



ஸ்ரீ ராமர் ஆலயம்
SREE RAMAR TEMPLE



Annual Report
2025/2026



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VISION



It is our vision that though we are a small Temple, we should be nationally recognised for having one of the highest standards of service for our Devotees.

OBJECTIVES



- ✿ To develop a credible and capable team to serve the needs of the Devotees.
- ✿ To improve the Temple facilities to serve the Devotees better.
- ✿ To continue to meet the needs of the Devotees through well-conducted religious festivals.
- ✿ To cater to the charitable and social needs of our Devotees and the larger Singaporean community.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

President

Mr N K Sundarajoo



Vice President

Mr S Vivakanandan



Honorary Secretary

Mr J Vijendran



Honorary Asst. Secretary

Mr Rubun s/o Gunasekaran



Honorary Treasurer

Mr Ramachandran Subramaniyan



Honorary Asst. Treasurer

Mr Danapal Kumar



Committee Members

Mr Namasivayam Gunesparen

Mr Ramesh Ganeson



Co-opted Members

Mrs Puveineswary Kumaravelu

Mrs S Sivakamasundari

Mr Venkadasan Pragalathan

Management Committee Meetings

Since the last AGM held on 28 June 2025, the Management Committee met 7 times to oversee Temple operations. Additional meetings were also held with selected committee members to review key operational matters such as ubayams, personnel matters and volunteer affairs.

Membership

The membership stands at:

Life Members	60
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Personnel Matters

Sree Ramar Temple focuses on developing staff capabilities, productivity and service excellence.

Administration Team

The Temple's administration is guided by the MC, which oversees its operations. The day-to-day management is led by a competent and experienced team consisting of a Manager and Temple Administrator. The administration team manages key services such as wedding arrangements, external catering, cultural activities, and volunteer and devotee management. This ensures that the Temple's religious functions are well organised and Professional execution is essential given the growing congregation.

To prioritise staff welfare, the Temple has implemented various incentives. These incentives include acknowledging and celebrating staff birthdays and festive occasions. The use of technology, such as the Point of Sale (POS) system, is also emphasised to enhance staff productivity. Efforts are made to streamline counter operations, booking processes for ubayams and abishegams, as well as the utilisation of Temple facilities through the POS system.

Religious Service Team

The Temple has a dedicated professional religious service team in place to uphold high standards in the execution of prayers. The MC is pleased to share that the Temple has taken proactive measures to implement online platforms and bolster its staff team with committed volunteers. The MC has also played a pivotal role in providing support and guidance to staff and volunteers and enhancing the Temple's offerings. These collective efforts ensure that the Temple continues to provide exceptional service in fulfilling its religious commitments.





NAME OF STAFF	DESIGNATION
Chandraseharan Vijayakumar	Administration Manager
Sekar Mariyappan	Temple Administrator
Venkatraman Srinivasa Pattachar	Chief Priest
Gopalan Kannan	Vaishnavite Priest
Karugamanickam Sundararajan	Vaishnavite Priest
Sivaganesan Manikandan	Saivaite Priest
Sivanandham Niranjan	Saivaite Priest
Ganesan Ganapathy Subramanyam	Saivaite Priest
Uthirapathy Manikandan	Temple Musician
Kannappan Anbalagan	Temple Musician
Thiruvengkadam Narayanan	Madapalli Priest
Jaganathan Ashok Kumar	Madapalli Priest
Muniyandi Mahendiran	Temple Assistant
Nagamuthu Murugesan	Temple Assistant

Personnel Management

All employees enter into a contract with the Temple. This is to ensure that a fair and transparent system is in place. All employees are also provided with detailed job descriptions and go through an onboarding process to ensure their services are aligned with the expected professional standards required by the Temple and Devotees.

New Changi Sree Ramar Temple



Sree Ramar Temple is undertaking a significant initiative to construct a new temple adjacent to its current site. The land for this development has been secured under a 30-year Government lease, providing a plot of 2,638.28 square metres dedicated to the creation of a new spiritual and community sanctuary.

All necessary permits and approvals have been obtained to ensure that the new temple is built in accordance with ancient Hindu Temple Architectural Science while prioritising environmental sustainability and careful integration into the Changi Village ecosystem. Construction is currently in progress, with completion anticipated by 2030.





The upcoming temple will feature a main hall spanning 10,000 square feet, nearly three times the size of the existing facility and will accommodate an array of deities. Architecturally, the structure will feature a harmonious blend of South and North Indian design elements, highlighted by a prominent three-storey entrance tower with a carved Ramar Pattabishekam motif.

To facilitate the realisation of this vision, the Temple has initiated fundraising activities, offering a variety of sponsorship opportunities for devotees. A fundraising booth has been established within the temple to present the architectural plans and share information regarding sponsorship options. Major sponsorships include the sanctums for Sree Seetha Ramar, Sree Vishwaroopa Hanuman, and the Multi-Purpose Hall. Devotees may also contribute through “One Square Foot” sponsorships at S\$1,001 per square foot, sponsorship of smaller sanctums, stained glass windows, marble statues, silver pooja items or general donations. The Temple aims to raise S\$20 million through these fundraising initiatives.



Major Ubayams & Religious Festivals

The Temple remains committed to ensuring that each ubayam and festival is thoughtfully curated, well organised and accessible to all. During the year under review, 22 ubayams were organised with strong participation from Devotees.

MAJOR UBAYAMS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2025 TO APRIL 2026

YEAR	FESTIVAL
2025	
10 May - 11 May	Mother's Day Special Pooja
11 May	Guru Peyarchi
5 Jul	Sree Ramar Pattabishegam & Swarnabishegam
3 Aug	Aadi Perukku
9 Aug	National Day Prayers
11 Aug	Sree Guru Raghavendra Aradhanai
27 Aug	Vinayagar Chathurthi
13 Sept - 14 Sept	Maha Sudharsana Yaagam
14 Sept	Krishna Jayanti
22 Sept - 2 Oct	Navaraathiri Festival
22 Oct - 27 Oct	Skanda Sashti Festival
6 Dec	Swamy Ayyappan Poojai
10 Dec - 19 Dec	Sree Hanuman Jayanti
30 Dec	Vaikunda Ekadashi
2026	
3 Jan	Arudhra Dharisanam
7 - 8 Feb	Sree Mahanyasa Ekadasa Rudrabhishegam
15 Feb - 16 Feb	Maha Shivarathiri
24 Feb	Sree Guru Raghavendra Jayanthi
6 Mar	Sani Peyarchi
21 Mar - 22 Mar	Maha Chandi Yagam
27 Mar - 5 Apr	Sree Rama Navami
14 Apr	Tamil New Year





Silver Chariot Procession

The Annual Sree Seetha Ramar Silver Chariot procession was held on 4 April 2026, as part of the Sree Rama Navami Festival (27 March – 5 April 2026). The chariot visited Blk 314, Ang Mo Kio Street 31, and Blk 264, Serangoon Central Drive. Attendance and participation from devotees continued to grow, with many offering prayers and “Thattu Kaanikkai.” The Temple Management Committee thanks all volunteers and hosts for ensuring a successful event.



Other Services

The Temple extended its services to accommodate various requests from our Devotees. These additional services included Temple weddings, 80th wedding anniversary commemorations, solemnisation ceremonies and engagements, housewarming poojas, Ganapathy Homam, Punyahavachanam and various other poojas and religious services. By providing these services, the Temple aims to foster a closer connection with our Devotees and enhance their experience.

Charitable Activities

Each year, the Temple allocates a portion of its funds to support charitable causes. This practice has been one of the Temple's core principles, emphasising its commitment to not only fulfilling religious duties but also playing a significant role in assisting the disadvantaged and those in need, irrespective of their race or religion. Throughout the year under review, the Temple took the initiative to provide support to various deserving causes, further reinforcing its dedication to philanthropy and making a positive impact in the community.

Project Akshaya

Project Akshaya, a food ration project that was initiated in August 2008, holds great significance as a key initiative of the Temple to provide assistance to needy families. Led by a dedicated team of volunteers from various backgrounds, this project has been running successfully for the past 18 years.

Temple Volunteers actively collaborate with agencies such as SINDA and Family Service Centres to identify families in need, regardless of their race or religion. The volunteers work tirelessly to organise monthly food ration distributions, which take place at the Temple's event hall. This initiative brings much-needed support to 55 needy families. To ensure inclusivity, the Temple ensures that special arrangements are made to deliver rations to disabled individuals.

The Temple continued its practice of providing sweets and savouries to the beneficiaries of Project Akshaya during the festive occasion of Deepavali. This thoughtful gesture brought joy to the needy beneficiaries and helped to uplift their spirits as they celebrated the auspicious festival.

Donations towards Worthy Causes

The Temple extended its support by making donations to various charitable causes. These included organisations such as Ramakrishna Mission-Sarada Kindergarten, Tamils Representative Council (TRC), Little India Shopkeepers and Heritage Association (LISHA), President's Challenge, Singapore Indian Education Trust (SIET), two donations to Muslim Missionary Society Singapore (Jamiyah Singapore), including support for the 32nd EMA, Dharma Muneeswaran Temple and Tamil Murasu. By contributing to these organisations, the Temple supports diverse causes that benefit individuals from various backgrounds.

Purataasi Saturday Rice Donation

This initiative was launched in conjunction with the Purataasi Saturday prayers, fostering a strong sense of community spirit by enabling donors to contribute rice for Purataasi and weekly Annadhanam. More than 1,000 donors came forward with generosity, resulting in the collection of over 5,000 kilograms of rice. This collective effort provided meals for more than 5,000 devotees during the Purataasi Saturdays, reflecting the community's shared commitment to service and compassion.





Sree Ramar Annadhana Seva

The Temple introduced the weekly Sree Ramar Annadhana Seva on 27 October 2024, a heartfelt initiative dedicated to providing lunch for devotees and those in need every Saturday, as well as on special occasions of devotees. This ongoing effort has been made possible through the generous support of donors and the dedicated efforts of volunteers, who selflessly contribute their time and service to ensure the smooth preparation and distribution of meals. We continue to receive overwhelming support, with over 500 donors sponsoring 8,800 meals to date. In the spirit of inclusivity and community care, the Temple has also extended invitations to elderly residents from Singapore Amalgamated Services Co-operative Organisation (SASCO), Sunlove Active Ageing Centre @ Serangoon, and residents of Ashram HEB, offering them the opportunity to partake in these nourishing meals.

Special prayers are regularly conducted to invoke blessings upon the donors and the needy families, reinforcing the spirit of gratitude and divine grace. This initiative, launched in 2024, not only upholds the Temple's commitment to service but also continues to strengthen the bonds of compassion and togetherness within the community.



Temple's Dual Strategic Role

Sree Ramar Temple has consistently placed equal importance on educational, social and cultural activities. This approach aims to strengthen its role as a vibrant social hub, actively engaging the community and fostering racial and religious harmony. By organising various initiatives and events, the Temple creates opportunities for individuals from diverse backgrounds to come together, learn and foster mutual understanding. These endeavours contribute to the Temple's strategic thrusts of promoting inclusivity, community well-being and unity.

Temple Volunteers

Volunteers are an essential part of the Temple's operations, contributing to its organisation, coordination and implementation of services. The Temple is blessed to have dedicated volunteers from all segments of the Indian community. The volunteer pool consists of 108 individuals, including young professionals, entrepreneurs and individuals from diverse backgrounds. Throughout the year, these volunteers have stepped up to support various activities such as the sale of lamps, packing of Deepavali sweets and savouries, serving of annadhanam, crowd control and kitchen operations.

The MC would like to thank all the volunteers who have generously offered their time and expertise to organise religious and community activities and support the Temple's services. The MC takes this opportunity to appeal to all its members and devotees to consider contributing and volunteering their services whenever possible. Your support will further enhance the Temple's mission and strengthen the community spirit.





Minister Indranee Rajah's Visit

On 21 September 2025, Minister Indranee Rajah visited Sree Ramar Temple and engaged with the Temple Management Committee. The Committee outlined plans for constructing the new Sree Ramar Temple, which will provide expanded facilities for both religious worship and community activities.

Engagement with Community Partners

The Temple has become a popular choice of worship among Hindu Devotees due to its inclusion of both Vaishnavite and Saivaite deities, attracting an increased number of Devotees.

The Temple has initiated regular community engagement programmes and enrichment activities. These include Project Bakthi and Devotional/Semi-Classical Vocal classes. These activities aim to benefit the community by providing opportunities for spiritual growth, cultural exploration and physical well-being.



Community Visits

OnePeople.sg (OPSG) Learning Journey for Educators

To deepen educators' understanding of Hindu religious practices and temple architecture, OnePeople.sg (OPSG) and the Ministry of Education organised a Learning Journey at Sree Ramar Temple on 2 June 2025.

12 educators participated in this experiential programme, engaging in site-based conversations and exploring best practices in Hindu worship. The session also included discussions on the Temple's architectural history and cultural significance.

This collaborative effort was made possible by the warm partnership between OPSG and Sree Ramar Temple, which received heartfelt appreciation for making the event both enriching and impactful.



OnePeople.sg CultureScope Programme

OPSG hosted the CultureScope Programme for 30 students from the Singapore Scout Association at Sree Ramar Temple on 7 February 2026. The purpose was to immerse youth in the best practices of Hinduism, temple history, and interfaith values through guided tours, interactive discussions, and Q&A sessions.

Volunteers facilitated meaningful discussions, and religious representatives helped demystify Hindu beliefs and practices. The session inspired students to reflect on common values and encouraged mutual respect among Singapore's diverse communities. The event also introduced students to the Temple's interfaith initiatives and charitable activities.

IPS Community Leaders' Conference 2025

As an active participant in broader community dialogues, Sree Ramar Temple took part in the IPS Community Leaders' Conference organised by OPSG at the Shaw Foundation Alumni House on 25 October 2025. The conference brought together community leaders to exchange ideas on fostering social cohesion.



Visit by Grassroots Organisations

Sree Ramar Temple continued its outreach efforts by regularly hosting grassroots organisations to promote racial harmony and improve the understanding of Hinduism among non-Hindu residents. These visits, organised in collaboration with Indian Activity Executive Committees (IAECs), Residents' Networks, and other community groups, aimed to increase awareness of the Temple's services and activities.

The following Grassroots Organisations visited the Sree Ramar Temple during the period under review.

- 13 July 2025: 120 residents from VETRI CC IAEC visited during the Aadi Month, accompanied by Mr. Vikram Nair, Member of Parliament for Sembawang GRC (Admiralty). The visit included a guided tour, explanation of key Hindu tenets and refreshments.
- 7 September 2025: 90 residents from the Indian Activity Executive Committee of Frontier Community Club explored the Temple's practices and engaged in open discussions.
- 17 September 2025: 36 Seniors and volunteers from Senior Activity Centre, Bedok experienced the Temple's spiritual and community services.
- 14 March 2026: 30 residents from Braddell Heights Community Club IAEC visited, gaining insights into Hinduism and the Temple's charitable work.





National Day Prayers

Our annual National Day Celebrations hold great significance in our community, and our Temple plays a significant role in commemorating Singapore's independence. This is evident through the vibrant display of colourful flags and buntings that adorn our Temple premises. In addition, the Temple conducts special prayers dedicated to peace, well-being and prosperity for Singapore and its people.

For the Hindu community, National Day is more than just a milestone; it is an opportunity for reflection on our journey in a prosperous and harmonious Singapore.

To celebrate Singapore's 60th National Day on 9 August 2025, the Temple organised special prayers for our revered 22-foot Vishwaroopa Hanuman. The prayers were well attended by more than 500 Devotees, who were also offered lunch after the ceremony.



Acknowledgements

The Sree Ramar Temple Management Committee would like to place on record its sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following individuals for their guidance, advice and support.

Mr K Shanmugam	Coordinating Minister for National Security & Minister for Home Affairs Member of Parliament for Nee Soon GRC Patron, Sree Ramar Temple
Ms Indranee Rajah	Minister, Prime Minister's Office Leader of the House, 15th Parliament Second Minister for Finance and Second Minister for National Development Member of Parliament for Pasir Ris-Changi GRC
Ms Valerie Lee	Member of Parliament for Pasir Ris-Changi GRC
Mr Teo Chong Tee, JP	Patron, Sree Ramar Temple
Mr M Rajaram	Life Trustee, Sree Ramar Temple

The Temple Management Committee would like to convey its heartfelt gratitude to all Devotees, Donors, Ubayadharars and well-wishers for their ardent support. Our religious events and charitable activities would not have been possible without the continued contributions of our passionate supporters.



Treasurer's Report

Financial Matters

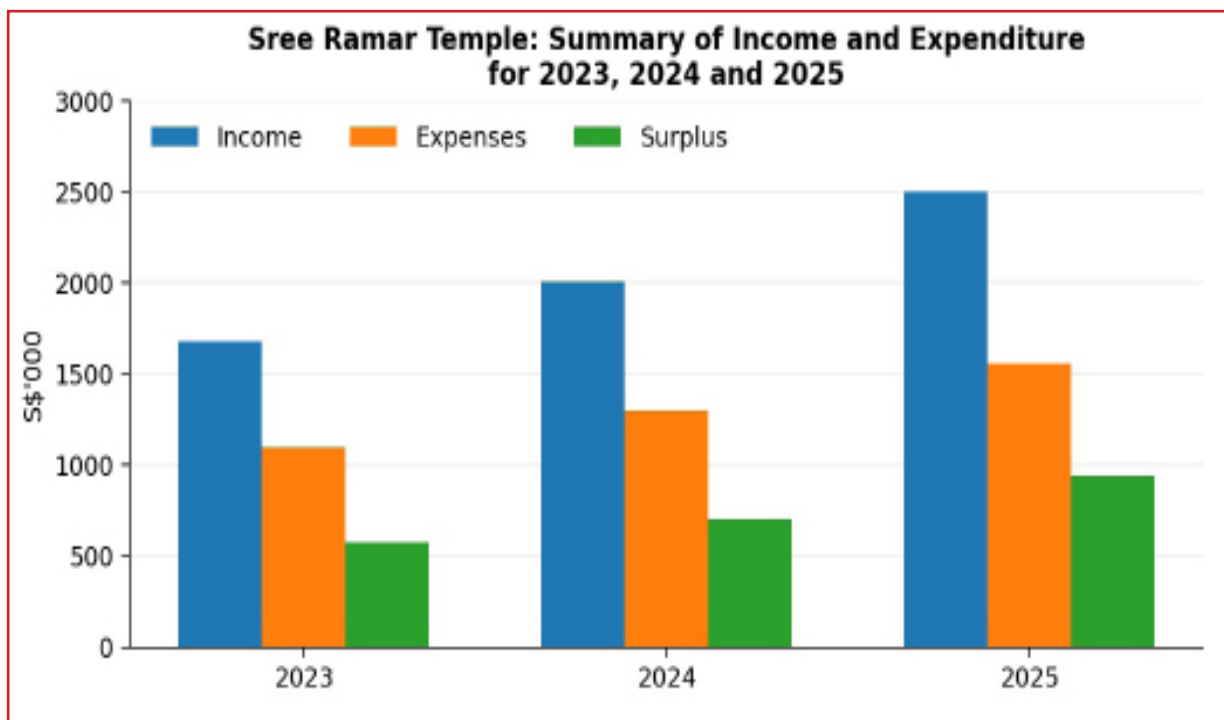
The Temple's financial statements for FY2025 have been audited by M/s S. Renganathan & Co, Chartered Accountants, Singapore. The detailed audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 are presented in the subsequent pages of the Management Report.

The summary of income and expenditure for the last three financial years is as follows:

Income and Expenditure

	2023 S\$'000	2024 S\$'000	2025 S\$'000
Income	1,679	2,009	2,505
Expenses	1,101	1,305	1,561
Surplus	578	704	944

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts in this report are presented in thousands of Singapore dollars (S\$K) and may be rounded. Figures may not add precisely due to rounding. The summary table follows the prior-year General Fund presentation.



Note: FY2025 recorded a S\$264K revaluation gain on gold ornaments, compared with S\$34K in FY2024. This represents an increase of S\$229K, but it is a non-cash accounting gain and should therefore be distinguished from normal recurring Temple income.

The Temple's General Fund income increased considerably from S\$2,009K in FY2024 to S\$2,505K in FY2025, an increase of S\$496K, or 24.7%. After excluding the non-cash revaluation gain on gold ornaments in both years, underlying income increased from S\$1,974K in FY2024 to S\$2,241K in FY2025, an increase of S\$267K, or 13.5%.

Revenue Analysis

1. Temple Pooja and worship service income increased by S\$75K, from S\$1,153K in FY2024 to S\$1,227K in FY2025. FY2024 included two Hanuman Jayanthi celebrations, one in January and another in December. After adjusting for this timing difference to provide a more meaningful like-for-like comparison, Management's analysis indicates an increase in revenue of S\$175K, or 16%. Of this increase, S\$42K was contributed by Aadi Thiruvizha, which was introduced in FY2025. The remaining increase of S\$133K was attributable to higher participation in poojas, additional services and stronger attendance during major festivals.

2. Annadhanam income increased significantly by S\$121K, from S\$26K in FY2024 to S\$147K in FY2025. This was mainly because the Annadhanam Seva was introduced only in Q4 FY2024, whereas FY2025 represents the first full year of collections.

3. Camphor tray and hundial collections increased by S\$68K, from S\$78K in FY2024 to S\$146K in FY2025, reflecting higher devotee attendance and stronger participation.

4. In FY2024, S\$44K relating to Purattaasi Sani Rice donations was included under General Donations. In FY2025, these donations were separately classified and amounted to S\$50K. On a comparable basis, this represents an increase of S\$6K.

5. After adjusting FY2024 General Donations of S\$66K for the S\$44K relating to Purattaasi Sani Rice, comparable General Donations were S\$22K. This increased to S\$78K in FY2025, an increase of S\$56K. The improvement was supported by the greater ease of donating through the introduction of QR codes, as well as an increase in the number of devotees visiting the Temple.

These increases were partly offset by lower income in certain areas. Fixed-deposit interest income declined by S\$43K, from S\$105K in FY2024 to S\$63K in FY2025, following withdrawals from fixed deposits to fund construction of the new Temple. Pooja and worship collections also decreased by S\$18K, from S\$514K to S\$496K.

Overall, the increase in FY2025 General Fund income reflected higher participation in selected Temple services, growth in Annadhanam and other devotee-supported initiatives, as well as the non-cash revaluation gain on gold ornaments. The improvement was therefore driven by a combination of operating growth and accounting valuation effects, rather than a uniform increase across all income streams.

Expenditure Analysis

Despite the higher level of Temple activities, Management continued to exercise careful control over expenditure. Cost of services, as a percentage of the ‘Total Income for the year’ reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, decreased from 31.2% in FY2024 to 30.3% in FY2025, reflecting prudent cost management.

Overall expenditure increased by S\$256K, from S\$1,305K in FY2024 to S\$1,561K in FY2025. The principal movements were as follows:

- Staff costs increased by S\$46K, mainly due to the engagement of a General Manager as the Temple’s activities and administrative workload increased, partly in connection with the new Temple project.
- Costs relating to the land-use right, comprising depreciation and interest, increased by S\$93K, from S\$28K in FY2024 to S\$121K in FY2025, primarily following the commencement of the lease for the adjacent land.
- Repairs and Temple maintenance increased by S\$24K. The additional expenditure related mainly to painting and upkeep of the premises, together with increased cleaning services to maintain the Temple appropriately and cater for the growing number of devotees.

The remaining increase of S\$93K included S\$38K of GST written off following the application of the de minimis GST rules and S\$7.5K incurred on upgrading and improving the Temple’s website and online services. The balance of S\$47K arose from increases across other operating expenses associated with the higher level of Temple activities and is in commensurate with the increase in revenue.

Capital Expenditure and Cash Position

FY2025 was also a significant year for capital investment. The Temple spent S\$1,842K on property, plant and equipment, including S\$1,800K on additions to renovations, and made payments of S\$182K relating to the land-use right. Cash and cash equivalents at year-end were S\$2,848K, compared with S\$3,286K at the end of FY2024. The lower cash balance should be viewed together with the substantial investment made in the Temple’s long-term assets and renovation works.

Outlook for FY2026

While FY2025 recorded a healthy surplus, we remain mindful of rising recurring costs and the cash requirements associated with capital and renovation works. The Temple will continue to exercise prudence in managing expenditure, monitor cash flow closely, and deploy available funds responsibly while supporting our religious services, community programmes and facilities in a financially sustainable manner, with clear continued focus on devotee’s delightment.

Ramachandran Subramaniyan
Honorary Treasurer

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore)

(Reg. No. S93SS0050E)

ANNUAL REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE
(REG. NO. S93SS0050E)

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

SUNDARAJOO S/O N KRISHNASAMY – President
VIVAKANANDAN S/O SINNIAH – Vice-President
JAGANATHAN VIJENDRAN - Honorary Secretary
RUBUN S/O GUNASEKARAN - Honorary Assistant Secretary
RAMACHANDRAN SUBRAMANIYAN - Honorary Treasurer
DANAPAL KUMAR – Honorary Assistant Treasurer
NAMASIVAYAM GUNESPAREN – Committee Member
RAMESH GANESON- Committee Member
S SIVAKAMASUNDARI – Co-opted Member
PUVEINESWARY KUMARAVELU – Co-opted Member
VENKADASAN PRAGALATHAN – Co-opted Member

Registered Office

51 Changi Village Road
Singapore 509908

Auditors

S. Renganathan & Co

Chartered Accountants
101 Cecil Street
#23-05 Tong Eng Building
Singapore 069533

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE
(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)
(UEN No. S93SS0050E)

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

31ST DECEMBER 2025

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S. RENGANATHAN & CO

Chartered Accountants, Singapore

Regn. No. S64PF0237B

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SREE RAMAR TEMPLE**, which comprise the balance sheets of the Temple as at 31st December 2025, the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows of the Temple for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 and Charities Act 1994 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Temple as at 31st December 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Temple 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 Temple in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Temple's Management Committee', 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 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

Responsibilities of Management and Temple's Management Committee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Temple'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 Temple or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Temple's Management Committee' are responsible for overseeing the Temple'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 judgment 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 Temple's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

- 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 Temple'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 Temple 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 Temple's Management Committee 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 Temple have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nithya Kalyani.

S. Renganathan & Co

M/s. S. Renganathan & Co.

Public Accountants &

Chartered Accountants, Singapore



Singapore,

Date: 03-09-2026

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE
(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)
(UEN No. S93SS0050E)

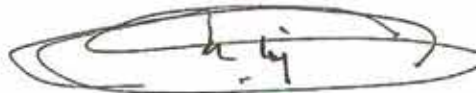
STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the Management Committee of **SREE RAMAR TEMPLE**,

- (i) the accompanying balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and reserves and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereto are drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and provisions of the Societies Act 1966 and Singapore Charities Act 1994, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Temple as at 31ST DECEMBER 2025 and of the results, changes in fund, reserves and cash flows of the Temple for the year ended;
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Temple will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Management Committee of the Temple has, on the date of this statement, authorized these financial statements for issue.

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE



PRESIDENT:

N K Sundarajoo

HONORARY SECRETARY:



Jaganathan Vijendran

HONORARY TREASURER:



Ramachandran Subramaniyan

Singapore,

Date: 03-09-2026

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE
(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 SS	2024 SS
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	2,847,592	3,286,012
Other Receivables	7	102,733	51,182
Total Current Assets		2,950,325	3,337,194
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	2,994,468	884,043
Right-of-use, assets	9	1,605,500	1,661,833
Total Non-Current Assets		4,599,968	2,545,876
Total Assets		7,550,293	5,883,070
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	10	804,486	88,399
Lease Liability	12	116,975	116,975
		921,461	205,374
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liability	12	1,033,550	1,150,525
Total Liabilities		1,955,011	1,355,899
NET ASSETS		5,595,282	4,527,171
Represented by:			
FUNDS AND RESERVES			
<u>Unrestricted funds</u>			
General Fund	11	4,954,669	4,011,129
Education Fund	11	138,945	138,945
<u>Restricted funds</u>			
Building Fund	11	501,668	377,097
TOTAL FUNDS AND RESERVES		5,595,282	4,527,171

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accounts.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE**(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)****Statement of Comprehensive Income - General Fund***For the financial year ended 31st December 2025*

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Total Income for the year	2,026,187	1,827,315
Cost of Services	(613,611)	(570,219)
Gross Surplus for the year	1,412,576	1,257,096
Other Comprehensive Income	478,482	181,531
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(15,888)	(19,657)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(56,333)	(28,167)
Interest on right-of-use assets	(64,643)	-
Staff costs	(417,643)	(371,470)
Other operating expenses	(393,011)	(315,595)
Surplus before tax	943,540	703,738
Income tax expense	-	-
Surplus after income tax and total comprehensive income for the financial year	943,540	703,738

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Statement of Comprehensive Income – Education Fund

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
Income		
Donation received	-	-
Less: Expenses		
Bursary given	-	-
	-----	-----
(Loss) for the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
	-----	-----
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year	- =====	- =====

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Statement of Comprehensive Income – Building Fund

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
Income		
Donation received	124,627	80,750
Add: Other Income		
Interest Income	9	57
	-----	-----
	124,636	80,807
Less: Expenses		
Bank charges	(65)	(117)
	-----	-----
Surplus for the year	124,571	80,690
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
	-----	-----
Total Comprehensive Surplus for the year	124,571	80,690
	=====	=====

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE**(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)****Income Statement – General Fund***For the financial year ended 31st December 2025*

	2025	2024
	SS	SS
INCOME		
<u>Service Income</u>		
Temple Pooja & worship	1,227,416	1,152,705
<u>Donations & sponsorship</u>		
Pooja & worship collections	495,700	514,178
Camphor tray and hundial collection	145,555	77,785
General donation	77,986	66,423
Donation – Gold plated silver ornaments	19	6,377
Donation – Gold ornaments	20,673	-
Donation – Purattaasi sani rice	50,434	-
Temple hall booking	8,404	9,847
<u>Other Income</u>		
Interest Income	101	80
Interest on fixed deposit	62,827	105,440
Membership subscription	193	385
Miscellaneous Income	2,752	3,570
Annadhanam Income	147,290	26,247
Revaluation Gain /Reversal of impairment on gold ornaments	263,668	34,359
Trade payables written back	-	5,264
Sundry payables written back	-	2,883
Sale of calendars	1,651	3,303
Total Income	2,504,669	2,008,846

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Expenditure Statement – General Fund

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

	2025	2024
	SS	SS
EXPENSES		
<u>Cost of services</u>		
Pooja, festival and refreshment expenses	613,611	570,219
<u>Staff costs</u>		
CPF contribution	15,177	18,134
Passage to staff	5,275	5,935
Staff commission	53,355	49,329
Salary and Employee Benefits	343,836	298,072
Depreciation of Property, plant & equipment	15,888	19,657
Depreciation of Right-of-use, assets	56,333	28,167
Interest on Right -of-use, assets	64,643	-
<u>Other Operating expenses</u>		
Accounting fee	7,400	6,900
Audit Fee	5,000	5,800
Advertisement	2,201	-
Bank Charges	1,561	1,229
Community outreach programme	39,971	43,764
Consultancy fees	1,000	-
Donation	14,000	16,801
GST written off	38,302	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,632	1,569
Postage & telephone charges	6,941	5,493
Printing & Stationery	27,523	16,793
Repairs & temple maintenance	70,149	45,657
Staff Income Tax	1,209	-
Temporary Occupation Licence Fees	74,068	84,775
Transportation & travelling	7,871	9,461
Utilities	79,653	77,353
Wedding Expenses	4,530	-
Website Expenses	7,500	-
Written back of staff deposit receivables	1,500	-
Total Expenses	1,561,129	1,305,108

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Statement of Changes in Funds and Reserves

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

	General Fund	Education Fund	Building Fund	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 31st December 2023	3,307,391	138,945	296,407	3,742,743
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	703,738	-	80,690	784,428
Balance as at 31st December 2024	4,011,129	138,945	377,097	4,527,171
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	943,540	-	124,571	1,068,111
Balance as at 31st December 2025	4,954,669	138,945	501,668	5,595,282

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE**(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)****Statement of Cash flows***For the financial year ended 31st December 2025*

	2025	2024
	₹	₹
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Total surplus before taxation		
General Fund	943,540	703,738
Education Fund	-	-
Building Fund	124,571	80,690
	1,068,111	784,428
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of Plant and Equipment	15,888	19,657
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	56,333	28,167
Donation – Gold ornaments	(20,673)	-
Interest Income	(62,937)	(105,577)
Interest on right-of-use asset	64,643	-
Revaluation gain / Reversal of impairment of gold ornaments	(263,668)	(34,359)
Sundry payables written back	-	(2,883)
Trade payables written back	-	(5,264)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	857,697	684,169
Other Receivables	(51,551)	(10,016)
Trade & Other Payables	716,087	18,105
Cash generated from operations	664,536	8,089
Net cash inflows from operating activities	1,522,233	692,258
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, plant & equipment	(1,841,972)	(587,171)
Payment of land right use	(181,618)	(422,500)
Interest income	62,937	105,577
Net cash (outflow) from Investing activities	(1,960,653)	(904,094)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(438,420)	(211,836)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,286,012	3,497,848
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	2,847,592	3,286,012

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

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

1. Corporate Information

The Temple (Reg. No. S93SS0050E) is registered and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered and the administration office of the Temple are located at 51 Changi Village Road, Singapore 509908.

The affairs of the Temple are administered by the Management Committee in accordance with its constitution, the provisions of the Societies Act and the provisions of the Charities Act.

The principal activities of the Temple are to disseminate Hindu religious knowledge and to conduct prayers and ceremonies on Hindu festival days and other days.

There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Temple for the year ended December 31, 2025 were authorized for issue by the Board of Management Committee on 03-09-2026.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Societies Act 1966 (the Societies Act), Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Temple's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements are areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

i) Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2025

On 1 January 2025, the Temple has adopted the new or amended SFRS and Interpretations of SFRS that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Temple's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards. The adoption of these new or amended standards did not have any material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2025 – cont'd

The following are the other new or amended Standards and Interpretations that should be disclosed in the Basis of preparation note if the change in accounting policy had a material effect on the current or prior periods, or may have a material effect on future periods:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:

Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-21	Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
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The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b. New standards and amendments

The following are the new or amended Standards and Interpretations (issued by the ASC up to 31 October 2025) that are not yet applicable but may be early adopted for the current financial year.

1 January 2026	Amendments to SFRS(I) 9 and SFRS(I) 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
1 January 2027	SFRS(I) 18	Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s – Volume 11 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The new or amended accounting Standards and Interpretations listed above are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Temple. These are not expected to have a material impact on the Temple in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions, except for SFRS(I)18 as its impact on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular, those related to the statement of comprehensive income and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements. The Temple is currently assessing the detailed implication of applying the new standard on the Temple's financial statements.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Measurement

i) Temple Leasehold premises

Temple premises are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

ii) Other property, plant and equipment

All other property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Temple and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any.

b) Components of costs

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

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method and to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:-

	<u>Years</u>
Temporary temple building	Over the lease period of 5 years
Leasehold Building	Over the lease period of 30 years
Office & Other Equipment	3 years
Pooja articles and furniture and fittings	5 years

Depreciation for renovations / work in progress will only commence after reclassification to asset class recognised by the temple, once available for usage by the temple.

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

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, if there is no certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

c. Property, Plant and Equipment – cont'd

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at end of each reporting period. The effects of any revision of the residual values and useful lives are included in the profit and loss statement for the financial year in which the changes arise.

d) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Temple and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expense in the profit and loss statement during the financial year in which it is incurred.

e) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the profit and loss statement. Any amount in revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings directly.

d. Gold and Silver ornaments

Gold and silver ornaments consist of various gold and silver jewellery, ornaments, gold bars for gold angi and other miscellaneous gold items donated by the devotees for the temple use.

Gold and silver are initially recognised at cost. Gold donations from devotees are valued by the Management at the market value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recognised at cost which are determined by the Management Committee reviews of valuation exercise done at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment for gold items.

e. Impairment of non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Temple reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Temple estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Impairment of non-financial assets – cont'd

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

f. Revenue Recognition

Income is measured based on the consideration to which Temple expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a member, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Income is recognised when the Temple satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to the members, which is when the member obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of income recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(a) Abishegam, archana, special prayers and activities and other related services

This represents income from rendering of services. Such fees are recognised as income once the services are rendered.

(b) Donations, hundial and sponsorship

Donations, hundial and sponsorship are recognised when received. Such income is only deferred when the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods or the donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the Temple has unconditional entitlement.

(c) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

g. Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Temple.

h. Income Tax

The Temple is exempted from income tax under Section 13(1)(m) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

i. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short – term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under the short – term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the temple has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

j. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Temple has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Temple will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

k. Government Grants

Government grants are recognized as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognized as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grants.

l. Leases

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2024:

The Temple 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.

(a) As lessee

The Temple applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Temple 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 Temple 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.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Leases – cont'd

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Temple 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 4(ii).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Temple recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Temple and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Temple exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Temple 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 (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such 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

The Temple applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Leases – cont'd

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under borrowings) and the movements during the year are disclosed and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities disclosed

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2025	2024
	SS	SS
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	56,333	28,167
Interest expense on lease liabilities	64,643	-
	<u>120,976</u>	<u>28,167</u>

(b) Total cash outflow

The Temple had total cash outflows for leases of S\$181,618 in 2024-2025.

m. Funds

Unless specifically indicated, fund balances are not represented by any specific assets but are represented by all assets of the Temple.

n. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated in the balance sheet at cost. For the purposes of cash flow, cash and cash equivalent comprise of cash on hand and demand deposits.

o. Events after the end of the Reporting Period

Events after the end of the reporting period that provide additional information about the Temple's position at the end of the reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the end of the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

3. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or where appropriate, a shorter year.

1. Financial Assets

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

a) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as either measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets, at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Temple's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Temple has applied the practical expedient, the Temple initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

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

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Temple's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

1. Financial Assets – cont'd

Purchase or sales of financial assets that required delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Temple commit to purchase or sell the asset.

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Temple classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, and other financial assets that are held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. After initial measurement at fair value, the financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in other income.

The Temple has balances of other receivables and cash and bank balances that are held within a business model, whose objective is collecting contractual cash flows.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

1. Financial Assets – cont'd

i) Other receivables

Other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as trade and other receivables. Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at the fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

ii) Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances comprise deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or,
- ii) the Temple has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either (a) the Temple has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Temple has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Temple has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Temple continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Temple also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Temple has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes form of guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Temple could be required to repay.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

2. Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Temple are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument.

a) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Temple becomes a party to the contractual provision for the financial instrument. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as either financial liabilities “at fair value through profit or loss” or “other financial liabilities at amortised cost”.

i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at value plus directly attributable costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are classified within “trade and other payables” and “borrowing” on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Temple prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the loans using the effective interest method.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period are included in current borrowings in the statement of financial position. Other loans due to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period are included in non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....
For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

2. Financial liabilities and equity – cont'd

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the carrying amounts is recognised in the profit and loss.

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a) Critical judgement in applying the Temple's accounting policies

In the application of the Temple's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, 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) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives after taking into account the estimated residual value.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty - cont'd

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty – cont'd

i) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – cont'd

The Temple reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly based on the factors that include asset utilisation, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental and anticipated use of the assets tempered by related industry benchmark information in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. Changes in the expected level of use of the assets and the Temple's historical experience with similar assets after taking into account anticipated technological changes could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of the assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. Any changes in the economic useful lives could impact the depreciation charges and consequently affect the Temple's result. The carrying amount of the Temple's property, plant and equipment at 31st December 2025 was S\$2,994,468 (2024: S\$884,043).

ii) Impairment of property, plant and equipment property

The Temple reviews the carrying amounts of the assets as at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount or value in use is estimated. Determining the value in use of property, plant and equipment, which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, require the Temple to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements.

iii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized in accordance with the accounting policy, to determine whether it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the Temple takes into consideration factors such as the existence of legal/contractual agreements, past historical experience, external advisors' assessments and other available information.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives

The Temple's overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Temple. The Temple, however, does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. The Committee is responsible for setting the objective and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Temple. The Committee meets periodically to analyse, formulate and monitor the risk management of the Temple and believe that the financial risks associated with these financial instruments are minimal.

The Temple adopts a systematic approach towards risk assessment and management. Risk management is carried out in three phases, i.e. identification and assessment of risks, formulation and implementation of risk treatment, and monitoring and reporting of risk profile.

a) Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position, the categories and the headings in which they are included are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables:		
- other receivables	102,733	51,182
- cash and bank balances	2,847,592	3,286,012
	<u>2,950,325</u>	<u>3,337,194</u>
Financial liabilities		
At amortised costs:		
- Other payables	(804,486)	(88,399)
- Lease liability	(1,150,525)	(1,267,500)
	<u>(1,955,011)</u>	<u>(1,355,899)</u>

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations to repay amounts owing to Temple resulting in a loss to the Temple. The Temple's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its trade and other receivables and other financial assets including cash and bank balances. The Temple has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a mean of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. For other financial assets, the Temple minimise credit risk by placing the cash deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions with high credit rating assigned by international credit rating agencies.

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(Registered under the Societies Act 1966 and the Charities Act 1994)

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management - cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

Credit risk management

The Temple considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and at each reporting date, assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Concentration of credit risk

The Temple has no significant concentration of credit at the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the potential change in interest rate that may have an adverse effect on the Temple results in the current reporting period and in the future periods.

The Temple is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing bank finance leases. Risk variables are based on volatility interest rates. The Temple's policy is to obtain most favourable interest rate available in the market. The Temple ensures that it obtains borrowings at competitive interest rates under the most favourable terms and conditions. The management believes the interest rate risk is manageable. Hence, the Temple does not use any derivative financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates.

The Temple's profit or loss and equity are not affected by the changes in interest rates as the interest-bearing instruments either carry fixed interest or are measured at amortised cost or carry variable interest but are held for short-term. Accordingly, management is of the view that the impact of any interest rate fluctuation will not be material.

The Temple's exposure to interest rate risk on financial assets and financial liabilities are immaterial.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....
For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained through discounted cash flow models as appropriate.

Management considers that the carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and finance leases recorded at amortised cost in the financial statement approximate their fair values.

5.2. Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The Temple reviews its fund and reserves at least annually to ensure that the Temple will be able to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal fund and reserve position for budgeted operations.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Cash in hand	502,861	3,102
Cash at bank	5,748	283,413
Fixed Deposits	2,338,983	2,999,497
	-----	-----
	2,847,592	3,286,012
	=====	=====

Fixed deposits have an average maturity period of 31 to 90 days (2024: 31 to 90 days) and the average interest rate of 1.75% to 3.00% (2024: 1.75% to 3.00%) per annum.

The carrying values of these cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values and are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

7. Other Receivables

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Deposits	37,825	37,440
Interest receivables	-	1,994
Prepayments	27,614	8,748
Staff advances	-	3,000
GST Receivables	37,294	-
	-----	-----
	102,733	51,182
	=====	=====

The carrying values of these other receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

8. Property, Plant and Equipment – 2025

	Temporary temple building	Gold and Silver Ornaments	Pooja Articles & furniture & fittings	Office & Other Equipment	Renovation	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
COST	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
As at 01/01/2025	1,583,968	213,082	259,022	429,168	649,861	3,135,101
Additions	-	14,611	2,601	25,155	1,799,605	1,841,972
Donations	-	20,673	-	-	-	20,673
Revaluation Gain	-	263,668	-	-	-	263,668
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31/12/2025	1,583,968	512,034	261,623	454,323	2,449,466	5,261,414
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
DEPRECIATION						
As at 01/01/2025	1,583,968	-	257,484	409,606	-	2,251,058
Charge for the year	-	-	892	14,996	-	15,888
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31/12/2025	1,583,968	-	258,376	424,602	-	2,266,946
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
NET BOOK VALUE						
As at 31/12/2025	-	512,034	3,247	29,721	2,449,466	2,994,468
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Property, Plant and Equipment – 2024

	Temporary temple building	Gold and Silver Ornaments	Pooja Articles & furniture & fittings	Office & Other Equipment	Renovation	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
COST	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
As at 01/01/2024	1,583,968	206,705	259,022	425,618	72,617	2,547,930
Additions	-	6,377	-	3,550	577,244	587,171
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31/12/2024	1,583,968	213,082	259,022	429,168	649,861	3,135,101
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
DEPRECIATION						
As at 01/01/2024	1,583,968	-	256,651	390,782	-	2,231,401
Charge for the year	-	-	833	18,824	-	19,657
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
As at 31/12/2024	1,583,968	-	257,484	409,606	-	2,251,058
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
NET BOOK VALUE						
As at 31/12/2024	-	213,082	1,538	19,562	649,861	884,043
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

SREE RAMAR TEMPLE

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

Property, Plant and Equipment – Cont'd

The following is the property of the Temple as at 31/12/2025.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Tenure of Land</u>	<u>Land Area (in sq. mtrs.)</u>
51 Changi Village Road, Singapore 509908	Charitable and Religious Units	30 years	2,638.28

9. Right-of-use asset

	<u>Land use right</u>	<u>Land use right</u>
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
COST		
As at beginning of the year	1,690,000	-
Additions	-	1,690,000
Disposal	-	-
As at year end	<u>1,690,000</u>	<u>1,690,000</u>
DEPRECIATION		
As at beginning of the year	28,167	-
Charge for the year	56,333	28,167
Disposal	-	-
As at year end	<u>84,500</u>	<u>28,167</u>
NET BOOK VALUE		
As at year end	<u>1,605,500</u>	<u>1,661,833</u>

The temple has lease contract leasing arrangement. The details of such leased asset are disclosed in Note 15(a).

The land use right is for Changi Village Road, Singapore, where the office and administrative building is located. The land use right is for the terms of 30 years from 3rd July 2024 till 2nd July 2054. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

10. Trade & Other Payables

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Trade payables	100,046	35,900
Accrued Expenses	106,991	5,500
GST payables	-	29,783
Payables to contractors	560,046	-
Sundry payables	37,403	17,216
	<u>804,486</u>	<u>88,399</u>

The carrying values of these trade and other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

11. Funds

Unrestricted funds

General fund

The General Fund is the Temple's operating fund, established for the general operation and administration of the Temple.

The General Fund is represented by all the assets and liabilities of the Temple except for the assets specifically designated for the Temple.

Education fund

In 2008, the Committee had established the education fund. The objective of the education fund is to provide educational assistance such as bursaries to the needy students.

Restricted funds

Building fund

The Building Fund was established solely for the purpose of building new Temple and or relocating the Temple to a new permanent site.

12. Lease Liability

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Current		
Lease liabilities	<u>116,975</u>	<u>116,975</u>
Non-Current		
Lease liabilities	<u>1,033,550</u>	<u>1,150,525</u>
	<u>1,150,525</u>	<u>1,267,500</u>

The Lease payments have been recognised as Right-of-use assets (Note 9) and lease liabilities in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....

For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

13. Net Income from Operations

This is stated after charging/(crediting):	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Depreciation of Property, plant & equipment	15,888	19,657
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	56,333	28,167
Interest on Right-of-use assets	64,643	-
Interest Income	(110)	(137)
Interest on fixed deposit	(62,827)	(105,440)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

14. Income Tax

The Temple is exempted from income tax under section 13(1) (m) of the Singapore Income Tax Act 1947.

15. Employee Benefits

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Staff Costs	417,643	371,470
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cost of defined contribution plans		
Included in staff costs	15,177	18,134
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

16. Leases

Temple as a lessee

The Temple has lease contracts for right of use assets. The Temple's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Temple is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
As of the beginning of the year	1,661,833	-
Additions	-	1,690,000
Depreciation	(56,333)	(28,167)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
As at year end	1,605,500	1,661,833
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 9.

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued/.....
For the financial year ended 31st December 2025

16. Leases-Cont'd

c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	56,333	28,167
Interest expense on lease liabilities	64,643	-
	-----	-----
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	120,976	28,167
	=====	=====

d) Total cash outflow

The Temple has total cash outflows for leases of S\$181,618 in 2025.

Sree Ramar Temple's Community Services



Wedding Facilities & Services at Our Event Hall



Registration of Marriages



Priest Services for Home Prayers



Bharathanatyam Classes



Hatha Yoga Lessons & Practice Sessions



Vocal Music Classes

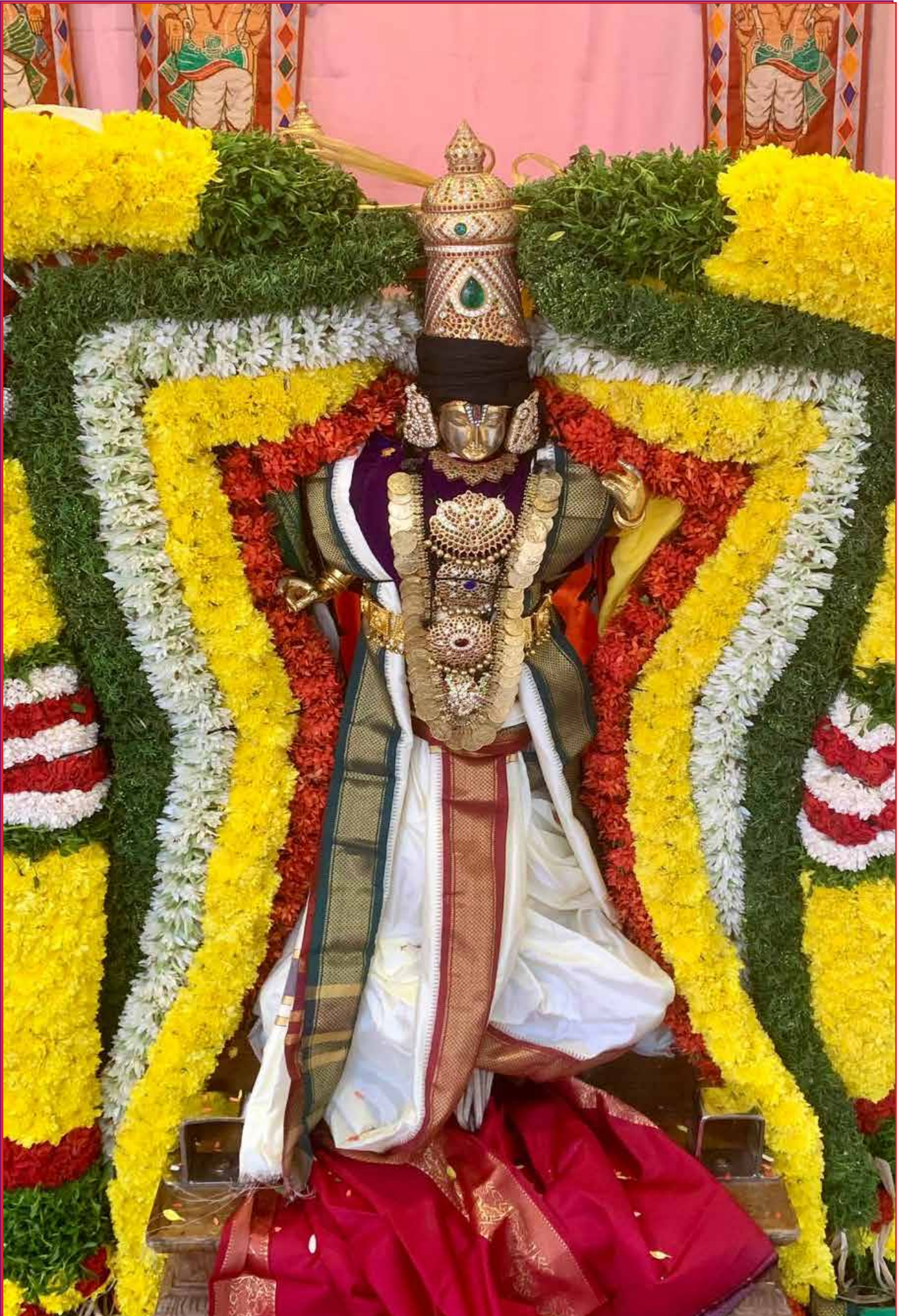


Monthly Welfare Assistance to Needy Families



Annual Free Community Health Screening

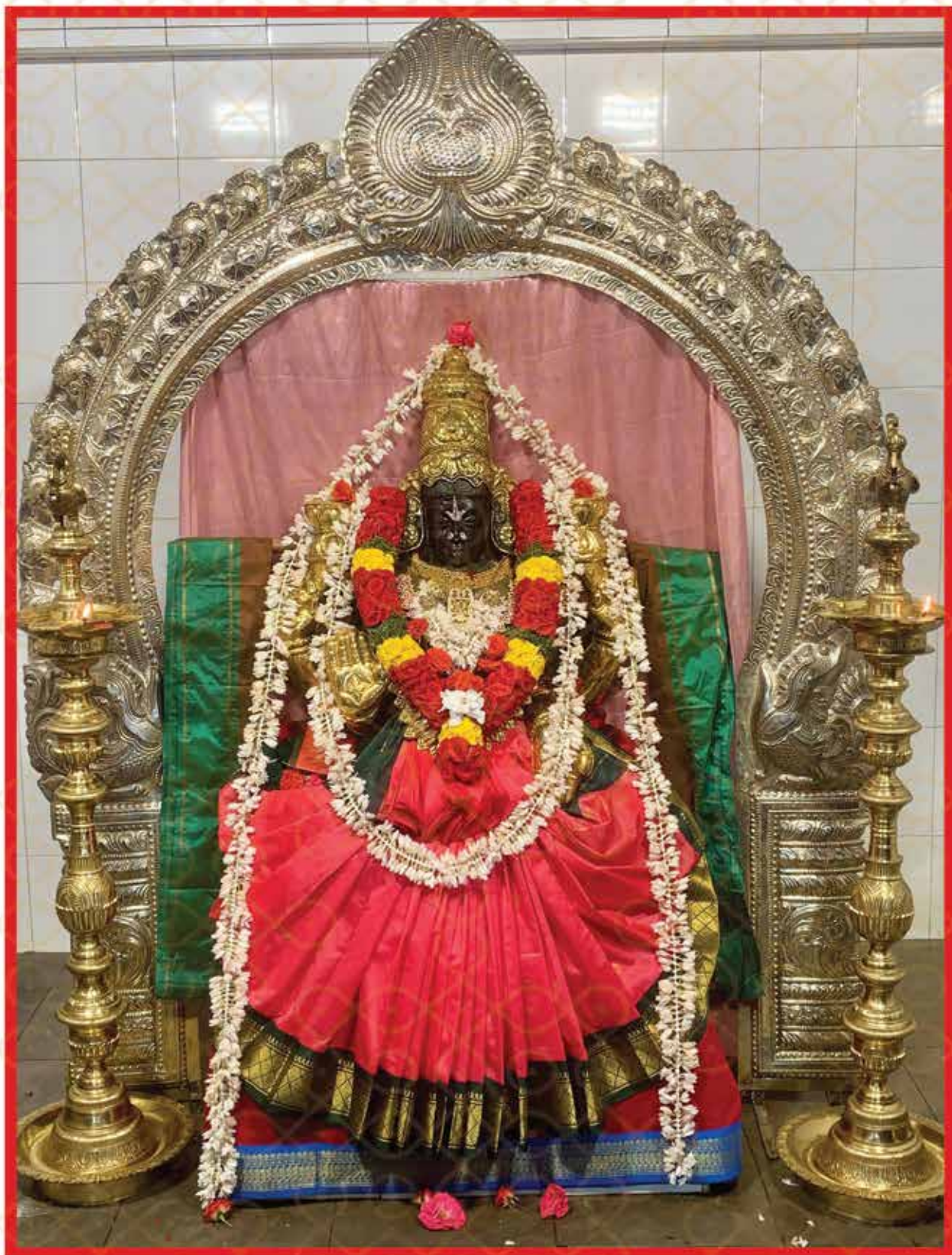
The Temple Management Committee would like to place on record its sincere gratitude and appreciation to all Devotees, Ubayadharars, Volunteers, Donors, Sponsors, Well-wishers and Staff for their invaluable contributions.











Sree Ramar Temple

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