalised in the lease liabilities*		
Expense relating to short-term leases	77,278	67,737
Expense relating to leases of low value assets	21,576	21,460
	98,854	89,197

(iii) *Total cash outflow*

CWS's total cash outflow amounted to $2,609,450 (2025: $2,303,806) for all the leases in the financial year.

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Freehold property $
Cost	
At 1 April 2024, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026	956,793
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	797,328
Charge for the year	31,893
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	829,221
Charge for the year	31,893
At 31 March 2026	861,114
Net carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	127,572
At 31 March 2026	95,679

	2026 $	2025 $
Statement of comprehensive income		
Rental income from investment property	33,900	31,400
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from		
– Rental-generating property	49,590	50,833

The fair value of the investment property as at the end of the reporting year amounted to $2,668,300 (2025: $2,645,700). The fair value was determined by management based on comparable market transactions involving the sale of similar properties in the open market.

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2026 $	2025 $
Current		
At amortised cost		
Quoted debt securities	–	498,950
Treasury bills	49,711,936	56,450,508
	49,711,936	56,949,458
Non-current		
At amortised cost		
Quoted debt securities	49,054,053	44,997,327
	98,765,989	101,946,785

Investment in debt instruments

Investment in debt instruments relates to bonds held by CWS for contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest. Hence, these bonds are measured at amortised cost .

For purpose of impairment assessment, the debt instruments are considered to have low credit risk as they are held with counterparties with an average credit rating of A- (2025: A-). CWS holds no collateral over these balances. Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment assessment for these debts instruments, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses ("ECL").

In determining the ECL, CWS has taken into account the historical default experience, the financial position of the counterparties, as well as the future prospects of the industries in which the issuers of these debt instruments obtained from economic expert reports, financial analyst reports and considering various external sources of actual and forecast economic information, as appropriate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as well as the loss upon default in each case.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for these financial assets.

Any loss allowance for debt instruments measured at amortised cost is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Quoted bonds earn fixed interest at rates ranging from 0.9% to 4.40% (2025: 0.93% to 4.40%) per annum. They are held to provide investment returns to CWS.

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Investment in treasury bills

Investment in treasury bills that are held for contractual cash flows, where those cash flow represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost.

Treasury bills are short-term government securities that are issued at a discount to their face value. As at 31 March 2026, the treasury bills have nominal values amounting to $49,883,000 (2025: $56,876,000) with purchase discount rates ranging from 1.232% to 1.432% (2025: 2.452% and 4.050%) per annum.

Included in investment securities are amounts attributed to the following funds.

	2026 $	2025 $
Community Silver Trust Fund	7,293,019	11,241,665
Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund	4,682,439	4,671,561
Emmanuel 2nd Chance Education Fund	6,827,315	6,920,901

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	2,083,662	2,034,754
Less : Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,226,106)	(1,212,075)
	857,556	822,679

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on cash terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Expected credit losses ("ECLs")

The table below shows the movements in lifetime ECL that have been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach.

	Lifetime ECL credit impaired $
At 1 April 2024	1,051,691
Charge for the year	250,775
Reversal for the year	(90,391)
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	1,212,075
Charge for the year	259,883
Reversal for the year	(200,723)
Write off	(45,129)
At 31 March 2026	1,226,106

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

CWS uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables from individual residents, which comprise a very large number of small balances.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs of trade receivables from individual resident as at end of each reporting period.

	Expected credit loss rate %	Gross carrying amount $	Lifetime ECL $	Credit impaired
2026				
Current and not past due	–	387	–	No
1 to 30 days past due	3.04	547,969	(16,680)	Yes
31 to 60 days past due	12.63	165,298	(20,873)	Yes
61 to 90 days past due	31.81	76,781	(24,425)	Yes
More than 90 days past due	90.02	1,293,227	(1,164,128)	Yes
		2,083,662	(1,226,106)	
2025				
Current and not past due	–	7,627	–	No
1 to 30 days past due	11.82	501,503	(59,276)	Yes
31 to 60 days past due	31.61	177,373	(56,063)	Yes
61 to 90 days past due	41.23	68,355	(28,185)	Yes
More than 90 days past due	83.49	1,279,896	(1,068,551)	Yes
		2,034,754	(1,212,075)	

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets		
Deposits	705,832	590,822
Grant receivables		
– Agency for Integrated Care Wellness Support Grant	8,232	–
– Award for Nurses' Grace, Excellence and Loyalty Scheme	5,600	–
– Cyclical Maintenance Funds	401,033	–
– Community Care Training Grant	56,506	852
– Inpatient Hospice Subvention	346,106	–
– Kitchen Enhancement Project	44,280	–
– Output GST subvention	70,382	31,252
– Recurrent fund		
– Nursing Home – Dementia subvention	248,323	195,720
– Nursing Home – Elderly subvention	2,674,835	2,014,992
– Respite subvention	(863)	2,438
– Rental subsidy subvention	620,110	500,428
Interest receivable	36,393	48,120
Staff loans, interest-free	4,207	13,723
Sundry receivables	25,413	914,629
	5,246,389	4,312,976

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-financial asset		
Prepayments	706,884	397,898
	5,953,273	4,710,874

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and banks balances	24,392,845	19,493,954
Short-term deposits	2,586,354	3,751,592
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in statement of cash flows	26,979,199	23,245,546

The short-term deposits are placed for a period of three months (2025: three months) at the respective short-term deposit rates. The weighted-average effective interest rates of the short-term deposits ranged between 0.9% and 1.13% (2025: 2.20% and 3.55%) per annum.

Included in cash and cash equivalents are amounts earmarked for

Community Silver Trust Fund approved uses	3,382,283	2,892,860
Emmanuel 2nd Chance Education Fund and Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund	1,717,389	1,185,478
Financial Assistance Scheme	100,385	49,295
Holistic Eldercare	157,241	157,001
Ingot Funds, COVID Fund and Building Pillar of Care	526,313	568,042
Lien Foundation – ACM Foundation Joint Initiatives	31,634	31,634
Medifund	532,135	539,637
Resident Account	383,238	421,151
Staff Wellness Fund	248,355	–
Transition Support Package – St Vincent Home	58,380	–
Transformation Sustainability Scheme	253,820	–

11. OTHER PAYABLES

Financial liabilities		
Accrued liabilities	836,020	964,743
Deposits – Childcare	21,415	30,775
– Residents	237,106	209,217
– Tenant	6,000	6,000
Financial Assistance Scheme	100,385	49,325
Grant payables – Childcare subsidy	3,055	2,765
Medifund	532,135	539,637
Residents' account	383,238	420,367
Special funds and programmes for residents	63,870	63,870
Sundry payables	319,392	1,146,043
	2,502,616	3,432,742

11. OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-financial liabilities		
Deferred grants – Agency for Integrated Care Wellness Support Package	26,570	38,068
– Donations	23,576	23,576
– Interim Long-Term Care Rebate	402,221	–
– SG60 Towards Sustainability	7,500	–
– Staff accommodation grants	23,238	23,238
– Transition Support Package – St Vincent Home	58,380	–
– Transformation Sustainability Scheme	253,820	–
Programme grant received in advance	698,874	388,800
Provision for unutilised leave	308,371	271,285
Residents' advance payment	445,628	357,551
	2,248,178	1,102,518
	4,750,794	4,535,260

12. LEASE LIABILITIES

Current	2,478,937	1,703,856
Non-current	2,819,531	3,062,875
	5,298,468	4,766,731
Maturity analysis		
Year 1	2,662,272	1,910,171
Year 2	2,569,082	1,661,653
Year 3	381,957	1,568,462
	5,613,311	5,140,286
Less: Deferred interest	(314,843)	(373,555)
	5,298,468	4,766,731

Reconciliation of movements of lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

At beginning of year	4,766,731	2,553,313
Changes from financing cash flows		
– Interest paid	(295,776)	(83,249)
– Repayments	(2,214,820)	(2,131,360)
Non-cash changes		
– Additions	2,764,794	4,344,778
– Interest expense	295,776	83,249
– Lease termination	(18,237)	–
At end of year	5,298,468	4,766,731

13. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	2026 $	2025 $
Cost		
At beginning of year	65,179,926	63,225,717
Additions		
– Agency for Integrated Care (AIC)	8,232	187,523
– Community Silver Trust Fund	923,195	956,911
– Dr Lim Boon Tiong Foundation	–	189,111
– Ministry of Health	401,033	720,796
– National Council of Social Service	–	36,000
– Specific donation	142,826	–
Write off		
– Community Silver Trust Fund	(10,689)	(59,372)
– Lien Foundation Fund	(329)	(6,430)
– Ministry of Health	(40,247)	(16,077)
– Redevelopment funds	(4,472)	(54,253)
At end of year	66,599,475	65,179,926
Accumulated amortisation		
At beginning of year	49,933,927	44,817,072
Charge for the year	5,133,155	5,252,987
Write off	(55,737)	(136,132)
At end of year	55,011,345	49,933,927
Net carrying amounts	11,588,130	15,245,999

These amounts represent grants and designated donations received from the government and the public respectively, for the purchase of property, plant and equipment. The grants received are amortised over the useful lives of the related property, plant and equipment.

Deferred capital grants disposed and written off relate to property, plant and equipment that have been disposed of or no longer in use.

14. PROJECT FUNDS

	Chiropractic Fund	Ee Peng Liang Family Relief Fund	Gift of Love Home Fund	Project & Development Fund	Scholarship Fund	Self-Help Project Fund	St. Joseph's Home Fund	Subtotal carried forward
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
At 1 April 2024	2,799	214,040	391,721	2,744,525	42,224	162,322	263,156	3,820,787
Expenditures	–	–	(33,499)	–	–	–	–	(33,499)
Repayments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from general funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	2,799	214,040	358,222	2,744,525	42,224	162,322	263,156	3,787,288
Expenditures	–	–	(45,555)	–	–	–	–	(45,555)
Transfer from general funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2026	2,799	214,040	312,667	2,744,525	42,224	162,322	263,156	3,741,733

14. PROJECT FUNDS (continued)

	Subtotal brought forward	St. Joseph's Home Redevelopment Fund	St. Theresa's Home Redevelopment Fund	Student Loan Fund	Sustainability Fund	Tan Chay Nam Bursary Fund	Staff Wellness Fund	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
At 1 April 2024	3,820,787	7,755,501	9,506,500	114,600	30,610,000	20,640	–	51,828,028
Expenditures	(33,499)	–	–	–	–	(20,640)	–	(54,139)
Repayments	–	–	–	1,672	–	–	–	1,672
Transfer from general funds	–	–	–	–	1,229,000	–	–	1,229,000
At 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025	3,787,288	7,755,501	9,506,500	116,272	31,839,000	–	–	53,004,561
Expenditures	(45,555)	–	–	–	–	–	(251,645)	(297,200)
Transfer from general funds	–	–	4,346,843	–	1,189,000	–	500,000	6,035,843
At 31 March 2026	3,741,733	7,755,501	13,853,343	116,272	33,028,000	–	248,355	58,743,204

14. PROJECT FUNDS (continued)

Chiropractic Fund

The Chiropractic Fund is designated to cover the medical fees of the needy who require treatment for spinal problems.

Ee Peng Liang Family Relief Fund

The Ee Peng Liang Family Relief Fund is designated to assist needy individuals and families in tiding over difficult periods. Financial assistance may be provided for three to six months, subject to means testing by social workers.

Gift of Love Home Fund

The Gift of Love Home Fund is designated to support elderly individuals who may require assistance with their daily living.

Project & Development Fund

The Project & Development Fund is designated to fund the project and development activities of CWS.

Scholarship Fund

The Scholarship Fund is designated to provide scholarship to tertiary students who apply under the Educational Scheme.

Self-Help Project Fund

The Self-Help Project Fund is designated to assist the needy with small loans to set up businesses that enable them to earn a living, or to help them tide over temporary financial difficulties.

St. Joseph's Home Fund

The St. Joseph's Home Fund is designated to support St. Joseph's Home for emergency purposes.

St. Joseph's Home Redevelopment Fund

The St. Joseph's Home Redevelopment Fund is designated for the redevelopment of the property located at 36 Jurong West Street 24 Singapore 648141. It was re-designated in the financial year 2015 from the balance of the unutilised Villa Francis Home Building Fund and the Designated Building Fund, as well as from general funds comprising unspecified donations to CWS in the financial years 2015 and 2016.

St. Theresa's Home Redevelopment Fund

The St. Theresa's Home Redevelopment Fund is designated to support the future relocation and development of St. Theresa's Home. It was re-designated from the general fund comprising unspecified donations to CWS.

14. PROJECT FUNDS (continued)

St. Theresa's Home Redevelopment Fund (continued)

Included in the St. Theresa's Home Redevelopment Fund is an amount of $3 million earmarked for the redevelopment of St. Theresa's Home. This amount shall be transferred to the Sustainability Fund should CWS decide not to proceed with the redevelopment.

Student Loan Fund

The Student Loan Fund provides study loans to local university students who apply under the Educational Scheme. The Fund is designated to help needy students break the cycle of poverty through education.

Sustainability Fund

The Sustainability Fund is designated primarily to provide working capital to enable CWS to continue operating its core services in the event of a severe curtailment of government funding, a reduction in public donations, or the need to replace a sudden loss of significant operating assets. Withdrawals from the Fund are permitted under certain circumstances, pursuant to the mandate of the Fund.

Tan Chay Nam Bursary Fund

The Tan Chay Nam Bursary Fund is designated to provide bursary assistance to deserving students, namely one primary student from Catholic High School and two secondary students from Holy Innocents' High School.

Staff Wellness Fund

The Staff Wellness Fund is designated to support staff wellness programs for the benefit of CWS's staff.

15. BURSARY INCENTIVISATION PROGRAMME FUND

	2026 $	2025 $
At beginning of year	–	–
Add: *Receipts*		
Donation	50,000	–
	50,000	–
Less:*Expenditures*		
Education grants	(10,000)	–
At end of year	40,000	–

The Bursary Incentivisation Programme Fund is designated to provide bursary assistance to fund performance-based incentive awards and support learning resources for students under CWS bursary scheme.

16. COMMUNITY SILVER TRUST FUND

	2026 $	2025 $
At beginning of year	13,692,859	12,439,876
Add: *Receipts*		
Interest income from bank	177,063	354,400
Matching grant	1,148,736	5,348,998
	15,018,658	18,143,274
Less: *Expenditures*		
Enhancement of St Vincent Home	(50,147)	(180,000)
Holistic Wellness Programme	(56,506)	–
New initiatives for St Vincent Home	–	(33,903)
Purchase and maintenance of computer and software	–	(61,951)
Purchase of plant and equipment	(878,915)	(956,911)
Recurrent operating expenditure	(2,806,861)	(2,746,043)
Salaries	(387,661)	(336,757)
Set-up of new training centre – Hearts@work	(154,710)	(125,740)
Therapeutic service	(8,556)	(9,110)
At end of year	10,675,302	13,692,859

The Community Silver Trust Fund was established to encourage donations and provide additional resources for CWS in the Intermediate and Long Term Care ("ILTC") sector, with the aim of enhancing capabilities and delivering value-added services to improve the quality and affordability of step-down care. The Government provides a matching grant of one dollar for every donation dollar raised for ILTC services.

17. DR. LIM BOON TIONG FOUNDATION FUND

At beginning of year	5,536,683	3,072,051
Add: *Receipts*		
Grant received	600,000	2,600,000
Interest income from bank	94,298	92,999
Less: *Expenditure*		
Operating expenditure	(80,578)	(21,996)
Purchase of plant and equipment	(118,550)	(91,930)
Staff cost	(171,938)	(114,441)
At end of year	5,859,915	5,536,683

The Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund represents donations received from the Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation which have been earmarked for the following purposes

(i) development of St. Theresa's Village, up to $4,350,000, of which $68,190 was allocated for the training room in St. Theresa's Home's existing nursing home facility, and $136,810 was allocated for the salary of an Assistant Nurse Educator;

17. DR. LIM BOON TIONG FOUNDATION FUND (continued)

(ii) provision of funding of up to $150,000 for repair works in St. Theresa's Home's existing nursing home facility;
(iii) provision of eldercare support equipment and beds of up to $500,000 to Villa Francis Home for the Aged; and
(iv) provision of long term care support of up to $3,000,000 to St. Joseph's Home, St. Theresa's Home and Villa Francis Home for the Aged.

18. EMMANUEL 2ND CHANCE EDUCATION FUND

	2026 $	2025 $
At beginning of year	7,417,403	7,200,258
Add: *Receipt*		
Interest income from bank	146,631	227,086
Less: *Expenditure*		
Education grants	(196,806)	(9,941)
At end of year	7,367,228	7,417,403

The Emmanuel 2nd Chance Education Fund provides financial assistance and supports individuals who have faced adversity and desire a second chance at a brighter future by continuing their education at a college, university, vocational institute or technical school. This Fund was established with donations from an anonymous donor.

19. LEE FOUNDATION FUND

At beginning of year	185,784	198,521
Less: *Expenditures*		
Operating expenditure	(22,670)	(12,737)
At end of year	163,114	185,784

The Lee Foundation Fund was established to purchase motor vehicles, furniture and fittings and office equipment for CWS.

20. LIEN FOUNDATION – ANG CHIN MOH ("ACM") FOUNDATION JOINT INITIATIVES

The Lien Foundation – ACM Foundation Joint Initiatives Fund was jointly set up by the Lien Foundation and ACM Foundation for the purpose of collaborative projects to foster dialogue and improve end-of-life care in Singapore. This fund is administered by CWS on behalf of both the Foundations.

21. LIEN FOUNDATION FUNDS

	2026 $	2025 $
Building Pillar of Care Fund	426,313	468,042
Charitable Organisations Vital in Downtown (COVID) Fund	100,000	100,000
Holistic Eldercare Fund	157,241	157,001
	683,554	725,043

Building Pillar of Care Fund

At beginning of year	468,042	498,922
Less: *Expenditures*		
Recruitment	(16,448)	(7,400)
Tuition fees	(25,281)	(23,480)
At end of year	426,313	468,042

The Lien Foundation – Building Pillar of Care Fund was established to enhance the competencies of foreign healthcare staff at St. Joseph's Home, especially in the areas of palliative and pastoral care.

Charitable Organisations Vital In Downtown (COVID) Fund

The Lien Foundation – Charitable Organisation Vital in Downtown (COVID) Fund represents funds received from the Lien Foundation to support test-bed solutions that address changing needs.

Holistic Eldercare Fund

At beginning of year	157,001	173,712
Add: *Receipt*		
Interest income from bank	240	628
	157,241	174,340
Less: *Expenditure*		
Holistic eldercare	–	(17,339)
At end of year	157,241	157,001

The Lien Foundation Fund – Holistic Eldercare Fund was established to support and enhance holistic eldercare programmes.

22. MINISTRY OF HEALTH - SALARY BENCHMARK INCREMENT FUND

At beginning of year	–	–
Add: *Receipts*		
Grant received	558,912	–
At end of year	558,912	–

22. MINISTRY OF HEALTH - SALARY BENCHMARK INCREMENT FUND (continued)

The Salary Benchmark Increment Fund represents the portion of Ministry of Health ("MOH") operating subvention attributable to the Benchmark Increment ("BI"), which is intended solely for future salary reviews and salary enhancement measures. The BI is provided by MOH to support the long-term competitiveness of salaries within the community care sector to facilitate alignment with MOH or Agency for Integrated Care salary guidelines. Any unutilised BI funding is retained and carried forward for future salary-related use in accordance with MOH's funding requirements.

23. ST. THERESA'S HOME REDEVELOPMENT FUND

	2026 $	2025 $
At beginning and end of year	91,000	91,000

The St. Theresa's Home Redevelopment Fund was established to fund the future relocation and redevelopment of St. Theresa's Home.

24. DONATIONS

Donations		
– Non-tax exempt	2,078,663	1,599,564
– Tax exempt	2,540,160	2,433,346
	4,618,823	4,032,910

25. ROOM AND BOARD AND SERVICES FEES

Childcare registration fee	200	400
Childcare services rendered	180,421	216,380
Childcare subsidy	99,566	122,672
Hydrotherapy service fee	44,555	66,189
Program service fee	4,680	11,755
Resident medical and medicine	137,880	331,378
Resident room and board	6,752,522	5,592,399
	7,219,824	6,341,173

26. GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION SUBSIDIES

Inpatient Hospice	483,371	108,402
Nursing home – Dementia	1,542,519	1,188,775
Nursing home – Elderly	23,217,931	20,186,689
Rental subsidy	2,297,916	2,001,928
Respite	3,887	8,707
	27,545,624	23,494,501

27. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2026 $	2025 $
Agency for Integrated Care		
– Award for Nurses' Grace, Excellence and Loyalty Scheme	232,758	–
– Care@NH Initiative refund	(1,965)	–
– Community Care Day	–	2,000
– Community Care Manpower Development Awards	556	–
– Community Care Salary Enhancements	116,036	2,151,624
– Community Care Training Grant	10,283	4,262
– Community Silver Trust Holistic Wellness Programme	56,506	–
– Nursing Home InterRai Project	–	150,000
– Productivity and Digitalisation Grant	10,625	21,250
– Recurrent operating income	2,806,861	2,746,043
– Staff Accommodation Grant	–	126,465
Childcare paid leave	10,057	50,295
CPF Transition Offset	8,328	10,296
Enabling Employment Credit	17,104	20,751
Maternity and paternity leave	23,738	13,756
National Council of Social Service Grant	–	15,000
National Services paid leave	5,868	3,739
Other grant	3,239	1445
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme	80,427	164,946
Senior Employment Credit	47,640	47,630
SkillsFuture Enterprise Credit	–	1,231
Special Employment Credit	2,888	2,511
WeCare Arts Fund	–	5,000
	3,430,949	5,536,944

28. COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES

Programme Fees – Hearts@work	63,251	59,646

29. INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME

Interest income from		
– banks	25,367	94,677
– fixed deposits	156,984	384,942
– investment securities	2,141,338	1,893,214
	2,323,689	2,372,833

30. OTHER INCOME

Grant from Caritas Singapore Community Council	388,800	–
Reimbursement income	18,618	23,556
Rental income from investment property	33,900	31,400
Sundry income	107,017	22,953
	548,335	77,909

31. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2026 $	2025 $
Central Provident Fund contributions	1,786,851	1,604,075
Salaries, bonuses and allowances	23,383,388	19,498,732
	25,170,239	21,102,807
The above employee benefits are charged to		
Statement of comprehensive income		
– Community social services		
• Hearts@work	197,080	189,293
• Night mission and shelter	562,132	531,717
• Social assistance	416,272	373,819
– Nursing Homes Services		
• Staff salaries and related costs	21,359,268	17,490,352
• Other operating expenditures	2,075,888	2,066,428
	24,610,640	20,651,609
Statement of financial position		
– Community Silver Trust Fund	387,661	336,757
– Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund	171,938	114,441
	25,170,239	21,102,807
The number of staff whose emoluments exceeded $200,000 was as follows:		
Above $200,000	5	3

32. TAX-EXEMPT RECEIPTS

CWS enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for the donations made to CWS in calendar years 2025 and 2026. The Institution of Public Character (IPC) status of CWS has been renewed for the period effective from 1 January 2025 to 31 October 2026 for general donations under the Ministry of Social and Family Development.

Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	2,540,160	2,433,346

The tax-exempt donations received during the year are as follows

Statement of comprehensive income		
Donations	2,540,160	2,433,346

33. COMMITMENTS

(i) *Operating lease commitment - As lessor*

CWS entered into commercial property leases primarily for its office premises. These non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of two years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis based on prevailing market conditions.

33. COMMITMENTS (continued)

(i) *Operating lease commitment - As lessor (continued)*

Future minimum rental receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at the end of reporting period as follows

	2026 $	2025 $
Not later than one year	27,000	36,000
Later than one year but not later than five years	–	27,000
	27,000	63,000

(ii) *Capital commitment*

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the end of reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows

Plant and equipment under construction	4,104,244	4,686,220

34. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, significant transactions between CWS and its related parties that took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year are as follows

(i) *Significant related party transactions*

Caritas Singapore Community Council		
Donation received	388,800	–
Donation to	–	300,000
Programme grant received in advance	698,874	388,800

The above entity is deemed to be related to CWS as CWS is a member of Caritas Singapore Community Council.

(ii) *Compensation of key management personnel*

Key management personnel of CWS are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities, directly or indirectly, of CWS. The executive directors and top executives of the Homes and the chief operating officer and assistant director of CWS are considered as key management personnel of CWS.

Number of key management personnel in the following compensation band		
Above $200,000	5	3
Between $100,000 and $199,999	7	8
Below $100,000	–	2

34. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

(ii) *Compensation of key management personnel (continued)*

The Board of Governors, or people connected with them, has not received remuneration, or other benefits, from CWS for which they are responsible, or from institutions connected with CWS.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

CWS is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. CWS's risk management policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to, where appropriate, minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of CWS. CWS has written financial risk management policies and guidelines and there has been no change to CWS's exposure to these financial risks or manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The following sections provide details regarding CWS's exposure to the financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business and the objective, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(i) ***Interest rate risk***

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of CWS's and financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

CWS's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from investment securities and cash and cash equivalents.

CWS is not exposed to any interest rate risk as it does not have any monetary financial instruments with variable interest rate.

(ii) ***Credit risk***

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. CWS's exposure to credit risk arises from all carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets including cash and short-term deposits, and investment securities. CWS minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with reputable and well-established local banks, and companies with high credit ratings and no history of defaults. It is CWS's policy that all resident prior to admission are subject to mean-testing procedures.

As at the end of the reporting period, there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Exposure to credit risk

Trade receivables

For trade receivables, mean-testing procedures are carried out for residents in nursing homes prior to signing the undertaking agreement. On an ongoing basis, CWS monitor the outstanding balances of the residents by ageing profile to minimise exposure to credit risk.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(ii) ***Credit risk (continued)***

Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

As at the end of the reporting period, CWS's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position.

CWS uses an allowance matrix to measure ECLs of trade receivables from individual residents, which comprise a very large number of small balances. Expected credit loss rate is calculated based on historical credit loss experience, and adjusted appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimate of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix (Note 8 to the financial statements).

Investment securities at amortised cost

CWS's investments in treasury bills are considered to be low risk investment. The credit rating of the investment is A-.

For the purpose of impairment assessment for these debt instruments, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-months expected credit losses ("ECL").

In determining the ECL, CWS has taken into account the historical default experience, the financial position of the counterparties, as well as the future prospects of the industries in which the issuers of these debt instruments obtained from economic expert reports, financial analyst reports and considering various external sources of actual and forecast economic information, as appropriate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as well as the loss upon default in each case.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for these financial assets.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are those resident with good payment record with CWS. Cash and short-term deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit rating and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(iii) ***Liquidity risk***

Liquidity risk is the risk that CWS will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

CWS maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and internally-generated cash flows to finance their nursing operations and other activities through public donation and subvention income from government. Management monitors this regularly to keep its liquidity risk to an appropriate level and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of CWS's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Total $	Within one year $	Within two to five years $
2026			
Other payables	2,502,616	2,502,616	–
Lease liabilities	5,613,311	2,662,272	2,951,039
	8,115,927	5,164,888	2,951,039
2025			
Other payables	3,432,742	3,432,742	–
Lease liabilities	5,140,286	1,910,171	3,230,115
	8,573,028	5,342,913	3,230,115

(iv) ***Market risk***

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of CWS's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices including interest rates. CWS is exposed to price risk arising from its investment securities.

CWS's policy is to manage investment returns and market risk through close monitoring of the holding limits prescribed for each individual financial instruments and a class of similar instruments. CWS tries to maintain a well-diversified portfolio to balance risks and returns.

CWS has the overall responsibility for determining the level and type of business investment risk CWS undertakes. All major investment proposals are submitted to the Board for evaluation and approval.

Sensitivity analysis

As at the end of the reporting period, CWS's market risk exposures are insignificant. Accordingly, market risk sensitivity analysis is not prepared.

36. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table summarises the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded as at the end of the reporting period by FRS 109 categories.

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Investment securities	98,765,989	101,946,785
Trade receivables	857,556	822,679
Other receivables	5,246,389	4,312,976
Fixed deposits	–	784,333
Cash and cash equivalents	26,979,199	23,245,546
	131,849,133	131,112,319
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables	2,502,616	3,432,742

37. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

Assets not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	
	2026 $	2025 $
Non-financial asset		
Investment property	2,668,300	2,645,700

Determination of fair value

The fair value is determined based on a direct comparison basis by reference to the recent transacted price for the similar property in the market.

38. FUND MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of CWS is to maintain a healthy working capital position through donations and government grants in order to sustain its operations.

There are no changes in CWS's approach to fund management during the year.

39. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 were authorised for issue by the Board of Governors on 25 September 2026.

The accompanying Supplementary Financial Position and Supplementary Statement of Comprehensive Income have been prepared for management purposes only and does not form part of the audited financial statements.

The statements represent the results, assets and liabilities of the operations of the head office only and excludes nursing home operations.

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore (Head Office)
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

Supplementary Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-current assets		
Plant and equipment	139,470	234,444
Right-of-use assets	86,049	200,781
Investment property	95,679	127,572
Investment securities	49,054,053	44,997,327
	49,375,251	45,560,124
Current assets		
Investment securities	16,944,696	21,863,909
Trade receivables	387	7,627
Other receivables	80,628	64,297
Cash and cash equivalents	5,503,643	4,441,177
	22,529,354	26,377,010
Current liabilities		
Other payables	1,737,240	1,165,912
Lease liabilities	91,184	116,138
	1,828,424	1,282,050
Net current assets	20,700,930	25,094,960
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred capital grants	108,476	190,617
Lease liabilities	–	91,185
	108,476	281,802
Net assets	69,967,705	70,373,282
Funds		
Unrestricted funds		
General funds	6,202,114	6,552,494
Project Funds	24,688,865	24,986,065
Nursing Homes	24,564,123	25,014,702
Restricted funds		
Bursary Incentivisation Programme Fund	40,000	–
Community Silver Trust Fund	1,245,460	865,935
Dr. Lim Boon Tiong Foundation Fund	5,859,915	5,536,683
Emmanuel 2nd Chance Education Fund	7,367,228	7,417,403
Total funds	69,967,705	70,373,282

Catholic Welfare Services, Singapore (Head Office)
(UEN: S61SS0167J)

Supplementary Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	2026 $	2025 $
Income		
Donations	2,640,290	2,664,766
Government grants	48,347	158,043
Community social services	63,251	59,646
Interest and investment income	943,243	997,885
Other income	1,372,560	853,614
Amortisation of deferred capital grants	82,141	82,144
Total income	5,149,832	4,816,098
Less: Expenditures		
Community social services		
– Hearts@work	241,114	247,432
– Night mission and shelter	661,492	627,356
– Social assistance	703,345	589,395
Partnership programmes expenditures		
– CWS/BT youthreach	150,000	150,000
– St. Vincent home	80,889	60,796
Other operating expenditures	2,667,887	2,439,001
Special projects and events	737,414	1,108,408
Depreciation of plant and equipment, investment property and right-of-use asset	224,295	265,217
Interest expense on lease liabilities	8,116	14,044
Provision for unutilised leave	25,660	24,144
Total expenditures	5,500,212	5,525,793
Deficit for the year	(350,380)	(709,695)
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(350,380)	(709,695)