HEALTHSERVE
healing, inspiring & bridging communities

2024
FINANCIAL
REPORT

WOVEN TOGETHER, GROWING TOGETHER

CHARITY TRANSPARENCY AWARDS 2024 RECIPIENT

HEALTHSERVE LTD.

UNIQUE ENTITY NUMBER: 200615440H

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

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

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Company for the financial 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.

DIRECTORS

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

Chan Chia Lin
Jeremy Lim Fung Yen
Chee May May Serene
Choy Peng Wah
Seow Soo Keng Eugene
Lien I-Hsien Gail
Susan Kong Yim Pui
Tan Thong Kwan Benjamin

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS

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

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

As the Company is a public company limited by guarantee and has no share capital, matters relating to the directors' interests in shares, debentures, and share options of the Company are not applicable.

AUDITORS

The Auditors, Messrs Lo Hock Ling & Co., have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Chan Chia Lin
Director

Chee May May Serene
Director

Singapore, 30 May 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEALTHSERVE LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of HealthServe Ltd. (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 27, which comprise the statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at 31 December 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Companies 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 the financial performance, changes in funds, and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority 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 information included in the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THE DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations as well as 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. They are also responsible for ensuring that transactions are properly authorised and are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements as well as to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

1. 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;
2. 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;
3. evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies as well as the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
4. 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; and
5. 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 as well as significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required 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 year:

1. 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
2. the Company has not complied with the requirements of regulation 15 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

LO HOCK LING & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

Singapore, 30 May 2025

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024			2023		
	Notes	Unrestricted fund $	Restricted funds $	Total $	Unrestricted fund $	Restricted funds $	Total $
INCOME							
Donations							
Amortisation of deferred capital donations		-	104,286	104,286	-	86,122	86,122
Donations-in-kind		8,336	-	8,336	97,838	-	97,838
General donations		1,502,397	-	1,502,397	1,406,316	-	1,406,316
Medical fund		-	387,940	387,940	-	24,826	24,826
Mental health fund		-	379,325	379,325	-	247,861	247,861
Migrant assistance fund		-	143,569	143,569	-	50,400	50,400
Total donations		**1,510,733**	**1,015,120**	**2,525,853**	**1,504,154**	**409,209**	**1,913,363**
Grants	3	421,803	596,205	1,018,008	566,886	438,124	1,005,010
Clinic services and programme		36,204	40,410	76,614	46,896	5,775	52,671
Other income	4	344,924	-	344,924	330,875	-	330,875
Total income		**2,313,664**	**1,651,735**	**3,965,399**	**2,448,811**	**853,108**	**3,301,919**
EXPENDITURE							
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	24,019	437	24,456	20,528	656	21,184
Communication and publicity		38,900	10,443	49,343	36,807	14,238	51,045
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	8	25,850	105,678	131,528	34,775	93,082	127,857
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	9	83,196	40,428	123,624	114,121	-	114,121
Employee benefits expense	5	1,118,179	1,336,957	2,455,136	952,962	1,210,325	2,163,287
Fund-raising expenses		77,931	-	77,931	83,355	-	83,355
General and administrative		160,962	20,281	181,243	120,118	30,860	150,978
Interest on lease liabilities	15	14,579	1,351	15,930	8,719	-	8,719
Medical programme		15,605	89,764	105,369	49,900	79,636	129,536
Mental health programme		13,931	115,657	129,588	23,054	14,107	37,161
Migrant assistance programme		1,185	44,585	45,770	72,125	68,043	140,168
Research and advocacy		-	-	-	-	1,902	1,902
Total expenditure		**1,574,337**	**1,765,581**	**3,339,918**	**1,516,464**	**1,512,849**	**3,029,313**
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		739,327	(113,846)	625,481	932,347	(659,741)	272,606
Other Comprehensive Income							
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**739,327**	**(113,846)**	**625,481**	**932,347**	**(659,741)**	**272,606**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 $	2023 $
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	7	3,884	14,460
Property, plant and equipment	8	71,603	201,425
Right-of-use assets	9	303,746	139,134
		379,233	355,019
Current Assets			
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	10	4,034,553	3,601,005
Inventories	11	38,031	17,908
Other receivables	12	152,991	130,719
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	13	4,396,638	4,294,547
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,969,674	3,271,869
		11,591,887	11,316,048
Total Assets		**11,971,120**	**11,671,067**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	211,118	21,125
Deferred income	16	9,638	50,646
Provision for reinstatement costs		67,460	67,460
		288,216	139,231
Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	95,764	101,267
Deferred income	16	363,853	794,107
Other payables	17	289,455	328,111
		749,072	1,223,485
Total Liabilities		**1,037,288**	**1,362,716**
Net Assets		**10,933,832**	**10,308,351**
FUNDS			
Unrestricted fund - General fund		10,799,872	10,057,649
Restricted funds	18	133,960	250,702
Total Funds		**10,933,832**	**10,308,351**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Unrestricted fund $	Restricted funds (note 18) $	Total funds $
Balance as at 1 January 2023	9,125,302	910,443	10,035,745
Surplus/(deficit) for the year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	932,347	(659,741)	272,606
Balance as at 31 December 2023	10,057,649	250,702	10,308,351
Surplus/(deficit) for the year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	739,327	(113,846)	625,481
Transfer between funds	2,896	(2,896)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**10,799,872**	**133,960**	**10,933,832**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 $	2023 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Surplus for the year		625,481	272,606
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	24,456	21,184
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	8	131,528	127,857
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	9	123,624	114,121
Interest expense on lease liabilities	15	15,930	8,719
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4	(106)	-
Gain on early termination of lease	4	(6,775)	
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	4	(130,999)	(127,142)
Fixed deposits interest income	4	(144,977)	(136,859)
Management fee rebate	4	(2,549)	(1,622)
		10,132	6,258
Operating surplus before working fund changes		635,613	278,864
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(20,123)	16,973
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(36,862)	11,868
(Decrease)/increase in payables		(509,918)	537,726
Changes in working capital		(566,903)	566,567
Net cash from operating activities		68,710	845,431
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
(Increase)/decrease in fixed deposits with maturities over 3 months		(102,091)	186,859
Fixed deposits interest received		159,567	80,943
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		300	-
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(300,000)	(260,000)
Purchase of intangible assets	7	(13,880)	(16,151)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(1,900)	(189,598)
Net cash used in investing activities		(258,004)	(197,947)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest paid on lease liabilities	15	(15,930)	(8,719)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	15	(96,971)	(95,999)
Net cash used in financing activities		(112,901)	(104,718)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(302,195)	542,766
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,271,869	2,729,103
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	14	2,969,674	3,271,869

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2024

The following notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

HealthServe Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated in Singapore as a public company, limited by guarantee. Each member of the Company undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding $1 to meet the debts and liabilities of the Company in the event of its being wound up. The Company has 4 (2023: 4) members as at 31 December 2024.

The Company became an approved charity on 25 May 2011 and an Institution of Public Character ("IPC") with effect from 15 July 2011. The renewed IPC status is valid for a period of three years with effect from 1 November 2024.

Its registered office is located at 1 Lorong 23 Geylang #01-07 Building 4, Singapore 388352.

The principal activity of the Company is to educate, promote and organise healthcare services for the alleviation of ill-health ignorance and suffering.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 *Basis of Preparation*

The Company presents its financial statements in Singapore dollars ("$"), which is also its functional currency.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and comply with the Charities Act 1994 and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"), including related interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Committee, as required by the Companies Act 1967.

During the financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended FRSs which are relevant to the Company and are effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these standards did not result in any substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.2 *Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements*

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Company's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, as well as disclosures made. They are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(A) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(i) Amortisation of Intangible Assets/Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

The costs of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment are amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management's estimates of the useful lives of these assets are disclosed in notes 2.7 and 2.8. Changes in the expected usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future amortisation/depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of these assets and the amortisation/depreciation charges for the year are disclosed in notes 7 and 8 to the financial statements.

(ii) Leases

Incremental Borrowing Rate

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

Estimation of Lease Term

When determining the lease term of a lease contract, management considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise an extension option. This includes any expected changes in circumstances since the commencement date that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise an option to extend. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

(B) Critical Judgements Made in Applying Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the management has made certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated based on the higher of the value in use and the asset's fair value less cost of disposal. Estimating the value in use requires significant judgement on the part of the management, to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the continuing use of the assets and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

2.3 *FRSs Issued but Not Yet Effective*

The Company has not applied any new FRS that has been issued but is not yet effective. The Directors plan to adopt these FRSs in the first financial year commencing on or after their respective effective dates.

The Directors do not expect the adoption of the new FRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective to have material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Income Recognition

(A) Donation Income

Donations are recognised as income in the period when the Company's entitlement to such income is established with no significant uncertainty and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Donations (including donations-in-kind) for the purchase of specific depreciable assets are recognised as "deferred capital donations and grants" in the period of receipt or when there is certainty that the donations will be received, and subsequently recognised as income over the useful lives of the related assets to match the depreciation of those assets.

Other donations-in-kind are recognised as income at the amount equivalent to the estimated value of the items donated, when the value can be reasonably and reliably estimated.

(B) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised overtime on a time-proportion basis, using the effective interest method, unless collectability is in doubt.

(C) Service Income

Consultation fees are recognised as income at a point in time when services are rendered and performance obligations have been fulfilled.

(D) Government Grants

A grant is recognised as income when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the grant are met and that the grant will be received. Where uncertainty exists as to whether the Company can meet the conditions, the grants that are received are deferred as a liability until there is sufficient evidence that the conditions attached can be met.

Grants for the purchase of depreciable assets are recognised as "deferred capital donations and grants" in the period of receipt or when there is certainty that the grants will be received, and subsequently recognised as income over the useful lives of the related assets to match the depreciation of those assets.

Grants related to specific expenses are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related expenses which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

2.5 Employee Benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to the state provident fund (Central Provident Fund). Such contributions are recognised as manpower expenses in the same period as the employment that gave rise to the contributions.

(B) Short-Term Compensated Absences

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for employee entitlements to annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

2.6 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As Lessee

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

Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restores the site on which it is located or restores the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in note 2.13.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

Where applicable, the Company applies the short-term leases and leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office space. Lease payments on short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of 12 months or less from the commencement date which do not contain a purchase option) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of intangible assets is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortised over their expected useful lives of 3 years or duration of the licence, whichever is shorter, on a straight line basis.

The amortisation period and amortisation method of intangible assets are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Intangible assets are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the assets is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Any estimated costs of dismantling and removing the property, plant and equipment and reinstating the site to its original condition (reinstatement costs) are capitalised as part of the cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost - less the residual value - of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Renovation	3 years or duration of lease agreements, whichever is shorter
Computers and equipment	3 years
Furniture and fittings	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years or remaining period of COE, whichever is shorter

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

The residual values, useful lives, as well as depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

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

In accordance with the capitalisation policy of the Company, all purchases that are individually determined to be below $1,000 are to be expensed off to the statement of comprehensive income in the period incurred.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost (weighted average method) and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. A write-down on cost is made where the cost is not recoverable or if the selling prices have declined. Costs include all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

2.10 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows for the assets have ceased or expired.

(A) Classification

The Company's financial assets are classified at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss.

The basis of classification depends on the Company's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

(B) At Initial Recognition

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 - transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition.

(C) At Subsequent Measurement

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost, comprise of receivables, fixed deposits, cash and cash equivalents, and are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition as these represent contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost, and is not part of a hedging relationship, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise of investment in cash fund. The investment is measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition with movements in its fair value recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise. On disposal of the investment, the difference between the carrying amount and the sales proceed amount would be recognised in profit or loss.

(D) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and recognises a loss allowance accordingly.

At each reporting date, the debt instruments are assessed to determine whether there is significant increase in credit risk on the debt instruments since initial recognition. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses will be calculated and recognised in the loss allowance. If credit risk on the debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured based on 12-month expected credit losses. Adjustments to the loss allowance are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

2.11 Receivables

Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses, as explained in note 2.10(D). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

2.12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and bank deposits with maturities within 3 months, which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value. Cash equivalents are stated at amounts at which they are convertible into cash.

2.13 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

An impairment loss on a non-revalued asset is recognised in profit and loss. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in the other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for the same asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.14 Funds

General Fund

Income and expenditure are accounted for under the general fund in the income and expenditure unless they relate to funds for specific purposes. The use of these reserves is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Restricted Funds

These funds are created from donations and sponsorships from individuals and external bodies for specific purposes. The income and expenditure relating to the restricted funds are accounted for under the restricted fund's income and expenditure.

2.15 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities include other payables for operating expenditure. Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus - in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss - directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, which are measured at fair value. Financial liabilities with a short duration are not discounted.

A financial liability is derecognised when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired. For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

The Company recognises a liability and capitalises an expense in right-of-use assets if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to reinstate the leased premises to their original state upon expiry of the lease. The provision is made based on the supplier's quotation obtained or management's best estimate of the expected costs to be incurred to reinstate the leased premises to their original state. The capitalised provision for reinstatement costs in right-of-use assets is depreciated over the period of the lease. These amounts have not been discounted for the purpose of measuring the provision for reinstatement costs because the effect is considered not significant.

2.17 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(A) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company.

(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 Company and fellow subsidiary Company are related to each other);

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (A);

(vii) a person identified in (A)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

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

3. GRANTS

	2024 $	2023 $
UNRESTRICTED FUND		
NCSS grants	3,000	56,180
Tote Board's Enhance Fund-Raising Programme	416,537	507,186
Other grants	2,266	3,520
	421,803	566,886
RESTRICTED FUNDS		
Migrant Worker Mental Health Funding	596,205	420,447
Volunteer manager funding scheme	-	7,677
Other grants	-	10,000
	596,205	438,124
	1,018,008	**1,005,010**

4. OTHER INCOME

	2024 $	2023 $
Fair value gain in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	130,999	127,142
Fixed deposits interest income	144,977	136,859
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	106	-
Gain on early termination of lease	6,775	-
Jobs Growth Incentive	-	10,807
Management fee rebate	2,549	1,622
Service income	18,423	6,538
SkillsFuture Enterprise Credit	492	383
Special employment credit	6,053	4,382
Training income	3,240	21,720
Wage Credit Scheme	31,310	21,422
	344,924	**330,875**

5. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	2024 $	2023 $
Salaries, allowances and bonus	1,902,673	1,634,977
Secondment fees	204,180	243,669
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	223,668	209,700
Staff benefits:		
Insurance	28,654	22,103
Training	30,045	18,157
Others	21,276	7,160
	79,975	47,420
Other staff costs	44,640	27,521
	2,455,136	**2,163,287**

The Company's paid staff who received remuneration exceeding $100,000 during the year is classified by the remuneration band as follows:

	Number of staff 2024	Number of staff 2023
Annual Remuneration		
$100,001 to $200,000	2	1
$200,001 to $300,000	-	1
	2	**2**

6. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The Company is governed by the Board of Directors. All Directors are volunteers and received no monetary remuneration for their contribution.

The total compensation of key management personnel, comprising the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, included in staff costs (note 5) are as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Key Management Personnel Compensation		
Salaries, allowances and bonus	163,000	198,294
Secondment fees	132,005	150,846
Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund	15,878	17,340
	310,883	**366,480**

There is no paid staff who is a close member of the family of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Board members, who receives remuneration of more than $50,000 during the year (2023: nil).

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software $
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	83,676
Additions	16,151
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	99,827
Additions	13,880
At 31 December 2024	**113,707**
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	64,183
Amortisation for the year	21,184
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	85,367
Amortisation for the year	24,456
At 31 December 2024	**109,823**
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024	**3,884**
At 31 December 2023	**14,460**

The costs relating to computer software acquired are not an integral part of the related hardware.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Renovation $	Computers and equipment $	Furniture and fittings $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	216,378	196,149	49,866	76,000	538,393
Additions	75,110	64,288	50,200	-	189,598
Disposals/written off	(48,175)	(8,242)	-	-	(56,417)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	243,313	252,195	100,066	76,000	671,574
Additions	-	-	1,900	-	1,900
Disposals/written off	(670)	(2,496)	-	-	(3,166)
At 31 December 2024	**242,643**	**249,699**	**101,966**	**76,000**	**670,308**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	121,622	181,454	37,366	58,267	398,709
Charge for the year	71,046	22,618	18,993	15,200	127,857
Disposals/written off	(48,175)	(8,242)	-	-	(56,417)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	144,493	195,830	56,359	73,467	470,149
Charge for the year	84,539	24,844	19,612	2,533	131,528
Disposals/written off	(476)	(2,496)	-	-	(2,972)
At 31 December 2024	**228,556**	**218,178**	**75,971**	**76,000**	**598,705**
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2024	**14,087**	**31,521**	**25,995**	**-**	**71,603**
At 31 December 2023	**98,820**	**56,365**	**43,707**	**2,533**	**201,425**

9. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Leased properties $	Computers and equipment $	Total $
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	393,887	31,084	424,971
Additions	12,000	-	12,000
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	405,887	31,084	436,971
Additions	368,893	3,934	372,827
Written off	(338,427)	-	(338,427)
At 31 December 2024	**436,353**	**35,018**	**471,371**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	178,538	5,178	183,716
Charge for the year	103,765	10,356	114,121
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	282,303	15,534	297,837
Charge for the year	112,287	11,337	123,624
Written off	(253,836)	-	(253,836)
At 31 December 2024	**140,754**	**26,871**	**167,625**
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2024	**295,599**	**8,147**	**303,746**
At 31 December 2023	**123,584**	**15,550**	**139,134**

10. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2024 $	2023 $
Quoted investments		
Investment in cash fund	4,034,553	3,601,005

11. INVENTORIES

Inventories mainly include medical supplies, stored value cards and personal protective equipment. The cost of inventories charged to expenditure is $39,203 (2023: $50,968).

12. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 $	2023 $
Interest receivables from fixed deposits	68,570	83,160
Prepayments	48,658	22,365
Refundable deposits	30,500	23,394
Other receivables	5,263	1,800
	152,991	**130,719**

13. FIXED DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The fixed deposits have original maturities of more than 3 months but not more than one year and earn interest at rates ranging from 2.00% to 3.85% (2023: 3.00% to 4.10%) per annum.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash in hand and bank balances.

15. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2024		2023	
	Minimum lease liabilities $	Present value of lease liabilities $	Minimum lease liabilities $	Present value of lease liabilities $
Lease liabilities payable:				
within 1 year	109,037	95,764	104,820	101,267
after 1 year but less than 5 years	222,799	211,118	21,219	21,125
	331,836	306,882	126,039	122,392
Less: Amounts representing interest	24,954	-	3,647	-
	306,882	**306,882**	**122,392**	**122,392**

The Company leases premises, computers and equipment with varying lease periods of between 2 to 4 years from non-related parties. The leases have varying terms and provide renewal rights.

There are no externally imposed covenants on the lease arrangements.

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Movements in lease liabilities arising from financing cash flows during the year are as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Lease liabilities at 1 January	122,392	218,391
Additional lease liabilities during the year	372,827	-
Lease modification	(91,366)	-
	403,853	218,391
Non-cash movement		
Add: Accretion of interest	15,930	8,719
Cash movements		
Less: Payments of lease liabilities during the year		
Principal portion	96,971	95,999
Interest	15,930	8,719
	112,901	104,718
Lease liabilities at 31 December	**306,882**	**122,392**

16. DEFERRED INCOME

		2024 $	2023 $
(A)	Deferred donation income	322,846	688,875
	Deferred other income	-	947
(B)	Deferred capital donations and grants	50,645	154,931
		373,491	**844,753**

(A) Deferred donation income represents donations received in support of the Company's programmes in the next financial year. Deferred donation income will be recognised as income in the period when the criteria of entitlement is met.

(B) Deferred capital donations and grants comprise donations and grants received in relation to depreciable assets procured by the Company in the prior year.

Deferred income is presented as:

	2024 $	2023 $
Current liabilities	363,853	794,107
Non-current liabilities	9,638	50,646
	373,491	**844,753**

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 $	2023 $
Accrued operating expenses	**289,455**	**328,111**

Other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and are normally settled within 90 days (2023: 90 days) or on demand.

18. RESTRICTED FUNDS

2024	At 1 January $	Income $	Expenditure $	Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year $	Transfer of fund $	At 31 December $
Medical fund (A)	122,120	443,855	(510,968)	(67,113)	-	55,007
Migrant assistance fund (B)	63,454	143,569	(207,023)	(63,454)	-	-
Mental health fund (C)	65,128	379,325	(362,604)	16,721	(2,896)	78,953
Restricted grant (D)	-	596,205	(596,205)	-	-	-
Renovation (E)	-	88,781	(88,781)	-	-	-
	250,702	**1,651,735**	**(1,765,581)**	**(113,846)**	**(2,896)**	**133,960**

2023	At 1 January $	Income $	Expenditure $	Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year $	Transfer between funds $	At 31 December $
Medical fund (A)	484,880	41,859	(404,619)	(362,760)	-	122,120
Migrant assistance fund (B)	335,336	50,400	(322,282)	(271,882)	-	63,454
Mental health fund (C)	90,227	247,861	(272,960)	(25,099)	-	65,128
Restricted grant (D)	-	438,124	(438,124)	-	-	-
Renovation (E)	-	74,864	(74,864)	-	-	-
	910,443	**853,108**	**(1,512,849)**	**(659,741)**	**-**	**250,702**

(A) The medical programme was set up to offer subsidised medical services to migrant workers to ensure that they have access to affordable healthcare. The fund is used to pay for medication, medical supplies, laboratory tests, clinic/dental set ups and clinic manpower costs. The fund is expected to be fully utilised by December 2025.

(B) The migrant assistance programme was set up to help unemployed migrant workers, workers involved in employment disputes, or workers who are not paid or taken care of by irresponsible employers or employers facing business challenges. The goal is to ensure that the workers continue to have access to basic necessities. The funds are used to provide various supports such as free meals, subsidised transport, other basic necessities and emergency funds.

(C) The mental health programme was set up to support the mental well-being of the migrant workers. The programme includes various initiatives such as counselling, mental wellness education, peer support training as well as the 24/7 crisis helpline. The fund is expected to be fully utilised by December 2025.

The transfer of funds to the general fund during the year was approved by the fund provider.

(D) Restricted grant relates to the volunteer manager funding scheme and the funding of migrant worker mental health programmes such as Peer Support Leader ("PSL") Training and Management, the 24-hour crisis helpline, and mental health mass education workshops. It relates to manpower costs and programme costs.

(E) The renovation fund was set up for the renovation of HealthServe's office/clinic in Geylang which was completed in the prior year.

19. TAXATION

The Company is registered under the Charities Act 1994 and its income is exempt from income tax.

During the financial year, the Company issued tax-exempt receipts for donations collected amounting to $1,311,680 (2023: $1,534,549).

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market price risk. The management reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of customers or other counterparties to settle their financial and contractual obligations to the Company as and when they fall due.

Risk Management

The Company's main financial assets consist of receivables, time deposits, cash and cash equivalents. Cash and bank deposits are placed with financial institutions which are regulated.

As at the balance sheet date, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

As at the balance sheet date, there were no financial assets that are subject to expected credit losses.

(B) Liquidity Risk

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

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Within 1 year $	After 1 year but less than 5 years $	Total $
2024			
Lease liabilities	109,037	222,799	331,836
Other payables	289,455	-	289,455
	398,492	**222,799**	**621,291**
2023			
Lease liabilities	104,820	21,219	126,039
Other payables	328,111	-	328,111
	432,931	**21,219**	**454,150**

(C) Interest Rate Risk

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

The Company does not have any interest-bearing financial liabilities. Its only exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to interest-bearing bank deposits. The Company monitors movements in interest rate to ensure deposits are placed with financial institutions offering optimal rates of return.

The interest rates and terms of maturity of financial assets of the Company are disclosed in note 13.

The sensitivity analysis for changes in interest rate is not disclosed as the effect is considered not significant.

(D) Market Price Risk

At the balance sheet date, the Company held quoted investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Sensitivity Analysis

A 10% increase in the underlying quoted investment prices at the reporting date would increase funds and surplus by $403,455 (2023: $360,101) as a result of higher fair value gains on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

A 10% decrease in the underlying quoted investment prices would have had the equal but opposite effects on funds and surplus, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

The Company is exposed to the risk of impairment in the value of investments held. The Company manages the risk of impairment by evaluating investment opportunities, continuously monitoring the performance of investments held and assessing market risk relevant to which the investments operate.

21. FUND MANAGEMENT

The Company's funds are managed so as to maintain adequate working funds for the development of its principal activities over the longer term through significant support mainly in the form of donations and grants. No changes were made in objectives, policies or processes since the previous financial year.

22. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair values of financial instruments which are carried at fair value are classified based on a three-level fair value measurement hierarchy defined as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - valuation techniques using inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The fair values of the Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are based on quoted market prices as at the balance sheet date and are classified under level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The carrying amounts of receivables, cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits and payables classified as current assets and current liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values as they are measured at the present value of lease payments based on the incremental borrowing rate.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments by category are as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,034,533	3,601,005
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,470,645	7,674,770
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	596,337	450,503

24. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a Directors' resolution dated 30 May 2025.

Thank you for sharing our vision of a society where every migrant worker lives a life of health, well-being and dignity.

HealthServe Ltd.
UEN: 200615440H
1 Lorong 23 Geylang #01-07, Singapore 388352

info@healthserve.org.sg
www.healthserve.org.sg

Access our Annual Reports online

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