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Clarity Singapore Limited

Registration No. 201021634E

Registered office: Block 854 #01-3511
Yishun Ring Road, Singapore 760854

Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2025

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

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

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2025 and the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and

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

Directorate

The Directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Lam Kok Wai, Peter (Lin Guowei, Peter)
Chan Pee Teck, Peter
Yeo Yul Chuan, Benjamin (Yang Yaoquan)
Elizabeth Chia Wei Ling
Jerome Yuen Ka Lok
Lee Mei Ying Theresa (Li Meiying)
Lee Houl
Loh Yong Chye
Chan Yit Foon Caroline
Wang Li Ying, Jesslyn (Appointed on 26 June 2025)
Yue Meng Yi Clarence (Appointed on 1 January 2026)

Arrangement to Enable Directors to Acquire Shares and Debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' Interests in Contracts

Since the beginning of the financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related company with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a company in which he has substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in the accounts.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Share Options
During the financial year, no options to take up unissued shares of the Company were granted and no shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company. There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

Auditors
The auditors, S B Tan Audit PAC, have expressed willingness to accept appointment as auditors.

On behalf of The Board of Directors

Lam Kok Wai, Peter
Director

Chan Pee Teck, Peter
Director

Singapore
4 FEB 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLARITY SINGAPORE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Clarity Singapore Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2025, 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 Companies Act 1967 (the Act), Charities Act and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter
The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2024 were audited by another firm of auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 20 February 2025.

Other information
Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement on page 1 and 2. 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 statement 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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLARITY SINGAPORE LIMITED

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLARITY SINGAPORE LIMITED

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the course of our examination, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that during the year:

a) the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with its objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations;

b) the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and

c) the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 7 of the Charities (Fund-Raising Appeals for Local and Foreign Charitable Purposes) Regulations.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yong Seet Lee.

S B TAN AUDIT PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
4 FEB 2026

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	39,961	39,089
Current Assets			
Other receivables	4	1,432,512	869,702
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,335,675	3,605,645
		5,768,187	4,475,347
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	6	382,142	64,009
Lease liabilities	7	15,577	11,405
		397,719	75,414
Net Current Assets		5,370,468	4,399,933
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	7	-	16,486
Net Assets		5,410,429	4,422,536
Representing:			
Restricted Funds	8	1,659,668	925,435
Unrestricted Funds	9	3,750,761	3,497,101
		5,410,429	4,422,536

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 Restricted funds $	2025 Unrestricted funds $	2025 Total $	2024 Restricted funds $	2024 Unrestricted funds $	2024 Total $
Operating income	10	2,846,854	194,557	3,041,411	1,911,663	447,382	2,359,045
Direct expenditure		(1,862,158)	(7,616)	(1,869,774)	(1,419,976)	16,153	(1,403,823)
		984,696	186,941	1,171,637	491,687	463,535	955,222
Add income							
Other income	10	-	96,052	96,052	-	119,905	119,905
Less Expenditure							
Administrative expenditure		(249,310)	(29,333)	(278,643)	(276,578)	(178,276)	(454,854)
Finance costs		(1,153)	-	(1,153)	(459)	-	(459)
		(250,463)	(29,333)	(279,796)	(277,037)	(178,276)	(455,313)
Surplus before taxation	11	734,233	253,660	987,893	214,650	405,164	619,814
Taxation	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus after taxation		734,233	253,660	987,893	214,650	405,164	619,814
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		734,233	253,660	987,893	214,650	405,164	619,814

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Funds
For the year ended 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Restricted Funds:			
Balance at beginning of year		925,435	710,785
Income		2,846,854	1,911,663
Expenditures incurred		(2,112,621)	(1,697,013)
Balance at end of year	8	1,659,668	925,435
Unrestricted Fund:			
Balance at beginning of year		3,497,101	3,091,937
Surplus after taxation		253,660	405,164
Balance at end of year		3,750,761	3,497,101
Total Funds		5,410,429	4,422,536

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Surplus before taxation		987,893	619,814
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	31,591	28,932
Interest income		(88,375)	(110,536)
Interest expenses		1,153	459
Loss on lease modification		-	521
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	(1,666)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		932,262	537,524
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other receivables		(562,810)	(158,495)
Other payables		318,133	(30,873)
Net cash generated from operating activities		687,585	348,156
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Interest received		88,375	110,536
Proceeds from fixed deposits with maturity over 3 months		-	45,959
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	1,700
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(32,463)	(13,826)
Net cash generated from investing activities		55,912	144,369
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Interest paid on lease liability		(1,153)	(459)
Payment of principle portion of lease liability		(12,314)	(12,206)
Net cash used in financing activities		(13,467)	(12,665)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		730,030	479,860
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,605,645	3,125,785
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		4,335,675	3,605,645
Cash and cash equivalents			
Fixed deposits		520,569	507,332
Short term deposit		1,913,040	1,867,768
Cash and cash equivalents		907,946	247,995
		3,341,555	2,623,095
Treasury bills		994,120	982,550
		4,335,675	3,605,645

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements.

1 General

Clarity Singapore Limited (the "Company") is incorporated in Singapore as a public company limited by guarantee under Companies Act, with its registered office is at Block 854 Yishun Ring Road, #01-3511, Singapore 760854 and principal place of business is at the registered office and at Agape Village, 7A Lorong 8 Toa Payoh, #04-01 Singapore 319264. The organization is registered as an Institution of a Public Character (IPC) on 3 December 2010 and has been renewed for the period from 1 September 2023 to 31 August 2026.

The principal activities of the Company are :

- to alleviate distress among individuals facing mental health challenges in Singapore, particularly those who are economically disadvantaged, regardless of race, religion, gender, or citizenship, by initiating and supporting relief efforts and social service programs.
- to enhance the support for the poor, the needy, and those suffering from mental health issues, by researching and analyzing their needs, and developing effective strategies and activities for various social and community organizations.

In accordance with the Memorandum of Association, each member of Clarity Singapore Limited (the 'Company') has undertaken to contribute such amount not exceeding $10 per member to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of the liabilities of the Company.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 4 February 2026.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 *Basis of Preparation*

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Companies Act, Charities Act and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ($), which is the Company’s functional currency.

2.2 *Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations*

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

2.3 *Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective*

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

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

2.4 ***Revenue Recognition***

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

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service which is when the customer obtains control of the 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.

(a) Donations
Donations are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income upon receipt. Donations in-kind are recognised when the fair value of the assets received can be reasonably ascertained.

(b) Rendering of services
Revenue from services is recognised duration in which the services are rendered.

(c) Government grant
Government grants are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and conditions attached to it will be met.

(d) Interest income
Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.5 ***Property, Plant and Equipment***

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

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

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

	Number of years
Computers	2
Office furniture, fixture and equipment	3 - 5
Website development	3
Renovation	3
Rights of use assets	Over lease term

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in income and expenditure in the year the asset is derecognised.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

2.6 ***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and demand deposits, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 ***Employee Benefits***

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Short-term employee benefits

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

2.8 ***Related Parties***

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
  (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
  (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
  (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

  (i) The entity and the Company 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 the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

  (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 member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

  (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

2.9 ***Impairment of Non-Financial Assets***

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

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

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

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

2.10 ***Financial Instruments***

Financial Assets

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company 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.

ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and contractual cash flow characteristic 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 Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

iii) Derecognition

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

Financial Liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company 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.

ii) 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 income and expenditure when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process. Liabilities of short duration are not discounted.

iii) Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised to comprehensive income.

2.11 ***Impairment of Financial Assets***

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

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

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company 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.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.12 ***Provisions***

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

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

2.13 ***Reserve Policy***

The Company maintains restricted and unrestricted funds. Funds set up for specific purposes are classified as restricted funds. All income and expenditure other than those attributable to restricted funds and common overheads are recorded in the unrestricted fund's statement of comprehensive income.

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the Company, the financial statements of the Company are maintained such that the resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

2.14 ***Conflict of interest policy***

Board of directors (the 'BOD') are expected to avoid actual and perceived conflicts of interest. Where BOD have personal interest in business transactions or contracts that the Company may enter into, or have vested interest in other organisations that the Company have dealings with or is considering to enter into joint ventures with, they are expected to declare such interest to the BOD as soon as possible and abstain from discussion and decision-making on the matter. Where such conflicts exists, the BOD will evaluate whether any potential conflicts of interest will affect the continuing independence of BOD and whether it is appropriate for the BOD to continue to remain on the BOD.

3 **Property, Plant and Equipment**

	Computer equipment and website development	Office furniture, fixture and equipment	Renovation	Right of use assets	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost:					
At 1 October 2023	114,171	41,970	256,929	26,806	439,876
Additions	9,772	4,054	-	29,201	43,027
Write-off	(77,861)	(8,075)	(34,037)	(26,806)	(146,779)
At 30 September 2024 and 1 October 2024	46,082	37,949	222,892	29,201	336,124
Additions	22,501	9,962	-	-	32,463
At 30 September 2025	68,583	47,911	222,892	29,201	368,587
Accumulated Depreciation:					
At 1 October 2023	107,653	33,458	256,914	16,788	414,813
Charge for the year	11,354	6,180	-	11,398	28,932
Write-off	(77,827)	(8,075)	(34,037)	(26,771)	(146,710)
At 30 September 2024 and 1 October 2024	41,180	31,563	222,877	1,415	297,035
Charge for the year	12,502	6,565	-	12,524	31,591
At 30 September 2025	53,682	38,128	222,877	13,939	328,626
Net Book Value:					
At 30 September 2025	14,901	9,783	15	15,262	39,961
At 30 September 2024	4,902	6,386	15	27,786	39,089

4 **Other Receivables**

	2025	2024
	$	$
Other receivables:		
Grant receivables - COMIT	1,393,467	827,174
Other receivables	-	845
Interest receivables	1,082	1,400
Prepayments	33,841	36,262
Deposit	4,122	4,021
	1,432,512	869,702

5 **Cash and cash equivalents**

	2025	2024
	$	$
Cash at bank	907,946	247,995
Fixed deposits	520,569	507,332
Short term bank deposits	1,913,040	1,867,768
Treasury bills	994,120	982,550
	4,335,675	3,605,645
Restricted in use	266,201	98,261
Not restricted in use	4,069,474	3,507,384
	4,335,675	3,605,645

5 **Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)**

Fixed deposits
The rate of interest for the cash on interest-earning accounts is at 1.25% to 2.65% (2024: 3.20% to 3.30%) per annum.

Short term bank deposits
During the financial year, the Company has flexi yield deposits held with finance institutions at the reporting date that come with no maturity period but requires 1 month notice prior to withdrawal and bear an effective interest rate from 1.36% to 3.41% (2024: 3.21% - 3.47%) per annum.

Treasury bills
During the financial year, the Company has invested in Singapore government bonds with maturity dates on 17 March 2026 (2024: 7 January 2025), at interest rate of 1.18% per annum (2024: 3.45%).

6 **Other Payables**

	2025	2024
	$	$
Other payables:		
Accrued operating expenditure	49,093	12,834
Sundry creditor	13,793	22,460
Provision for unutilised leaves	28,604	28,715
Refundable unutilised funds	290,652	-
	382,142	64,009

7 **Lease Liabilities**

	2025	2024
	$	$
Lease liabilities instalments:		
- payable within 1 year	15,577	11,405
- payable after 1 year	-	16,486
	15,577	27,891

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position is 5.25% (2024: 5.25%) .

A reconciliation of lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities is as follows:

	2025	2024
	$	$
At 1 April	27,891	10,411
Addition of lease liabilities	-	29,200
Payment of lease liabilities	(13,467)	(12,665)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,153	459
Lease modification	-	486
At 31 March	15,577	27,891

8 **Restricted Funds**

The movement of restricted funds is as follows:

30-Sep-25	**Balance at beginning of the year**	**Income**	**Expenditure**	**Balance at the end of the year**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Comit (Combined) fund	898,234	2,374,484	(1,677,042)	1,595,676
Community Silver Trust	-	198,884	(144,988)	53,896
Goldman Sachs Gives *	-	35,945	(60,186)	(24,241)
Caritas grant	-	155,169	(155,169)	-
Others	27,201	82,372	(75,236)	34,337
	925,435	2,846,854	(2,112,621)	1,659,668

* Goldman Sachs Gives grant amounting to $309,025 was confirmed before year end and received after year ended 30 September 2025.

30-Sep-24	**Balance at beginning of the year**	**Income**	**Expenditure**	**Balance at the end of the year**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Comit (Combined) fund	671,249	1,627,834	(1,400,849)	898,234
Community Silver Trust	-	203,911	(203,911)	-
Goldman Sachs Gives	20,265	67,793	(88,058)	-
Others	19,271	12,125	(4,195)	27,201
	710,785	1,911,663	(1,697,013)	925,435

The restricted funds are represented by:	**2025**	**2024**
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	266,201	98,261
Grants receivable	1,393,467	827,174
	1,659,668	925,435

8.1 Comit (Combined) Fund

This fund comprises the merged Comit@North and Comit@Central projects, effective from 1 April 2022. It supports the development of a community-based, Allied Health-led Community Intervention Team to deliver psychosocial therapies, rehabilitation, counselling, and case management for individuals with mental health needs. The project also assists primary care providers in managing clients within the community and offers training and support to caregivers to promote independent and healthy living.

8.2 Community Silver Trust

The Community Silver Trust Fund (CST) is managed by the Ministry of Health (MOH) on behalf of the Board of Trustees. The goal of the CST is to encourage donations and provide additional resources to service providers in the intermediate and long-term care (ILTC) sector. This funding helps enhance their capabilities, improve service quality, and reduce the cost of step-down care for users and patients. The ILTC sector offers a wide range of services addressing both medical and non-medical needs for individuals with chronic conditions or disabilities who are unable to care for themselves over long periods.

8.3 Goldman Sachs Gives Fund

Goldman Sachs Gives Fund is committed to fostering innovative ideas, solving economic and social issues, and enabling progress in underserved communities globally. Through a donor-advised fund, Goldman Sachs' senior employees work together to recommend grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations to help them achieve their goals. This is in support of Clarity's salaries and staff costs related to clinical psychologists.

8.4 Others

Other restricted funds mainly include Better and Happier Youth, NCSS Community Capability, Community Care Training Grant, and Tech and Go Fund.

9 **Unrestricted Funds**

	2025	2024
	$	$
Accumulated Fund	3,750,761	3,497,101
Average of past 2 years' Annual Operating Expenditure	2,004,353	1,865,029
Ratio of Unrestricted Reserves to Annual Operating Expenditure	1.87	1.88

These reserves set aside by the Company are intended to provide financial stability, support the long-term sustainability of its principal activities and ensure there are sufficient resources to support the Company's business continuity in the event of unforeseen circumstances. The Board's policy is to maintain these reserves at a level equivalent to two years of average operating expenditure. The adequacy of the reserves for the Company's continuing obligations is reviewed annually by the Board.

10 **Operating income and Other income**

The following items have been included in arriving at operating income and other income:

	2025		2024	
	$	$	$	$
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted
Donation income	-	161,108	-	142,702
Grant income	2,780,944	16,014	1,778,133	266,000
Counselling fees	65,910	1,460	133,530	5,240
Interest Income	-	88,375	-	110,536

11 **Surplus before taxation**

Surplus before tax has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2025		2024	
	$	$	$	$
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	15,773	3,294	11,155	6,379
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12,524	-	11,398	-
Employee benefits expenditure:				
- Salaries, bonuses and other costs	1,621,590	3,148	1,328,174	106,674
- Contributions to Central Provident Fund	266,850	-	217,310	18,593
Rental of premise (Note 16)	13,420	-	13,348	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 16)	1,153	-	459	-

12 **Employee benefits expenditure**

	2025	2024
Key management personnel	$	$
Salary and other staff costs	120,870	114,858
CPF contributions	17,600	16,371
	138,470	131,229
Number of top three staff in remuneration bands:		
Less than $100,000	-	2
Between $100,000 to $200,000	3	1

Compensation of key management personnel

There is no other compensation of key management personnel in the Company other than those disclosed in Note 12. The Board is not paid and there is no paid staff who is close member of the family of the Management or Board members.

13 **Taxation**

The Company is a registered charity under the Charities Act and is exempted from income tax under Section 13 of the Income Tax Act from 3 December 2010.

14 **Tax-Exempt Receipts**

	2025	2024
	$	$
Tax-exempt receipts issued	115,774	130,820

15 **Fundraising Events**

	2025	2024
	$	$
Fundraising income	100,328	38,931
Less: Fundraising expenditure	(6,305)	(6,155)
Net surplus	94,023	32,776
Fundraising spending over income ratio	6%	16%

16 **Leases**

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for office units and copier for the purpose of office operations.

a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use asset

	Office Units	Copier	Total
	$	$	$
At 1 October 2023	8,693	1,325	10,018
Addition of right-of-use asset	21,244	7,957	29,201
Rights of use assets written off	244	(279)	(35)
Depreciation	(9,822)	(1,576)	(11,398)
At 30 September 2024 and 1 October 2024	20,359	7,427	27,786
Depreciation	(10,933)	(1,591)	(12,524)
At 30 September 2025	9,426	5,836	15,262

b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 7.

c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2025	2024
	$	$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12,524	11,398
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,153	459
Lease expense not capitalised in lease liabilities		
- Expense relating to short-term leases	13,420	13,348
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	27,097	25,205

d) Total cash outflow

The Company had total cash outflows $13,467 (2024: $12,665) for leases during the year.

17 **Related Party Transactions**

There is no related party transaction during the year.

18 **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarised as follows:

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair value.

Liquidity risk

The Company's financing activities are managed by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the operations. To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company is as follows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is insignificant.

	Within 1 year $	Within 2 to 5 years $
At 30 September 2025		
Financial assets		
Other receivables	1,398,671	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4,335,675	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	5,734,346	-
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	62,886	-
Refundable unutilised funds	290,652	
Lease liabilities	15,577	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	369,115	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	5,365,231	-

	Within 1 year $	Within 2 to 5 years $
At 30 September 2024		
Financial assets		
Other receivables	833,440	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,605,645	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	4,439,085	-
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	35,294	-
Lease liabilities	12,969	16,582
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	48,263	16,582
Total net undiscounted financial assets / (financial liabilities)	4,390,822	(16,582)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from other receivables. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

18 **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Cont'd)**

Credit risk (Cont'd)

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default.

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	12-month or lifetime ECL	Category	Gross carrying amount $	Loss allowance $	Net carrying amount $
At 30 September 2025					
Other receivables	12-month ECL	I	1,398,671	-	1,398,671
				-	
At 30 September 2024					
Other receivables	12-month ECL	I	833,440	-	833,440
				-	

19 **Fair Values of Financial Instruments**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables

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

Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

19 **Fair Values of Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

Classification of Financial Instruments

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts of all the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements;

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Other receivables	1,398,671	833,440
Cash and cash equivalents	4,335,675	3,605,645
	5,734,346	4,439,085
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Other payables	353,538	35,294
Lease liabilities	15,577	27,891
	369,115	63,185

Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company 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.

20 **Accounting Estimates And Judgement In Applying Accounting Polices**

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key source of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment to be within 2 to 5 years and right of use assets over lease term. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment is stated in Note 3. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and residual values of these assets. Therefore future depreciation charges could be revised and impact the profit in future years.

Impairment loss on receivables

The Company evaluates whether there is any objective evidence that receivables are impaired and determine the amount of impairment loss as a result of the inability of the debtors to make required payments. The Company bases the estimates on the ageing of the receivables balance, credit-worthiness of the debtors and historical write-off experience. If the financial conditions of the debtors were to deteriorate, actual write-offs would be higher than estimated.

21 **Fund Management**

The primary objective of the Company's fund management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its operations. The capital structure of the Company comprises accumulated funds.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial year ended 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024.