

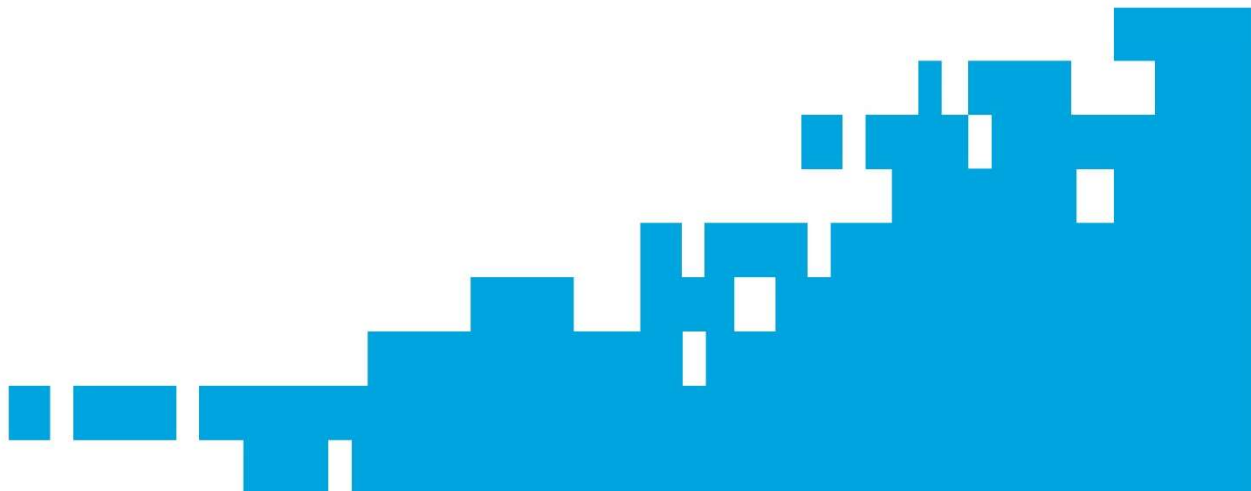


CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

(Registered under the Companies Act 1967 and the Charities Act 1994)
(Registration No: 201934434R)

Statement by Board of Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2025



CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement by Board of Directors and Financial Statements

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CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement by Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Children's Cancer Foundation (the "Company") are pleased to present the financial statements of the Company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2025.

1. Opinion of the Board of Directors

In the opinion of the Board of Directors:

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

The Board of Directors authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

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

Kevin Tay Kuang Wei	Chairperson
Young Jennifer Duong	Honorary Treasurer
Nancy Thio Ling Lie	Honorary Secretary
Joyce Sit Meng Poh	1 st Vice Chairman
Lim Tien-T'Ser Arthur Douglas	
Hu WeiSheng	
Lee Kar Hoe	
P Padman	
Terence Lin Weide	
Sim Khia Mui Charmaine	
Susana Lim	
Terence Yow Tuck Sheng	

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures


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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

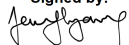
4. Independent auditor

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

DocuSigned by:

99F86E6D49734C9...

.....
Kevin Tay Kuang Wei
Director, Chairperson

Signed by:

7B9AF654CCEA401...

.....
Young Jennifer Duong
Director, Honorary Treasurer

18 May 2026

**RSM SG Assurance LLP**

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

T +65 6533 7600

Assurance@RSMSingapore.sg
www.RSMSingapore.sg

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Children's Cancer Foundation (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of financial activities and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including the material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Companies Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and the Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of the financial activities and cash flows of the Company for the reporting year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the statement by Board of Directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, and the annual report.

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

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



**Independent auditor's report to the members of
CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**

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Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance 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 Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations and the financial reporting standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The Board of Directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- (a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**

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

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

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

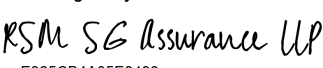
Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

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

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

DocuSigned by:

EP25CB4705E8493
RSM SG Assurance LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

18 May 2026

Engagement partner - effective from year ended 31 December 2024.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

**Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2025**

	Notes	2025			2024		
		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Incoming resources</u>							
Donations	4	11,801,024	700,000	12,501,024	4,733,777	560,000	5,293,777
Income from fundraising activities	4	6,236,341	–	6,236,341	6,539,958	–	6,539,958
Interest and investment income	5	1,172,119	–	1,172,119	1,148,451	–	1,148,451
Grant income	6	775,804	107,849	883,653	292,709	99,406	392,115
Other incoming resources		49,555	–	49,555	23,040	–	23,040
Total incoming resources		20,034,843	807,849	20,842,692	12,737,935	659,406	13,397,341
<u>Resources expended</u>							
Costs of generating voluntary income	4	1,320,018	–	1,320,018	1,159,067	–	1,159,067
Fundraising expenses	4	307,192	–	307,192	230,546	–	230,546
Charitable activities expenses		9,656,535	200,000	9,856,535	9,225,140	200,000	9,425,140
Other operating and administration expenses		1,512,927	107,849	1,620,776	1,476,907	99,406	1,576,313
Total resources expended	7	12,796,672	307,849	13,104,521	12,091,660	299,406	12,391,066
Net surplus for the year		7,238,171	500,000	7,738,171	646,275	360,000	1,006,275
Balance as at the beginning of the year		39,144,779	360,000	39,504,779	38,498,504	–	38,498,504
Balance as at the end of the year		46,382,950	860,000	47,242,950	39,144,779	360,000	39,504,779

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2025

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> \$	<u>2024</u> \$
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Plant and equipment	8	402,187	433,429
Right-of-use assets	9	630,203	1,173,185
Other financial assets	10	7,481,077	7,076,699
Total non-current assets		<u>8,513,467</u>	<u>8,683,313</u>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Other receivables	11	1,292,295	623,476
Other non-financial assets	12	129,395	100,291
Cash and cash equivalents	13	40,185,454	33,300,722
Total current assets		<u>41,607,144</u>	<u>34,024,489</u>
Total assets		<u>50,120,611</u>	<u>42,707,802</u>
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Unrestricted funds</u>			
General fund		41,382,950	34,144,779
Capital fund		1,000,000	1,000,000
Funding to partners fund		4,000,000	4,000,000
Total unrestricted funds		<u>46,382,950</u>	<u>39,144,779</u>
<u>Restricted fund</u>			
Bursaries		10,000	10,000
Medical fund		500,000	–
Endowment fund		350,000	350,000
Total restricted funds		<u>860,000</u>	<u>360,000</u>
Total funds	14	<u>47,242,950</u>	<u>39,504,779</u>
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>			
Provision	15	125,520	125,520
Lease liabilities	16	78,185	647,080
Total non-current liabilities		<u>203,705</u>	<u>772,600</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Lease liabilities	16	568,895	539,860
Other payables	17	2,068,198	1,769,851
Other non-financial liabilities	18	36,863	120,712
Total current liabilities		<u>2,673,956</u>	<u>2,430,423</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,877,661</u>	<u>3,203,023</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>50,120,611</u>	<u>42,707,802</u>

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended 31 December 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>		
Net surplus for the year	7,738,171	1,006,275
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	269,464	224,139
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	542,982	509,264
Fair value gains on other financial assets	(404,378)	(76,699)
Interest expense	47,902	72,652
Interest income	(767,741)	(1,071,752)
Operating surplus before changes in working capital	<u>7,426,400</u>	<u>663,879</u>
Other receivables	(619,995)	(55,336)
Other non-financial assets	(29,104)	(35,393)
Other payables	298,347	335,769
Other non-financial liabilities	(83,849)	(82,401)
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>6,991,799</u>	<u>826,518</u>
<u>Cash flows from / (used in) investing activities</u>		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(238,222)	(145,603)
Purchases of other financial assets	–	(7,000,000)
Interest income received	718,917	1,336,205
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	<u>480,695</u>	<u>(5,809,398)</u>
<u>Cash flows used in financing activities</u>		
Lease liabilities – principal portion paid	(539,860)	(502,581)
Lease liabilities – interest expense paid	(47,902)	(72,652)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(587,762)</u>	<u>(575,233)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,884,732	(5,558,113)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	<u>33,278,722</u>	<u>38,836,835</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance (Note 13A)	<u>40,163,454</u>	<u>33,278,722</u>

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2025

1. General information

Children's Cancer Foundation (the "Company") (Registration No. 201934434R) was incorporated in Singapore on 14 October 2019 as a Public Company Limited by Guarantee ("CLG") under the Companies Act 1967.

The Company is also registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994. It has been accorded IPC (Institution of a Public Character) status that is valid up to 4 May 2028. The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (\$).

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

The principal activities of the Company are to offer a spectrum of services to support its mission of improving the quality of life of children with cancer and their families and children impacted by cancer through enhancing their emotional, social and medical well-being.

The Company adopts an integrated hospital-home-community service model to provide the services, and these include Casework and Counselling, Therapeutic Play, Art, Expressive Arts and Play Therapy, Caregivers Support Services, Schooling Programme, Survivorship Programme, Palliative & Bereavement Care, Hospital Play Services and Sibling Support Services. In addition, the Company also supports training and research efforts on childhood cancer and organises educational talks and workshops to promote public awareness of childhood cancer.

Each member of the Company has undertaken to contribute not exceeding \$10 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound up, such amount may be required for payment of liabilities of the Company.

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

The registered office and principal place of operation of the Company is located at 535 Kallang Bahru, #02-01, GB Point, Singapore 339351. The Company is situated in Singapore.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

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

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency is the Singapore dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in non-functional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value measurement dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss except when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. The presentation is in the functional currency.

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

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

Revenue and income recognition

(i) Donations, sponsorships and fundraising events

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

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Government grant

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

(iv) Gifts in kind

For donations and gifts in the form of non-cash assets, recognition is subject to the value of the gift being reliably measurable with a degree of reasonable accuracy and the title to the asset having been transferred to the Company. The gift is recognised if the amount of the gift can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received. No value is ascribed to volunteer services.

(v) Investment income

Gain on fair value for investments is recognised in profit or loss based on the changes in market value.

Employee benefits

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

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

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

Expenditures

Expenditure has been classified by reference to specific activity categories: all direct costs relating to a specific activity have been aggregated, costs of raising funds include all direct fundraising expenses and an apportionment of support costs. All direct expenditure in furtherance of the charity's objects, together with an apportionment of support costs, is included under the charitable activities heading. Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulations and good practice.

Grant making

Grants to third parties for specific activities are reported in the financial statements after an award is approved by the Board of Directors, and when performance related grants' conditions are met, although disbursement of the funds may be made in subsequent reporting periods and communicated to the recipient.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets (or, for certain leased assets, the shorter lease term).

The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Computer equipment	–	50%
Office equipment	–	33%
Office furniture	–	33%
Renovations	–	17% to 33%

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

Right-of-use assets

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

Premises	–	over the term of the lease of 16.67%
Renovations	–	over the term of the lease of 16.67%

Leases of lessee

A lease conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period in exchange for consideration. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease liability to reflect the interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leases with a term of 12 months or less and leases for low value are not recorded as a liability and lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

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

Carrying amounts of non-financial assets

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

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

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

At initial recognition the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequent measurement:

The financial reporting standard on financial instruments has four categories of financial assets and two categories for liabilities. At the end of the reporting year, the Company had the following classes:

- Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically, other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this class.
- Financial asset classified as measured at FVTPL: All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition, management may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.
- Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties

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

3. Related party relationships and transactions

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

A related party includes the members of the Board of Directors and key management of the Company. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons; members of the key management personnel or close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any such individual.

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

The members of the Board of Directors and sub-committees are volunteers and receive no monetary remuneration for their contribution, except for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, if claimed.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**3. Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)****3A. Key management compensation**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits expense	1,231,370	1,098,672
Contributions to defined contribution plan	138,050	126,602
	<u>1,369,420</u>	<u>1,225,274</u>

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel comprise of the Chief Executive Officer and the direct reporting senior officers.

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense.

The Board of Directors, or people connected with them, have not received remuneration, or other benefits, from the Company for which they are responsible, or from institutions connected with the Company, except as disclosed above.

None of the staff who are close family members of key management personnel of the reporting entity was paid a remuneration over \$50,000.

There is no claim by the Board of Directors for services provided to the Company, either by reimbursement to the Board of Directors or by providing the board members with an allowance or by direct payment to a third party.

4. Incoming resources from fund-raising

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Donations	12,501,024	5,293,777
Income from fund-raising activities	6,236,341	6,539,958
Sub-total	<u>18,737,365</u>	<u>11,833,735</u>
Less: Expenditure for fund-raising activities		
Cost of generating voluntary income	(1,320,018)	(1,159,067)
Fundraising expenses	(307,192)	(230,546)
Sub-total	<u>(1,627,210)</u>	<u>(1,389,613)</u>
Net fund-raising income	<u>17,110,155</u>	<u>10,444,122</u>
Ratio of expenditure to incoming resources from fund-raising	<u>8.68%</u>	<u>11.74%</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**4. Incoming resources from fund-raising (cont'd)****Tax exempt receipts**

The Company is an approved Institution of a Public Character ("IPC") valid up to 4 May 2028.

As an approved IPC, the Company enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted 2.5 times tax deduction for donations made to the Company.

A summary of the tax-exempt receipts issued is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	<u>10,521,465</u>	<u>9,382,675</u>
5. Interest and investment income		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Interest income	767,741	1,071,752
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	<u>404,378</u>	<u>76,699</u>
	<u>1,172,119</u>	<u>1,148,451</u>
6. Grant income		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Unrestricted funds:</u>		
Job Support Scheme refunded to IRAS	–	(151,608)
Subsidies from National Council of Social Service	36,514	28,024
Tote Board funding	650,000	350,000
Others	<u>89,290</u>	<u>66,293</u>
Sub-total	<u>775,804</u>	<u>292,709</u>
<u>Restricted funds:</u>		
Charities Capabilities Fund (Note 18A)	–	10,080
Tech-and-Go! Grant - Community Capability Trust (Note 18B)	107,849	47,501
Tech-and-Go! Grant - Personal Data Protection (Note 18C)	<u>–</u>	<u>41,825</u>
Sub-total	<u>107,849</u>	<u>99,406</u>
Total grant income	<u>883,653</u>	<u>392,115</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

7. Resources expended

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Audit fees to the independent auditor of the Company	28,000	28,000
Other assurance services fee to the independent auditor of the Company	8,000	–
Depreciation of plant and equipment (Note 8)	269,464	224,139
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 9)	542,982	509,264
Employee benefits expense (Note 7A)	8,496,937	7,509,046
Financial assistance	589,023	696,467
Grants making expense (Note 19)	1,009,874	1,405,094
Interest expense – lease liabilities	47,902	72,652
Repairs and maintenance charges	276,208	244,044
Subcontractors' charges	350,812	301,685
Transportation fees	268,638	267,388
Others	1,216,681	1,133,287
	<u>13,104,521</u>	<u>12,391,066</u>

7A. Employee benefits expense

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits expense	7,084,347	6,286,500
Contributions to defined contribution plan	1,111,106	993,712
Other benefits	301,484	228,834
Total employee benefits expense	<u>8,496,937</u>	<u>7,509,046</u>

8. Plant and equipment

	<u>Computer equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Office furniture</u>	<u>Renovations</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost:</u>					
At 1 January 2024	835,004	149,167	39,134	879,746	1,903,051
Additions	141,551	4,052	–	–	145,603
At 31 December 2024	976,555	153,219	39,134	879,746	2,048,654
Additions	201,036	7,413	–	29,773	238,222
Write-Off	(93,971)	(13,186)	(1,049)	–	(108,206)
At 31 December 2025	<u>1,083,620</u>	<u>147,446</u>	<u>38,085</u>	<u>909,519</u>	<u>2,178,670</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>					
At 1 January 2024	660,647	96,220	38,337	595,882	1,391,086
Depreciation for the year	92,153	37,176	797	94,013	224,139
At 31 December 2024	752,800	133,396	39,134	689,895	1,615,225
Depreciation for the year	156,792	17,750	–	94,922	269,464
Write-Off	(93,971)	(13,186)	(1,049)	–	(108,206)
At 31 December 2025	<u>815,621</u>	<u>137,960</u>	<u>38,085</u>	<u>784,817</u>	<u>1,776,483</u>
<u>Carrying value:</u>					
At 1 January 2024	174,357	52,947	797	283,864	511,965
At 31 December 2024	223,755	19,823	–	189,851	433,429
At 31 December 2025	<u>267,999</u>	<u>9,486</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>124,702</u>	<u>402,187</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**9. Right-of-use assets**

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Renovations</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Cost:</u>			
At 1 January 2024	2,655,468	80,250	2,735,718
Lease modifications	135,023	45,270	180,293
At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025	<u>2,790,491</u>	<u>125,520</u>	<u>2,916,011</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>			
At 1 January 2024	1,195,666	37,896	1,233,562
Depreciation for the year	494,212	15,052	509,264
At 31 December 2024	1,689,878	52,948	1,742,826
Depreciation for the year	509,487	33,495	542,982
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,199,365</u>	<u>86,443</u>	<u>2,285,808</u>
<u>Carrying value:</u>			
At 1 January 2024	<u>1,459,802</u>	<u>42,354</u>	<u>1,502,156</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,100,613</u>	<u>72,572</u>	<u>1,173,185</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>591,126</u>	<u>39,077</u>	<u>630,203</u>

The Company's right-of-use assets are in relation to its lease for office premises. The lease prohibits the lessee from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security unless permitted by the owner. The lease is for 3 years, with an option to extend the lease for a further term.

10. Other financial assets

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Balance is made up of:		
Unquoted funds (Note 10A)	<u>7,481,077</u>	<u>7,076,699</u>

10A. Disclosures relating to investments at FVTPL

The information gives a summary of the material sector concentrations within the investment portfolio including Level 1, 2 and 3 securities:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Singapore</u>		
Money market funds (Level1)	2,119,040	5,461,885
Unit trusts and bond funds	5,362,037	1,614,814
	<u>7,481,077</u>	<u>7,076,699</u>

The shares or units in the unit trust and bond funds are measured at fair value using the net asset value ("NAV") per unit as a practical expedient in accordance with financial reporting standard on fair value measurement. These investments are not traded in an active market, and the quoted prices observed from pricing sources approximate NAV and do not represent independently observable market prices. The investments are redeemable at NAV on a daily basis, and management has assessed that NAV represents fair value (ie, an exit price), with no adjustments made.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

10. Other financial assets (cont'd)

10A. Disclosures relating to investments at FVTPL (cont'd)

The following table presents the movement in fair value:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Movements during the year:		
Fair value at beginning of the year	7,076,699	–
Additions	–	7,000,000
Increase in fair value included in profit or loss	404,378	76,699
Fair value at end of the year	<u>7,481,077</u>	<u>7,076,699</u>

The additions include reinvestments made.

10B. Sensitivity analysis for price risk of financial assets at FVTPL

There are investments in equity shares or similar instruments. Such investments are exposed to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities.

Sensitivity analysis: The effect is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
A hypothetical 10% increase in the market index that relates to the unquoted funds would have an effect on pre-tax profit of	<u>748,108</u>	<u>707,670</u>

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

11. Other receivables

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Deposits to secure services	166,944	180,944
Grant receivables	650,000	17,005
Other receivable	1,000	–
Interest receivables	474,351	425,527
	<u>1,292,295</u>	<u>623,476</u>

12. Other non-financial assets

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Finance assistance and donation in kind vouchers	16,835	13,785
Prepayments	112,560	86,506
	<u>129,395</u>	<u>100,291</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Not restricted in use	40,163,454	33,278,722
Cash pledged for bank facilities ^(a)	<u>22,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>
	<u>40,185,454</u>	<u>33,300,722</u>

^(a) The cash has been pledged as security for corporate credit card facilities granted by a bank to the Company.

The rates of interest for the cash on interest earning balances of \$28,635,307 (2024: \$27,926,471) ranged from 1.53% to 2.90% (2024: 1.50% to 3.33%) per annum.

13A. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Amount as shown above	40,185,454	33,300,722
Cash pledged for bank facilities	<u>(22,000)</u>	<u>(22,000)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes at end of the year	<u>40,163,454</u>	<u>33,278,722</u>

13B. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	<u>2024</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Accretion of interest</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	1,186,940	(587,762)	47,902	–	647,080
Provision (Note 15)	<u>125,520</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>125,520</u>
	<u>1,312,460</u>	<u>(587,762)</u>	<u>47,902</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>772,600</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Accretion of interest</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	1,554,498	(575,233)	72,652	135,023	(a) 1,186,940
Provision (Note 15)	<u>80,250</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>45,270</u>	<u>125,520</u>
	<u>1,634,748</u>	<u>(575,233)</u>	<u>72,652</u>	<u>180,293</u>	<u>1,312,460</u>

^(a) Being lease modification recognised during the year.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

14. Fund accounting and reserves

	Balance at 1 January <u>2024</u> \$	<u>Income</u> \$	<u>Expenditure</u> \$	<u>Inter-funds transfer</u> \$	Balance at 31 December <u>2024</u> \$	<u>Income</u> \$	<u>Expenditure</u> \$	<u>Inter-funds transfer</u> \$	Balance at 31 December <u>2025</u> \$
<u>Unrestricted funds:</u>									
General fund (Note 14A)	33,498,504	12,737,935	(10,686,566)	(1,405,094)	34,144,779	20,034,843	(11,786,798)	(1,009,874)	41,382,950
Capital fund (Note 14B)	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000	–	–	–	1,000,000
Funding to partners fund (Note 14C)	4,000,000	–	(1,405,094)	1,405,094	4,000,000	–	(1,009,874)	1,009,874	4,000,000
Total funds	38,498,504	12,737,935	(12,091,660)	–	39,144,779	20,034,843	(12,796,672)	–	46,382,950
<u>Restricted funds:</u>									
Tech-and-Go! fund (Note 14D)	–	89,326	(89,326)	–	–	107,849	(107,849)	–	–
Charities Capabilities Fund (Note 14E)	–	10,080	(10,080)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place for Academic Learning and Support (PALS) fund (Note 14F)	–	200,000	(200,000)	–	–	200,000	(200,000)	–	–
Bursaries fund (Note 14G)	–	10,000	–	–	10,000	–	–	–	10,000
Endowment fund (Note 14G)	–	350,000	–	–	350,000	–	–	–	350,000
Medical Fund (Note 14H)	–	–	–	–	–	500,000	–	–	500,000
Sub-total	–	659,406	(299,406)	–	360,000	807,849	(307,849)	–	860,000
Total funds	–	13,397,341	(12,391,066)	–	39,504,779	20,842,692	(13,104,521)	–	47,242,950

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

14. Fund account balances (cont'd)

14A. General Fund

The general fund is for Company's general programmes and operations.

14B. Capital Fund (designated)

The capital fund was established by the Company to be utilised for capital expenditure such as the cost of renovation and IT hardware and software development.

14C. Funding to Partners Fund (designated)

The fund is set aside for the funding of the partners. The amount is based on a budget of \$2,000,000 per year for two years.

14D. Tech-and-Go! Fund (restricted)

The Tech-and-Go! fund is provided by the Singapore government to support social service agencies in implementing large-scale / specialized information technology (IT) solutions for optimal resource utilization and improved productivity.

14E. Charities Capabilities Fund (restricted)

The Charities Capabilities Fund is provided by the Singapore government to enhance productivity, operational efficiency, governance and management capabilities of the Company.

14F. Place for Academic Learning and Support (PALS) fund (restricted)

On 20 November 2023, the Company and Singapore Teochee Foundation ("STF") entered into a gift agreement for a 3 year collaboration to support the Company's PALS Programme which is to facilitate academic learning in an infection-control environment for children who are recovering from cancer and are unable to attend community educational institutions.

14G. Bursaries Fund and Endowment Fund (restricted)

On 18 October 2024, the Company and S M Jaleel Foundation ("SMJFL") entered into a gift agreement with the Company to be disbursed as bursaries to financially disadvantaged and deserving students who were diagnosed with cancer and are enrolled in local and private education institutions.

For the first 6 years (ie. October 2025 to September 2031), disbursements of bursaries out of initial contribution and endowment contribution worth up to \$10,000 shall be made to up to a total of 20 recipients depending on the educational level of each recipient.

From October 2032 onwards, the Company will cease the Endowment and shall be liberty to transfer funds in the Account to a restricted fund and disburse the total principal amount of \$350,000 as bursaries in yearly amounts of up to \$50,000 to up to 50 recipients each year until the principal amount is expended.

14H. Medical Fund (restricted)

The donation received is restricted to use for cancer treatment only.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

14. Fund account balances (cont'd)

Funds are accumulated surplus. Unrestricted funds are accumulated surplus with no restriction because these funds are expendable at the discretion of the board members in furtherance of the Company's purposes. Unrestricted funds can be used to supplement expenditure incurred in restricted funds.

Designated funds are set aside from unrestricted funds by the board members, at their discretion, to be used for a particular future project or commitment. By earmarking funds in this way, the board members have set up a designated fund that remains part of the unrestricted funds of the Company. This is because the designation has an administrative purpose only and does not legally restrict the board members' discretion in how to apply the unrestricted funds that they have earmarked.

Restricted funds are funds subject to specific restrictions imposed by donors or by the purpose of the appeal, but still within the wider objects of the Company. It is possible that a Company may have several individual restricted funds, each for a particular purpose of the Company.

A restricted fund may be an endowment. Endowment funds are those where there is no power to convert the capital into income, which must generally be held indefinitely.

Transfers between the funds are made when it is considered appropriate and authorised by the board members.

All or some of the fund balances held are invested to obtain a financial return for the Company. All the funds that become available to a Company have to be spent in furtherance of charitable purposes within a reasonable time of receipt. Funds may be unrestricted or restricted to a particular purpose of the Company.

14I. Reserve policy

	<u>2025</u> \$	<u>2024</u> \$	<u>Increase</u> %
Total unrestricted funds	<u>46,382,950</u>	<u>39,144,779</u>	18.49%
Annual operating expenditure incurred under unrestricted funds	<u>12,796,672</u>	<u>12,091,660</u>	
Ratio of reserve to annual operating expenditure	<u>3.62:1</u>	<u>3.24:1</u>	

The Company's reserve policy is to maintain a reserve of minimum 2 years of its operating expenses. This helps to ensure that there are sufficient resources to support the Company in the event of unforeseen circumstances and enable the Company to fulfil the continuing obligations for its beneficiaries.

On a yearly basis, the Board of Directors reviews the amount of reserve that is required to ensure that the reserve is adequate to fulfil the continuing obligations of the Company and the long-term stability of the operations.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**15. Provision**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Movements in provision for reinstatement costs:		
At beginning of the year	125,520	80,250
Additions	—	45,270
At end of the year	<u>125,520</u>	<u>125,520</u>

The above provision is the estimated costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration of plant and equipment arising from use of assets, which are capitalised and included in the cost of right-of-use assets. The unwinding of discount is not significant.

16. Lease liabilities

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities, non-current	78,185	647,080
Lease liabilities, current	568,895	539,860
	<u>647,080</u>	<u>1,186,940</u>

The Company's lease liabilities are in relation to its office premises. Lease liabilities under operating leases are secured by the right-of-use assets because these will revert to the lessor in the event of default. The right-to-use assets are disclosed in Note 9.

A summary of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities is disclosed in Note 20F below. Total cash outflows from leases are shown in the statement of cash flows. There were no future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above. At reporting year date, there were no commitments on leases which had not yet commenced.

17. Other payables

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Outside parties and accrued liabilities	<u>2,068,198</u>	<u>1,769,851</u>

18. Other non-financial liabilities

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Deferred grants:		
Charities Capabilities Fund (Note 18A)	—	—
Community Capability Trust (Note 18B)	36,863	120,712
Cyber Security & Data Protection (Note 18C)	—	—
	<u>36,863</u>	<u>120,712</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**18. Other non-financial liabilities (cont'd)****18A. Charities Capabilities Fund**

The Charities Capabilities Fund ("CCF") was provided by the Singapore government to enhance productivity, operational efficiency, governance and management capabilities of the Company. The Company applied for CCF Consultancy Grant and appointed an internal auditor to review its internal control processes relating to the Human Resource and donation income matters.

Movements in the deferred grant are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	–	1,440
Grants receivable / received during the year	–	8,640
Utilised during the year	–	(10,080)
Balance at end of the year	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

18B. Community Capability Trust

This relates to the Tech-and-Go! Grant from the National Council of Social Services under the Community Capability Trust ("CCT") programme. The CCT programme was created to drive capability and capacity building within the social service sector to equip them and enable them to make more sustainable use of resources to deliver better service outcomes.

Movements in the deferred grant are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	120,712	168,213
Grants receivable / received during the year	24,000	–
Utilised during the year	(107,849)	(47,501)
Balance at end of the year	<u>36,863</u>	<u>120,712</u>

18C. Personal Data Protection

This also relates to the Tech-and-Go! Grant from the National Council of Social Services under the Community Capability Trust ("CCT") programme.

Other grants included with the CCT programme include grants for achieving personal data protection certification, thus demonstrating that the Company has robust practices in place to protect their stakeholders' data.

Movements in the deferred grant are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	–	33,460
Grants receivable / received during the year	–	8,365
Utilised during the year	–	(41,825)
Balance at end of the year	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

19. Grant making to partners

The Company disbursed the funding to organisations as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Hospitals	1,009,874	980,094
University	–	425,000
	<u>1,009,874</u>	<u>1,405,094</u>

Movements in the grant making to partners are as follows:

	Balance at beginning of the year	Disbursed during the year	Total disbursed at end of the year
	\$	\$	\$
<u>2025:</u>			
CCF KKH Psychosocial & Supportive Care Programme for Paediatric Oncology (CCF PSCP) – Phase 3 ^(a)	1,758,004	892,874	2,650,878
CCF-KKH Paediatric Oncology Survivorship Programme ^(b)	222,090	117,000	339,090
	<u>1,980,094</u>	<u>1,009,874</u>	<u>2,989,968</u>
<u>2024:</u>			
CCF KKH Psychosocial & Supportive Care Programme for Paediatric Oncology (CCF PSCP) – Phase 3 ^(a)	894,910	863,094	1,758,004
CCF-KKH Paediatric Oncology Survivorship Programme ^(b)	105,090	117,000	222,090
National University of Singapore for the Viva-NUS Centre for Translational Research in Acute Leukaemia (CentRAL) ^(c)	2,625,000	425,000	3,050,000
	<u>3,625,000</u>	<u>1,405,094</u>	<u>5,030,094</u>

The funding expense arose out of the following commitments made by the Company to its partners:

- (a) The Company has committed funding of \$2,650,878 to CCF KKH Psychosocial & Supportive Care Programme for Paediatric Oncology (CCF PSCP) – Phase 3 on terms agreed by both parties. These funds are to be disbursed in tranches.
- (b) The Company has committed funding of \$339,090 to CCF-KKH Paediatric Oncology Survivorship Programme on terms agreed by both parties. These funds are to be disbursed in tranches.
- (c) The Company has committed funding of \$3,050,000 to National University of Singapore for the Viva-NUS Centre for Translational Research in Acute Leukaemia (CentRAL) on terms agreed by both parties.

Estimated amounts committed at the end of the reporting year for future grants to be disbursed but not recognised in the financial statements amounted to \$Nil (2024: \$1,009,874).

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION**20. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information****20A. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities**

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
<u>Financial assets:</u>		
At amortised cost	41,477,749	33,924,198
At fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	<u>7,481,077</u>	<u>7,076,699</u>
	<u>48,958,826</u>	<u>41,000,897</u>
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
At amortised cost	<u>2,715,278</u>	<u>2,956,791</u>

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

20B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the Company's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposure to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk and liquidity risk. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. The guidelines set up the objectives and action to be taken in order to manage the financial risks. All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

There are written policies and procedures for effectively supervising, monitoring and evaluating the investment assets. The governing board members hold all the funds as a fiduciary and have delegated authority over its investment affairs to the investment committee (the "committee") of the board. The committee advises the board on the implications of changes to its investment policy, helps it operate within policies and procedures, and advises on relevant matters. The management manages the investment risks by consulting expert advisors and operating an investment policy that provides for a degree of diversification of holdings within investment asset classes.

20C. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets are principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. They are potentially subject to credit risk due to failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets, the three-stage approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is applied to measure the impairment allowance. Under this approach the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. However, the simplified approach (that is, to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at initial recognition and throughout its life) permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments is applied for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component.

Cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in Note 13 are also subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments. There was no identified impairment loss.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

20D. Fair values of financial instruments

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

20E. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly from changes in fixed interest rates. The following table analyses the breakdown of the significant financial instruments by type of interest rate:

	<u>2025</u> \$	<u>2024</u> \$
<u>Financial assets with interest:</u>		
Fixed rates	<u>28,635,307</u>	<u>27,926,741</u>
<u>Financial liabilities with interest:</u>		
Fixed rates	<u>647,080</u>	<u>1,186,940</u>

Sensitivity analysis: The effect on surplus is not material.

20F. Liquidity risk – financial instruments maturity analysis

The liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 days (2024: 30 days). The other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary. In order to meet such cash commitments the operating activities are expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.

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

	<u>Less than</u> <u>1 year</u> \$	<u>Between</u> <u>2 to 5 years</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>2025:</u>			
Gross lease liabilities	587,762	78,398	666,161
Other payables	<u>2,068,198</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>2,068,198</u>
	<u>2,655,960</u>	<u>78,398</u>	<u>2,734,359</u>
<u>2024:</u>			
Gross lease liabilities	587,762	666,161	1,253,923
Other payables	<u>1,769,851</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,769,851</u>
	<u>2,357,613</u>	<u>666,161</u>	<u>3,023,774</u>

The above amounts disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position. When the counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on which it can be required to pay.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FOUNDATION

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

20G. Market price risk

There are investments in unit trusts and money market funds or similar instruments. Such investments are exposed to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the unit trusts and money market funds. The fair values of these unit trusts and money market funds and sensitivity analysis are disclosed in Note 10.

21. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

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

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

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

<u>FRS No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Effective date for periods beginning on or after</u>
FRS 118	Presentation and disclosures in financial statements	1 January 2027

FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. It replaces FRS 1. The new version includes (a) revised presentation of specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; (b) new disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements; and (c) improved disclosures of aggregation and disaggregation of balances. It also requires the disclosure, for the comparative period immediately preceding the period in which this standard is first applied, a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between (a) the restated amounts and (b) the amounts previously presented applying the replaced version.