

S B Tan Audit PAC

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Singapore Disability Sports Council

Registration No. S73SS0035B

Registered office: 3 Stadium Drive
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Annual Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' REPORT

We, the undersigned Executive Committee Members, submit this annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements of Singapore Disability Sports Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

Executive Committee Members

The Executive Committee Members at the date of this report are as follows:

Mr Kevin Gerard Wong Cher Meng	- President
Dr Teo-Koh Sock Miang	- Vice President
Mr Ho Cheng Kwee	- Honorary Secretary
Ms Cze Mee Mee	- Honorary Treasurer
Mdm So Kah Lay	- Honorary Assistant Treasurer
Mr Kenneth Lai Chen Ning	- Member
Ms Koh-Lim Ai Lay	- Member
Mr Hui Beng Hong	- Member
Mr Ali Bin Daud	- Member
Mr Eric Tseng Hao Chun	- Member
Mdm Mumtaz Begum Binte Abdul Karim	- Member
Mr Loh Eng Meng	- Member
Mr Raja Singh	- Member
Ms Angie Ong Chaing Mei Fong	- Member
Ms Teoh Chin Sim	- Member
Mr Patrick Wong Soo Wei	- Member
Ms Angeline Peh Ya Hui	- Member

Auditors

The auditors, S B Tan Audit PAC, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.



Statement by Executive Committee Members

The Executive Committee of **Singapore Disability Sports Council** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Charities Accounting Standards ("CAS"). This responsibility includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 March 2019, and of the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Acts and CAS.

The Executive Committee Members have, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Executive Committee


Mr Kevin Gerard Wong Cher Meng
President
Ms Cze Mee Mee
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore
28 AUG 2019

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SINGAPORE DISABILITY SPORTS COUNCIL****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of **Singapore Disability Sports Council** (the "Council") are properly drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Charities Accounting Standards ("CAS") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Council for the year ended on that date.

We have audited the financial statements which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 Council 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 Executive Committee Members' Report on page 1. 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 statement 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Charities Accounting Standards ("CAS"), and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorized and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The Management's responsibilities include overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SINGAPORE DISABILITY SPORTS COUNCIL****Auditors' Responsibility 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 skepticism 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 Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council'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 Council 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 Management 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SINGAPORE DISABILITY SPORTS COUNCIL**

Report on Compliance with Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

In our opinion, the amounts of \$340,751 present fairly the tax deductible donation income of **Singapore Disability Sports Council** for the year from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

During the course of our examination, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that:

- a) tax deductible receipts were issued for donations other than outright cash donations;
- b) donations for which tax-deductible receipts have been issued were used for activities not in accordance with the objectives of Singapore Disability Sports Council;
- c) the internal accounting controls over the issue and custody of tax deductible receipts were inadequate; and
- d) there were significant contraventions of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations. The 30% cap on fund-raising expenses has not been exceeded.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Tan Saw Bin.



S B TAN AUDIT PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
28 AUG 2019

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Property and Equipment	3	311,836	281,008
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	1,043,704	437,716
Prepayments		20,826	77,016
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,415,938	2,048,979
		3,480,468	2,563,711
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	1,075,541	507,912
		1,075,541	507,912
Net Current Assets		2,404,927	2,055,799
Net Assets		<u>2,716,763</u>	<u>2,336,807</u>
<i>Representing:</i>			
Restricted Funds	7	1,269,411	993,888
Unrestricted Funds	8	1,447,352	1,342,919
		<u>2,716,763</u>	<u>2,336,807</u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Financial Activities
For the year ended 31 March 2019

Income	Note	2019		2018	
		Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$
Total		Total \$		Total \$	
<u>Voluntary income</u>					
Donation		744,551	217,278	359,643	198,012
Grant from third party		-	2,883	-	4,513
Grant from SportSG		294,556	2,636,026	-	2,335,672
Membership subscription fees		-	3,204	-	2,904
		1,039,107	2,859,391	359,643	2,541,101
			3,898,498		2,900,744
<u>Activities for generated funds</u>					
Fundraising income	10	19,880	4,398	-	29,179
Sponsorship		325,416	138,360	265,271	157,404
		345,296	142,758	265,271	186,583
			488,054		451,854
Interest income		-	25,125	-	19,600
Sundry income		-	30,826	-	43,384
		-	55,951	-	62,984
			55,951		62,984
Total Income		1,384,403	3,058,100	624,914	2,790,668
			4,442,503		3,415,582

Statement of Financial Activities
For the year ended 31 March 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$
					Total \$
Expenditure					
<u>Fundraising trading cost</u>					
Fundraising expenditure	10	-	5,702	-	4,590
<u>Charitable activities expenditure</u>					
Advertisement		16,001	-	9,833	9,833
ATA and ACT expenditure		-	57,309	-	57,226
Capability development expenditure		-	37,750	-	24,165
Coaching fees and allowances		12,114	405,596	23,593	345,089
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	-	102,015	-	63,927
Expenditure on events and competitions		-	493,018	48,205	403,057
Insurance		20,465	-	19,445	19,445
Key management personnel costs					
- CPF contribution	11	-	45,940	-	41,798
- Salaries and other staff costs	11	-	286,338	-	248,093
Office rental		-	163,323	-	163,323
Overseas training and competition		196,963	437,725	39,064	449,020
Staff costs - CPF contributions		10,780	102,634	17,490	103,270
- Salaries and other staff costs		61,578	498,125	102,884	379,065
Youth development expenditure		715,476	315,692	207,029	528,917
Other operating expenditure		69,103	-	82,350	82,350
		1,102,480	2,945,465	549,893	2,758,745
<u>Governance cost</u>					
Audit fees		6,400	2,500	7,254	2,300
Total expenditure		(1,108,880)	(2,953,667)	(557,147)	(2,765,635)
					(3,322,782)

Statement of Financial Activities
For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019		2018	
		Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$	Restricted funds \$	Unrestricted funds \$
Surplus before taxation		275,523	104,433	67,767	25,033
Taxation	13	-	-	-	-
Surplus after taxation		275,523	104,433	67,767	25,033
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		275,523	104,433	67,767	25,033
		379,956	379,956	92,800	92,800

Statement of Changes in Accumulated Funds
For the year ended 31 March 2019

		2019	2018
		\$	\$
Restricted Funds			
Balance brought forward		993,888	926,121
Donations		1,384,403	624,914
Less: expenditure incurred		(1,108,880)	(557,147)
Balance carried forward	7	1,269,411	993,888
Unrestricted Funds			
Balance brought forward		1,342,919	1,317,886
Surplus after taxation		104,433	25,033
Balance carried forward	8	1,447,352	1,342,919
		<u>2,716,763</u>	<u>2,336,807</u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Surplus before taxation		379,956	92,800
<i>Adjustment for:</i>			
Depreciation of property and equipment	3	102,015	63,927
Written back of impairment for property and equipment	3	-	(7,791)
Interest income		25,125	19,600
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		507,096	168,536
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Trade and other receivables		(605,988)	(347,574)
Prepayments		56,190	(26,794)
Trade and other payables		567,629	58,576
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations		524,927	(147,256)
Interest income		(25,125)	(19,600)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		499,802	(166,856)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	3	(132,843)	(93,867)
Net cash used in investing activities		(132,843)	(93,867)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		366,959	(260,723)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,048,979	2,309,702
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	2,415,938	2,048,979

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

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

1 General

Singapore Disability Sports Council (the "Council") is registered in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 3 Stadium Drive #01-34, Singapore 397630. The Council was registered as a charity on 28 November 1984 and is an Institution of a Public Character.

The principal activities of the Council are those relating to the promotion of general interest of amateur sports among the disabled in Singapore.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management on 28 August 2019.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements, are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provision of the Societies Act, the Charities Act, Cap.37 and Charities Accounting Standards ("CAS").

The Council prepared its financial statements in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") in the previous financial year. The transition from full FRS to the CAS did not result in any changes to the Council's accounting policy and had no material effect on the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Council, except for those disclosed in note 22.

The final statements of the Council are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Council operates (its functional currency), which is the Singapore dollars.

2.2 Reserve Policy

The Council maintains restricted funds and unrestricted funds. Funds set up for specific purposes are classified as restricted funds. All income and expenditures other than those attributable to restricted funds and common overheads are recorded in the unrestricted fund's statement of comprehensive income.

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the Council, the financial statements of the Council are maintained such that the resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

The maximum operating reserves shall be five years of annual operating expenditure, with annual operating expenditure being five times the highest annual expenditure over the last three years. Operating reserves exclude all building or project funds, endowment and sinking funds.

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for changes resulting from adoption of new CAS. The adoption of these standards did not have any significant effect on the financial performance or position of the Council.

2.4 New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

The Council has not applied the new/revised accounting standards (including its consequential amendments) and interpretations that have been issued as of the date of the statements of financial position but are not yet effective. The initial application of these standards and interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the Council's financial statements.

The Council has not considered the impact of accounting standards issued after the date of the statements of financial position.

2.5 Fair Value Measurement

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Council takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Subscriptions, coaching and training fee and donation are recognised on accrual basis when due and payable.

Tournament, seminar and workshop fee is recognised when the event takes place.

Income from Sport Singapore (SportSG) grants, sponsorship and contribution is to classify and recognise monthly on apportionment.

Subsidies from government that compensate the Council for expenditures incurred are recognised as revenue in the income statement on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenditures are incurred.

Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues unless collectibility is in doubt.

2.7 Property and equipment and Depreciation

All items of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property 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 Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2.7 Property and equipment and Depreciation (cont'd)

Subsequent to recognition, property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Number of years</u>
Computers and training equipment	1 - 5
Furniture and fittings and office equipment	5
Motor vehicle	10

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

2.8 Foreign Currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Council are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity. The functional currency of the Council is the Singapore Dollar. The financial statements of the Council are presented in Singapore Dollar. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Singapore Dollar at rates of exchange approximating those ruling at transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the year-end. The resulting profits and losses on exchange are dealt with through the profit and loss account. Balances in notes are in functional currency unless otherwise stated.

2.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2.10 Employee Benefit

The Council makes contributions to the Central Provision Fund scheme in Singapore. Such contributions are recognised as an expense in the period on which the related service is performed.

2.11 Related Party

A related party is defined as follows:

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

(i) Has control or joint control over the Council;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Council; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Council or of a parent of the Council.

(b) An entity is related to the Council if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Council are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

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

2.11 Related Party (cont'd)

- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Council or an entity related to the Council. If the Council is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Council;
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

2.12 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Council's assets are reviewed at year-end to determine if there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. All impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. An impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.13 Financial Assets**i) Classification**

The Council classifies its financial assets according to the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. The Council's only financial assets are loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loan and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except those maturing later than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables excluding prepayments are presented as "trade and other receivables" and "cash and bank balances" on the balance sheet.

ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date - the date on which the Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Council has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the net sale proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is also transferred to profit or loss.

iii) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are recognised as expenditure.

iv) Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest income on financial assets are recognised separately in profit or loss.

2.14 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables and other amounts payable. Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when, only when, the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.15 LeasesFinance leases

Leases of assets in which the Council assumes substantially the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Property, plant and equipment acquired through finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss.

Operating leasesLessee

Leases where significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are taken to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expenditure in the period in which termination takes place.

Lessor

Leases where the Council retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

2.17 Conflict of interest policy

Executive Committee (the "EC") members are expected to avoid actual and perceived conflicts of interest. Where EC members have personal interest in business transactions or contracts that the Council may enter into, or have vested interest in other organisations that the Council have dealings with or is considering to enter into joint ventures with, they are expected to declare such interest to the EC as soon as possible and abstain from discussion and decision-making on the matter. Where such conflicts exists, the EC will evaluate whether any potential conflicts of interest will affect the continuing independence of EC members and whether it is appropriate for the EC member to continue to remain on the EC.

3 Property and Equipment

	Computers, training equipment and IT software in progress	Furniture and fittings and Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost:				
At 1 April 2017	304,812	24,873	247,737	577,422
Additions	93,867	-	-	93,867
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	398,679	24,873	247,737	671,289
Additions	132,843	-	-	132,843
At 31 March 2019	531,522	24,873	247,737	804,132
Accumulated Depreciation:				
At 1 April 2017	194,062	24,873	107,419	326,354
Charge for the financial year	43,658	-	20,269	63,927
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	237,720	24,873	127,688	390,281
Charge for the financial year	83,254	-	18,761	102,015
At 31 March 2019	320,974	24,873	146,449	492,296
Provision for impairment				
At 1 April 2017	-	-	7,791	7,791
Written back	-	-	(7,791)	(7,791)
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value:				
Balance at 31 March 2019	210,548	-	101,288	311,836
Balance at 31 March 2018	160,959	-	120,049	281,008

IT software in progress of \$132,843 (2018: \$Nil) was funded by Enabling Lives Initiative Fund (Note 7).

4 Trade and Other Receivables

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Trade receivables	234,793	3,290
Accrued sponsorship receivable (restricted)	734,970	371,839
Sundry receivables	36,308	49,867
Deposits	37,633	12,720
	<u>1,043,704</u>	<u>437,716</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms.

4 Trade and Other Receivables (cont'd)

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Council has trade debtors amounting to \$2,833 (2018: \$1,910) that are past due at the reporting date but not yet impaired. These debts were unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the reporting date was as follows:

<i>Trade debtors past due but not impaired:</i>	Gross 2019 \$	Impairment 2019 \$	Gross 2018 \$	Impairment 2018 \$
Less than 30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 - 60 days	1,460	-	1,068	-
Past due 61 - 90 days	668	-	540	-
More than 90 days	705	-	302	-
	<u>2,833</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,910</u>	<u>-</u>

Trade receivables that are determined to be impaired at the statement of financial position date relate to debtors that are in financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. Based on historic default rates, the Council believes that, apart from the above, no impairment allowance is necessary. The allowance account in respect of loans and receivables is used to record impairment losses unless the Council is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible; at that point, the amounts are considered irrecoverable and are written off against the financial asset directly. At 31 March 2019, the Council's collective impairment on its loans and receivables is \$Nil (2018: \$Nil).

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash and bank balance	549,339	207,384
Fixed deposits	<u>1,866,599</u>	<u>1,841,595</u>
	<u>2,415,938</u>	<u>2,048,979</u>
<i>Restricted in use</i>	534,441	622,049
<i>Not restricted in use</i>	<u>1,881,497</u>	<u>1,426,930</u>
	<u>2,415,938</u>	<u>2,048,979</u>

DBS, CIMB and Maybank are the banks of the Council.

The rate of interest for the cash on interest-earning accounts is at 0.25% to 1.58% (2018: 0.15% to 1.85%) per annum.

6 Trade and Other Payables

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Trade payables	351,506	267,578
Unutilised funds due to SportSG	<u>366,591</u>	<u>207,301</u>
	718,097	474,879
<i>Other payables</i>		
Accrual	75,484	33,033
Advance billing	231,960	-
Deferred income	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	357,444	33,033
	<u>1,075,541</u>	<u>507,912</u>

7 Restricted Funds

31 Mar 2019

	Balance at beginning of the year \$	Income \$	Expenditure \$	Balance at end of the year \$
<i>Restricted funds</i>				
Table Tennis Fund	18,329	24,000	9,180	33,149
Project Abilities Fund	50,000	50,000	100,000	-
Motor Vehicle Fund	63,437	-	11,534	51,903
Goalball Fund	25,000	-	25,000	-
Project Champions Way Fund	-	35,493	-	35,493
Tenpin Bowling Fund	-	26,130	4,083	22,047
Swim for Hope Fund	30,230	-	30,230	-
Boccia Fund	105,585	27,759	82,772	50,572
Singapore National Para Games Fund	80,977	5,000	52,448	33,529
Development Program Fund	15,000	15,000	-	30,000
High Performance and Developmental Team Fund	45,466	100,000	70,344	75,122
Care and Share Fund	371,839	672,127 *	672,127	371,839
One TeamSG Fund FY17	-	172,168	-	172,168
One TeamSG Fund FY18	-	122,388	-	122,388
Enabling Lives Initiative Fund	-	132,843 *	-	132,843
Other Restricted Funds	188,025	1,495	51,162	138,358
Total restricted funds	993,888	1,384,403	1,108,880	1,269,411

31 Mar 2018

	Balance at beginning of the year \$	Income \$	Expenditure \$	Balance at end of the year \$
<i>Restricted funds</i>				
Swimming Fund	90,000	-	-	90,000
Project Abilities Fund	45,000	50,000	45,000	50,000
Motor Vehicle Fund	74,971	-	11,534	63,437
Goalball Fund	25,000	-	-	25,000
Swim for Hope Fund	-	30,230	-	30,230
Boccia Fund	88,190	39,130	21,735	105,585
Singapore National Para Games Fund	45,580	65,390	29,993	80,977
Care and Share Fund	388,638	371,839 *	388,638	371,839
Other Restricted Funds	168,742	68,325	60,247	176,820
Total restricted funds	926,121	624,914	557,147	993,888

* This includes \$734,970 (2018: \$371,839) received after year-end.

Restricted funds refer to funds that can only be used in compliance with the specific intent in furtherance of some particular aspects of the objects of the donors.

8 Unrestricted Funds - Accumulated Funds

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Unrestricted Funds - Accumulated Funds	<u>1,447,352</u>	<u>1,342,919</u>
Annual Operating Expenditure	<u>2,953,667</u>	<u>2,765,635</u>
Ratio of Reserves to Annual Operating Expenditure	0.49	0.49

The reserves of the Council provide financial stability and the means for the development of the Council's activities. The Executive Committee Members review the level of reserves regularly for the Council's continuing obligations.

9 Tax-Exempt Receipts

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Tax deductible donations received:		
- Donation	37,157	75,496
- Fundraising income	14,834	29,179
- Sponsorship	288,760	114,100
Total tax deductible donations received	<u>340,751</u>	<u>218,775</u>

10 Fundraising Event

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Fundraising income - tax exempt donation	14,834	29,179
- non tax exempt donation	9,444	-
	24,278	29,179
Less: Fundraising expenditure	(5,702)	(4,590)
Net surplus	<u>18,576</u>	<u>24,589</u>

11 Key Management Personnel Costs

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Key management staff annual remuneration (Including CPF and bonuses)	<u>332,278</u>	<u>289,891</u>
Top three staff annual remuneration (Including CPF and bonuses)	<u>332,278</u>	<u>289,891</u>
Number of key management in remuneration bands:		
Below \$100,000	-	3
\$100,001 - \$200,000	3	-
\$200,001 - \$300,000	-	-
\$300,001 - \$400,000	-	-

12 Executive Committee's Remuneration

Executive committee has not received any form of remuneration from the Council for the year.

13 Taxation

The Council is a registered charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and is exempted from income tax under Section 13 of the Income Tax Act.

14 Related Party Transactions

There are no significant related party transactions for the year.

15 Overseas Expenditure

The Council incurred the following overseas expenditure during the year :

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Total Overseas travel/accommodation/allowances/training	<u>634,688</u>	<u>488,084</u>

16 Employee Benefits

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CPF contributions	159,354	162,558
Salaries and other staff costs	846,041	730,042
	<u>1,005,395</u>	<u>892,600</u>

17 Operating Lease Commitments**(i) Operating lease commitments - as lessee**

The Council has commitments for future lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Payable:		
- within one year	163,323	163,323
- after one year	61,246	196,087
	<u>224,569</u>	<u>359,410</u>

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases.

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 expenditure over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

18 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from Council's financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarised as follows:

Liquidity risk

The Council's financing activities are managed by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Council's operations. Funds from SportSG ensure continuity of funding.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade and other payables		
< 12 months	793,581	507,912
1 - 2 years	-	-
2 - 5 years	-	-
> 5 years	-	-
	<u>793,581</u>	<u>507,912</u>

Credit risk

Credit risk arises mainly from the risk on counterparties defaulting on the terms of their agreements. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and debtors represent the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The Council monitors the exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis and credit evaluations are performed on customers requiring credit over a certain amount. Cash terms or advance payments are required for customers of lower credit standing. The credit risk on balances of cash and cash equivalents is low as these balances are placed with a reputable bank.

Foreign currency risk

The Council incurs certain operating costs in foreign currencies which give rise to foreign exchange risk. The Council's exposure to foreign currencies are primarily managed by natural hedges of matching assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

19 Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables

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

19 Fair Values of Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Classification of Financial Instruments

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts of all the Council's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	1,043,704	437,716
Cash and cash equivalents	2,415,938	2,048,979
	<u>3,459,642</u>	<u>2,486,695</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	793,581	507,912
	<u>793,581</u>	<u>507,912</u>

20 Accounting Estimates and Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

The Council makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key source of estimation uncertainty

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

Depreciation of property and equipment

The cost of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property and equipment to be within 1 to 10 years. The carrying amount of the Council's property and equipment as at year end are stated in Note 3. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore future depreciation charges could be revised and impact the profit in future years.

21 Capital Management

The primary objective of the management of the Council's capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and funds in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on cash flows.

The Management regularly review the Council's capital structure and make adjustments to reflect economic conditions, strategies and future commitments.

The Council did not breach any gearing covenants during the financial years ended 31 March 2019 or 31 March 2018. In the same period, no significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the Council's capital structure.

22 Reclassification and Comparative Figures

There was reclassification of comparative figures in Restricted Funds, Trade and Other Receivables, and Trade and Other Payables to align with presentation of financial statements and disclosure under CAS, and to conform with current year's presentation.