

IMPART LTD.

Company Registration Number: 201926170

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024

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IMPART LTD.

Company Registration No.: 201926170

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Impart Ltd (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

1 OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) 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 31 December 2024 and the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and
- (ii) 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.

2 DIRECTORS

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

Yap Tze Chan, Keith
Lim Song Kiang
Jhaveri Swati Suryakant
Ngo Wei-tze Calvin
Shermaine Lim Xue Min
Lee Cheng
Alexander Joseph Woon Wei-Ming

3 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

As the Company is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, there are no arrangements to which the Company is a party 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.

4 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

As the Company is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had an interest in the share capital or debentures of the Company either at the beginning and end of financial year.

5 SHARE OPTIONS

As the Company is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, matters relating to the issuance of shares or share options are not applicable.

IMPART LTD.

Company Registration No.: 201926170

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

6 AUDITOR

Kreston Helmi Talib PAC has expressed its willingness to accept appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Signed by:

CDD5D43D6A954C7...
KEITH YAP TZE CHAN
Director

Signed by:

288E6E3B0DAB427...
KHIANG SONG LIM
Director

Date: 9 June 2025

Kreston Helmi Talib PAC

Registration No. (UEN): 202419286E



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF IMPART LTD.**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Impart Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations"), and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in fund and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended.

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 financial year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by another firm of auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 13 August 2024.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 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 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.

Kreston Helmi Talib PAC

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for 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 FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Kreston Helmi Talib PAC

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 Companies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations.

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

- (a) the Company has not used the donation moneys in accordance with the objectives as required under Regulation 11 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations; and
- (b) the Company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Signed by:

C299B3D796BF4AF...

KRESTON HELMI TALIB PAC

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore

Date: 9 June 2025

Partner-in-charge : Mari Jane Tiburcio
PA No. : 01780

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	<u>2024</u> \$	<u>2023</u> \$
INCOME			
Grants income	5	689,116	371,203
Donations	6	296,446	681,061
Income from programmes	8	3,832	1,930
		<u>989,394</u>	<u>1,054,194</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Charitable activities	9	(1,072,888)	(735,716)
Other expenses	10	(92,450)	(59,602)
		<u>(1,165,338)</u>	<u>(795,318)</u>
(Loss)/income before income tax		(175,944)	258,876
Income tax	11	-	(11,118)
(Loss)/income for the financial year, representing total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year		<u>(175,944)</u>	<u>247,758</u>

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

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITON

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	<u>2024</u> \$	<u>2023</u> \$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
<u>Current assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	280,430	211,421
Trade and other receivables	13	108,482	370,822
Total current assets		<u>388,912</u>	<u>582,243</u>
Total assets		<u>388,912</u>	<u>582,243</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND</u>			
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Payables	14	107,075	124,462
Total current liabilities		<u>107,075</u>	<u>124,462</u>
Total liabilities		<u>107,075</u>	<u>124,462</u>
<u>Fund</u>			
General fund		281,837	457,781
Total fund		<u>281,837</u>	<u>457,781</u>
Total liabilities and fund		<u>388,912</u>	<u>582,243</u>

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

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Fund		
<u>Unrestricted fund</u>		
General fund		
At the beginning of financial year	457,781	210,023
Comprehensive (loss)/income		
(Loss)/income for the financial year, representing the total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year	<u>(175,944)</u>	<u>247,758</u>
At the end of financial year	<u>281,837</u>	<u>457,781</u>

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

IMPART LTD.*Company Registration No.: 201926170**(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)***STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2024*

	Note	<u>2024</u> \$	<u>2023</u> \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/income for the financial year		(175,944)	258,876
Changes in working capital			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		262,340	(330,823)
(Decrease)/increase in payables		(17,387)	42,932
Total changes in working capital		<u>244,953</u>	<u>(287,891)</u>
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations		69,009	(29,015)
Income tax paid	11	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,118)</u>
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		<u>69,009</u>	<u>(40,133)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		69,009	(40,133)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year		211,421	251,554
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	12	<u>280,430</u>	<u>211,421</u>

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

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

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

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Impart Ltd (the "Company") is a public company limited by guarantee under the provisions of the Companies Act 1974 and was incorporated in Singapore on 8 August 2019. Under Article 7 of its Constitution, every member of the Company guarantees to contribute a sum not exceeding \$1 to the assets of the Company in the event of it being wound up.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is at 11 Prinsep Link, Singapore 187949.

The Company is a registered charity under the Charities Act 1994 since 6 July 2022. It has been granted an Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") status for the period from 30 November 2023 to 29 November 2024. The Company renewed its IPC status for the period from 30 November 2024 to 29 November 2026.

The principal activity of the Company is charitable and supporting activities aimed at humanitarian works.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Committee as at date of the Statement by the Directors' Statement.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") in Singapore. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("SGD" or "\$"), which is 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 period beginning on 1 January 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

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 Management Committee expects that the adoption of these new and amended standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107	: Financial Instruments and Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Various FRS 118	: Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11 : Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2026 1 January 2027

2.4 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company 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 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 receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Amortised cost

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

IMPART LTD.

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(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement (Continued)

Amortised cost (Continued)

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.

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 profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial 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.

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 derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)**2.5 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

2.5 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' abilities to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 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.

2.6 Revenue recognition

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

(i) Grants income

Grants income are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received.

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

2.6 Revenue recognition (Continued)

(i) Grants income (Continued)

Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate. The grant related to assets is presented in the statement of financial position by recognising the grant as deferred income that is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

(ii) Income from programmes

Income from programmes is recognised when the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time generally when the significant acts have been completed and when transfer of control occurs or for services that are not significant transactions, revenue is recognised as the services are provided.

(iii) Donations

Donations are taken up and accrued as and when they are committed. Those uncommitted donations are recognised on a receipt basis.

2.7 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to CPF 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.

(c) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they are accrued to employees. Provision for annual leave is immaterial as unused entitlement carried forward is non-vesting and to be utilized within three months of the following year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

2.8 Related party

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 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 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); or
 - (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.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the members of the Management Committee to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. 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.

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

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

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (Continued)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management is of the opinion that there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year that has a significant effect on the amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Apart from the disclosures made elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties.

Compensation of key management personnel

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	240,600	174,000
Employer's contributions to CPF	40,188	28,153
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Breakdown by band</u>		
- SGD50,001 to SGD100,000	3	3

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IMPART LTD.*Company Registration No.: 201926170**(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)***NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2024***5 GRANTS INCOME**

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
<i>Government grants</i>		
Singapore Totalisator Board ("Tote Board")		
- Enhanced Fund Raising Programme for "Impact with Impart"	201,771	278,880
- Paving Pathways Fundraising Campaign	13,455	-
National Youth Council	70,667	33,633
Sport Singapore Grant	56,892	-
Job Credit Scheme	20,159	-
National Council of Social Services ("NCSS")		
- Charities Capability Fund Grant	2,400	-
- 4ST Partnership Fund Grant	1,000	8,839
	<u>366,344</u>	<u>321,352</u>
<i>Grants from third parties</i>		
The Majurity Trust Limited	125,000	-
Asian Venture Philanthropy Network Limited	101,802	-
Lutheran Community Care Services	81,795	48,870
Others	14,175	981
	<u>322,772</u>	<u>49,851</u>
	<u>689,116</u>	<u>371,203</u>

6 DONATIONS

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Tax-deductible donations	232,357	76,600
Non tax-deductible donations	64,089	604,461
	<u>296,446</u>	<u>681,061</u>

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

7 TAX-DEDUCTIBLE RECEIPTS

During the financial year, the Company issued tax-deductible receipts for donations collected amounting to \$232,357 (2023: \$76,600)

IMPART LTD.

*Company Registration No.: 201926170
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

8 INCOME FROM PROGRAMMES

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Programme income	<u>3,832</u>	<u>1,930</u>

Income from funded programmes are from educational learning laboratory program provided as part of the Company's objectives.

9 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages		
- Impart mental health care	290,689	209,910
- Impart community	188,441	12,500
- Impart education	134,135	65,394
- Corporate services	80,100	210,379
Employer's contributions to:		
- CPF	103,962	82,663
- Foreign worker levy	4,990	-
- Skill development fund	1,393	1,032
Program expenses	93,131	47,621
Volunteer training	74,194	45,684
Youth engagement costs	63,913	41,379
Curriculum development	29,480	4,191
Software subscriptions	5,600	3,903
Honorariums	1,720	5,080
Telephone and internet	640	440
Advertising	500	4,740
Allowance	-	800
	<u>1,072,888</u>	<u>735,716</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

10 OTHER EXPENSES

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Professional fees	42,826	27,775
Office expenses	17,959	5,762
General expenses	10,789	6,717
Rent	8,800	-
Internal events expenses	3,650	3,512
Insurance	3,157	727
Printing and stationeries	2,395	2,158
Bank fees	2,339	1,227
Utilities	535	2,378
Allowance expenses	-	887
	<u>92,450</u>	<u>59,602</u>

Rent expense relates to short-term office space usage and is not within the scope of FRS 116 as it is short-term in nature and does not involve the transfer of control or ownership of the asset.

11 INCOME TAX**(a) Major component of income tax expense**

The major component of income tax expense recognised in profit or loss for the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Under-provision of income tax in prior year, representing income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>11,118</u>

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IMPART LTD.*Company Registration No.: 201926170**(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)***NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2024***11 INCOME TAX** (Continued)

(b) Relationship between income tax expense and accounting (loss)/profit.

A reconciliation between income tax expense and the product of accounting (loss)/profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
(Loss)/profit before income tax	<u>(175,944)</u>	<u>258,876</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17%	(29,910)	44,009
Effect of:		
- Non-taxable income	29,910	(44,009)
- Underprovision of current income tax in prior year	<u>-</u>	<u>11,118</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>11,118</u>

The Company is a registered charity organisation under the Charities Act 1994 since 6 July 2022, and its income is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

An under-provision of income tax amounting to \$11,118 for the year ended 31 December 2022, relating to the period before its charity registration, was recognised in the prior year and fully settled in 2023.

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	<u>280,431</u>	<u>211,421</u>

Cash at banks are held in non-interest bearing accounts.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the balances shown above.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
Donation receivables	82,420	211,860
Third parties	15,882	-
Grants receivables	-	154,046
	<u>98,302</u>	<u>365,906</u>
 <u>Other receivables</u>		
Deposits	8,800	-
Prepayments	1,380	4,916
	<u>10,180</u>	<u>4,916</u>
	<u>108,482</u>	<u>370,822</u>
 Total receivables (excluding prepayments)	107,102	365,906
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	280,431	211,421
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	<u>387,533</u>	<u>577,327</u>

Trade receivables

Included in trade receivables are outstanding grant amounts and donations from the Ray of Hope donation platform and other third-party charity funders as at reporting date.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 90 days' terms.

Other receivables

Other receivables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Expected credit losses ("ECLs")

The Company has not recognised an allowance for ECLs for trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments) as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 as these are considered to be low credit risk and have low risk of default as the counterparties have strong capacity to meet their contractual cash flow obligation if demanded in the near term. The aging of trade receivables as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

Trade and other receivables are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Trade payables</u>		
Deposits from volunteers	4,150	2,350
Deferred grant income	-	19,625
	<u>4,150</u>	<u>21,975</u>
<u>Other payables</u>		
Accrued expenses	79,374	65,764
CPF payable	18,691	15,392
Third parties	4,861	21,331
	<u>102,926</u>	<u>102,487</u>
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	<u>107,076</u>	<u>124,462</u>

Trade payables

Included in trade payables is deferred grant income which relates to advances received for Impact accelerator and funding from NCSS for projects.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 days' terms.

Other payables

Other payables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-bearing and repayable on demand.

Trade and other payables are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

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15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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 has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

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.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 90 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categories exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Company considers available reasonable and supporting forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating;
- External credit rating;
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; or
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtor in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- there is significant difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; or
- it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

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The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for 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 >90 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 following are credit risk management practices and quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses for receivables.

2024	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount \$	Loss allowance \$	Net carrying amount \$
Trade receivables	13	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	98,302	-	98,302
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	13	Note 2	12-month ECL	8,800	-	8,800
					-	

Below are credit risk management practices and quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses for trade and other receivables.

Trade receivables (Note 1)

The Company has applied the simplified approach to provide for lifetime ECL for all trade receivables using a provision matrix. The provision rates are estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions.

IMPART LTD.*Company Registration No.: 201926170**(Registered under the Charities Act 1994, Singapore)***NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2024***15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)***Credit risk*** (Continued)

Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables and are presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

	2024					
	<u>Contract assets</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>31-60 days</u>	<u>61-90 days</u>	<u>More than 90 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying amount	-	97,870	432	-	-	98,302
Less: Allowance for ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other receivables (Note 2)

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

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

The Company places its bank balances and fixed deposits with reputable established financial institutions. Therefore, credit risk on these financial assets are limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings and no history of default.

The carrying amount of these financial assets, as stated in the statement of financial position, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk for the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

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15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the results of its operations.

The liabilities of the Company are all due within one year after the reporting date and therefore the impact of the contractual undiscounted cash flows as compared to the carrying value of the financial liabilities is not significant.

16 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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.

(a) 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 market 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 are 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.

(b) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

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, trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments) and trade and other payables

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

No amount has been recognised in profit or loss in relation to the change in the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities estimated using a valuation technique during the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

The Company has no fair value measurement recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

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17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost were disclosed in Notes 14 and 15 to the financial statements, respectively.

18. FUNDRAISING

(a) Fundraising appeals

The Company does not have any donations arising from public fund-raising activities during the financial year (2023: Nil).

(b) Fundraising efficiency ratio

The Company does not have any donations arising from fund-raising activities during the financial year (2023: Nil).

19. GENERAL RESERVE POLICY

Policy Statement

The primary objective of this policy is to promote transparency on management with regard to its fund and to assure stakeholders that the Company's funds is well managed and has, where appropriate, a strategy for building up the funds. The policy applies to net assets earmarked for restricted usage. The Company will continue to be guided by prudent financial policies which gearing is an important aspect.

General Reserves

The Company's reserve policy is to maintain its reserves of at least 3 to 6 months of its annual operating expenses at the end of each quarter to ensure that services can continue to function during lean years, which the Company has complied as at 31 December 2023.

However, as at 31 December 2024, the reserves were below the target range of 3 to 6 months of annual operating expenses. As the policy serves as a guideline rather than a strict requirement, the board reviewed projected cash flows during the year-end meeting and found the current reserve level to be acceptable.