

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited - a company limited by guarantee
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Reg. No. 201331830Z

Corporate Information

Board of Directors	:	Adirupa Sengupta Amees Akash Parikh Lynna Chandra Goh Pauline Eugene Ho Siang Rui Wong Mun Yat
Company Secretary	:	Ho Mei Sze Michelle
Registered Office	:	7 Straits View #12-00 Marina One East Tower Singapore 018936
Independent Auditor	:	Heng Lee Seng LLP 331 North Bridge Road #12-03 Odeon 331 Singapore 188720

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Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited - a company limited by guarantee

Directors' Statement

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

The directors present their statement together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 July 2025 to the members of Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited (the "Company").

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 5 to 20 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 July 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year covered by the financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, having regard to the continuing financial support from the immediate parent as set out in Note 2.7 to the financial statements, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. Directors

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

Adirupa Sengupta
Amees Akash Parikh
Lynna Chandra
Goh Pauline
Eugene Ho Siang Rui
Wong Mun Yat

3. Arrangement to enable the directors to acquire shares and debentures

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

4. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

None of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in shares and debentures of the Company and related corporations according to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings.

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited - a company limited by guarantee

Directors' Statement (continued)

5. Future plans

Under the leadership of a new board Chairman, we re-invigorated our proposition in Singapore and the wider region. The primary objective in 2024/25 was to add more value to our customers and to also build back up the reserves of the company by:

- deepening our existing partnerships to deliver to local foundations and initiatives around leadership development of young people in Singapore
- continuing to run Beacon (the reframed The Common Purpose Programme) and other locally relevant programmes in Singapore and ASEAN
- assuming responsibility for local university clients in Singapore and ASEAN based universities and higher educational institutions

Plans for 2025/2026

We will continue with the above, as well as continuing to widen our regional focus through the links with Australia and Hong Kong to expand our work across the ASEAN and Asia-Pacific region through programmes such as the ASEAN Horizon Leaders as well as other bespoke partnerships.

6. Independent Auditor

The retiring auditor, Heng Lee Seng LLP, will not be seeking re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the directors

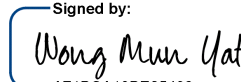
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Adirupa Sengupta
Director

Signed by:



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Wong Mun Yat
Director

Singapore: 18 November 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited (the "Company"), set out on pages 5 to 20 which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 July 2025, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities, Chapter 37 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 July 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in the funds and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2.7 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company was in net deficit position of \$340,125 and negative liquidity exposure amounting to \$239,961 as at 31 July 2025. The ability of the Company to fulfil its obligations is dependent on the Company generating sufficient cash flows from the operations and financial supports from its related parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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Heng Lee Seng LLPPublic Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

18 November 2025

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Statement of Financial Activities

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income from			
Student programmes management		92,290	217,045
Grants		167,955	272,601
Commercial customised programmes		464,881	565,945
Open programmes		123,125	80,500
Other income		756	-
Total income		<u>849,007</u>	<u>1,136,091</u>
Expenditure on			
Student programmes management		(44,789)	(160,207)
Grant based programmes		(213,892)	(362,983)
Commercial customised programmes		(436,278)	(531,945)
Open programmes		(82,603)	(59,711)
Other expenses		(1,254)	-
Administrative expenses	5	(53,717)	(446,405)
Total expenditures		<u>(832,533)</u>	<u>(1,561,251)</u>
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>16,474</u>	<u>(425,160)</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>16,474</u>	<u>(425,160)</u>

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

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 31 July 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	63,950	134,284
Trade receivables	9	855,934	959,011
Other receivables	10	36,361	29,941
		<u>956,245</u>	<u>1,123,236</u>
Total assets		<u>956,245</u>	<u>1,123,236</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Deficit funds		<u>(340,125)</u>	<u>(356,599)</u>
Total funds		<u>(340,125)</u>	<u>(356,599)</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	11	603,357	824,785
Other payables	12	605,093	605,093
Contract liabilities	13	87,920	49,957
		<u>1,296,370</u>	<u>1,479,835</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,296,370</u>	<u>1,479,835</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>956,245</u>	<u>1,123,236</u>

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

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Statement of Changes in Funds
for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

	(Deficit)/ Accumulated funds \$
2025	
1 August 2024	(356,599)
Surplus for financial year	16,474
At 31 July 2025	(340,125)
2024	
1 August 2023	68,561
Deficit for financial year	(425,160)
At 31 July 2024	(356,599)

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

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Operating activities			
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		16,474	(425,160)
Increase in trade receivables		103,077	(302,722)
(Decrease)/increase in:			
- trade payables		(221,428)	780,323
- contract liabilities		37,963	(65,368)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		<u>(63,914)</u>	<u>(12,927)</u>
Financing activities			
Increase in other receivables		(6,420)	(2,751)
Increase in other payables		-	22,834
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from financing activities		<u>(6,420)</u>	<u>20,083</u>
Cash and cash equivalents			
Net (decrease)/increase		(70,334)	7,156
At 1 August		<u>134,284</u>	<u>127,128</u>
At 31 July	8	<u>63,950</u>	<u>134,284</u>

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

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 July 2025

These notes form an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

1. Domicile and activities

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited, Registration No. 201331830Z (the “Company”) which is a company limited by guarantee, is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore. The address of its registered office is 7 Straits View #12-00 Marina One East Tower Singapore 018936.

The immediate and ultimate parent is Common Purpose Charitable Trust incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Company is a non-profit organisation established to provide charitable and other supporting activities aimed at educational work.

Each member of the Company has undertaken to contribute such amounts not exceeding \$10 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of the liabilities of the Company. The Company has 1 member at the end of the reporting year.

The memorandum and articles of the Company restrict the use of Company monies to the furtherance of the objects of the Company. They prohibit the payment of dividend, bonus or profit to the immediate and ultimate parent or related companies.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Companies Act 1967 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.4.

2.2 *Basis of measurement*

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.3 *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar (\$), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (functional currency).

2.4 *Use of estimates and judgements*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

On 1 August 2024, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and interpretations of FRS that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company’s accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS.

- FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*: Non-current liabilities with covenants
- FRS 7 *Statement of Cash flows and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures*: Supplier Finance Arrangements
- FRS 116 *Leases*: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The adoption of these new or revised standards did not result in substantial changes to the Company’s accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

2.6 New or revised standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following are the new or amended standards and interpretations that are not yet applicable but may be early adopted for the current financial year.

The following standards that have been issued but not yet effective are as follows:

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to:	
• FRS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> : Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
• FRS 109 and FRS 107 <i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2026
• FRS 118 <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
• FRS 119 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027

The new or amended accounting Standards and Interpretations listed above are not mandatory and have not been early adopted by the Company.

The new or amended accounting Standards and Interpretations listed above are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.7 Going concern basis of accounting

The Company is in net deficit position to the extent of \$340,125 as at 31 July 2025.

As indicated in Note 15(c) there is negative liquidity exposure amounting to \$239,961 (2024: \$307,574).

These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding the predicament, the directors are of the view that it is appropriate to prepare the Company’s financial statements on a going concern basis due to the support of immediate parent (Note 12) to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when the need arises.

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

3.1 *Revenue recognition*

Rendering of services

For long-term service contracts the customer value is created over time during the contract period and it is accounted for as separate performance obligations that are satisfied over time. This is because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the entity's performance in processing each transaction as and when each transaction is processed; or the performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. The revenue is recognised over time by using the output method. For the output method the revenue is recognised on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the services transferred to date relative to the remaining services promised under the contract.

Revenue from service orders and term projects is recognised when the entity satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time generally when the significant acts have been completed and when transfer of control occurs or for services that are not significant transactions revenue is recognised as the services are provided.

3.2 *Grants*

Grant are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to it will be complied with and that the grant will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

3.3 *Employee benefits*

(i) *Short-term employee benefits*

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

(ii) *Defined contribution plans*

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.

3.4 *Tax*

Income tax

As a charity, the fund is exempt from income tax on income and gains under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

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

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- i. Amortised cost;
- ii. Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

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

At subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, listed and unlisted debt securities.

There are subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument 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 included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.
- FVPL: Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other income and expenses".

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.5 *Financial instruments (continued)*

Financial assets (continued)

(b) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

(c) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in OCI relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities. The Company does not have financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Other financial liabilities include:

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.6 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash on hand, bank balances, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts and excludes any pledged deposits. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented within borrowings under current liabilities.

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****4. Income**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Income from:		
- At a point in time	384,126	570,146
- Over time	464,881	565,945
	849,007	1,136,091

The various sources of income arise from rendering of services. The customers are commercial consumers and government agencies. The contracts with customers vary from a few days to 12 months.

5. Administrative expenses

The major components of administrative expenses include the following:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Core cost expenses	54,089	432,815
Withholding tax	90,048	-

6. Income tax

The Company is a registered with charity with effect from 20 August 2014 under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 134 and is therefore exempted from income tax.

7. Employee benefits expense

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits expense	233,390	265,948
Contribution to defined contribution plan	17,127	21,223
	250,517	287,171

Presented in the statement of financial activities as follows:

Student programmes management	25,051	54,562
Grant based programmes	52,609	68,921
Commercial customised programmes	135,279	143,586
Open programmes	37,578	20,102
	250,517	287,171

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and bank balances (Not restricted in use)	63,950	134,284

The Company's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in Note 15.

9. Trade receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Due from unrelated parties	230,801	136,650
Due from related parties:		
- immediate parent	161,095	308,382
- related parties	355,775	320,961
	516,870	629,343
Unbilled receivables	105,287	192,086
Prepayments	2,976	932
	855,934	959,011

- (a) Due from unrelated parties are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.
- (b) Due from related parties - refer to significant related party transactions (Note 14).
- (c) The Company's exposure to credit and foreign currency risks are disclosed in Note 15.

10. Other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Due from unrelated parties	6,420	-
Due from related parties	29,941	29,941
	36,361	29,941

- (a) Due from unrelated parties are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.
- (b) Due from related parties - refer to significant related party transactions (Note 14).
- (c) The Company's exposure to credit and foreign currency risks are disclosed in Note 15.

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****11. Trade payables**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Due to unrelated parties	23,307	7,620
Due to related parties:		
- immediate parent	414,542	701,382
- related parties	113,096	67,740
	527,638	769,122
Accrued operating expenses	52,412	48,043
	<u>603,357</u>	<u>824,785</u>

(a) Due to unrelated parties are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms.

(b) Due to related parties - refer to significant related party transactions (Note 14).

(c) The Company's exposure to liquidity risks is disclosed in Note 15.

12. Other payables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Due to immediate parent	605,093	605,093

(a) The amount due to immediate parent is non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

(b) The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 15.

13. Contract liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred income	87,920	49,957

The deferred income primarily relates to the advance consideration received from customers for which no transfer of control has occurred, and therefore no revenue is recognised. The entity recognises revenue for each respective performance obligation when control of the service transfer to the customer, which is expected to occur within 12 months from the period end date.

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****14. Significant related party transactions**

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and other related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
(i) Income from:		
- immediate parent	3,745	-
- other related parties	34,813	217,045
	<u>38,558</u>	<u>217,045</u>
(ii) Expenses paid to:		
- immediate parent		
- delivery cost	-	367,840
- service cost	38,004	38,309
- core cost	54,089	432,815
- other related parties		
- service cost	17,000	-
- delivery cost	-	10,000
- licence fees	45,365	55,142
	<u>154,458</u>	<u>904,106</u>

Outstanding balances with related parties at the end of financial year arising from services are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash. They are disclosed in Notes 9 and 11 respectively.

15. Financial risk management

The Board of Directors had overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments at the end of the financial year:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- trade receivables	852,958	958,079
- other receivables	36,361	29,941
- cash and cash equivalents	63,950	134,284
Total financial assets	<u>953,269</u>	<u>1,122,304</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
- trade payables	588,137	824,785
- other payables	605,093	605,093
Total financial liabilities	<u>1,193,230</u>	<u>1,429,878</u>

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)****15. Financial risk management (continued)****(b) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables, cash and cash equivalents.

Exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	852,958	958,079
Other receivables	36,361	29,941
Cash and cash equivalents	63,950	134,284
	953,269	1,122,304

*Trade receivables**Risk management policy*

The Company's exposure is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer or debtor. However, management also considers the demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk.

The Company's most significant customer account is \$101,877 (2024: \$87,418).

The Company does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the receivables, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix. Management concludes that there is no provision for estimated credit loss to be recorded as at 31 July 2025.

Other receivables

Management has assessed the other receivables at the end of the reporting period and concludes that there is no indication for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with banks and financial institutions counterparties with high-credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

(c) Liquidity risk*Risk management policy*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) *Liquidity risk (continued)*

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the expected contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount \$	Total contractual cash flows \$	Less than 1 year \$
2025			
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	1,193,230	1,193,230	1,193,230
Non-derivative financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	63,950	63,950	63,950
Trade and other receivables	889,319	889,319	889,319
	953,269	953,269	953,269
Net exposure	(239,961)	(239,961)	(239,961)
2024			
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	1,429,878	1,429,878	1,429,878
Non-derivative financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	134,284	134,284	134,284
Trade and other receivables	988,020	988,020	988,020
	1,122,304	1,122,304	1,122,304
Net exposure	(307,574)	(307,574)	(307,574)

The Company relies on the financial support of the immediate parent (Note 12) to enable the Company to meet its needs from time to time.

(d) *Market risk*

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company does not have significant variable interest-bearing financial instruments.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily the British pound and United States dollar.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	British pound \$	United States dollar \$	British pound \$	United States dollar \$
Trade and other receivables	88,327	101,877	88,327	87,590
Net exposure	88,327	101,877	88,327	87,590

Common Purpose Asia-Pacific Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The Company does not have any formal policy on managing its foreign currency risk. The Company maintains a natural hedge, whenever possible, by matching the foreign currency assets against its liabilities. As a result, the Company continues to be exposed to foreign currency risks relating to any unmatched amounts.

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of foreign currencies against the Singapore dollar (functional currency) at the end of each reporting period would increase profit after tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
British pound	8,833	8,833
United States dollar	10,188	8,759

A 10% weakening of foreign currencies against the Singapore dollar would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

16. Fair value measurements

There are no significant assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period.

17. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 18 November 2025.