

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
(Registration number: S70SS0024H)

**Statement by the Management Committee
and Financial Statements**
Financial Year Ended 31 March 2017

KONG, LIM & PARTNERS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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**Singapore Squash Rackets Association
General Information and Table of Contents**

Members of the Singapore Squash Rackets Association Management Committee

The members of the Singapore Squash Rackets Association Management Committee in office at the date of this report are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Date of appointment</u>
Dr Woffles Wu Tze Liang	President	1 October 2013
Mr Raymond Tan Hock Leong	Vice President	1 October 2013
Mr Jeremy Khoo Ghee Whatt	Vice President	1 October 2013
Mr Edwin Lee Kim Hai	Secretary	1 October 2013
Dr Wong Tien Yin	Assistant Secretary	1 October 2015
Mr Tan Tow Ee	Treasurer	1 October 2013
Mr Ken Hooi	Assistant Treasurer	1 October 2016
Mr Mohamad Bin Abdullah Arrffan	Committee Member	1 October 2013
Dr Tan Ming Jen	Committee Member	1 October 2015
Mr Danny Sim Hock Soon	Committee Member	1 October 2013
Dr Priya Sen	Committee Member	1 October 2013

Name of bank

The bank of Singapore Squash Rackets Association is OCBC Bank.

Name of auditor

The financial statements of the Association is audited by Kong, Lim & Partners LLP.

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**Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Statement by the Management Committee**

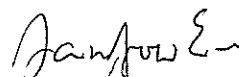
We state that, in the opinion of the Management Committee,

- (a) the financial statements of Singapore Squash Rackets Association (the " Association") are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 31 March 2017 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Association for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Management Committee,



Dr Woffles Wu Tze Liang
President



Tan Tow Ee
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore, 25 SEP 2017

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Singapore Squash Rackets Association

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Singapore Squash Rackets Association (the "Association"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Association as at 31 March 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated funds and statement of cash flows 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, Chapter 311 (the "Societies Act"), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the "Charities Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 31 March 2017 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Association 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 Association 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

The management committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General information set out on page 1.

Our opinion of 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.

Management Committees' responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

**Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Singapore Squash Rackets Association
(continued)**

Management Committees' responsibilities for the Financial Statements (continued)

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

The management committee' responsibilities include overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- 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 Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management committee'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 Association'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 Association 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.

**Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Singapore Squash Rackets Association
(continued)**

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

We communicate with the 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:

- (a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Association have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- (b) There were no fund-raising activities conducted by the Association during the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

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

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



KONG, LIM & PARTNERS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 25 SEP 2017

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2017

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,355	1,184
Current assets			
Other receivables	5	43,953	13,719
Cast at bank	6	400,038	399,767
		<u>443,991</u>	<u>413,486</u>
Total assets		<u>445,346</u>	<u>414,670</u>
Fund and liabilities			
Funds			
Accumulated funds		<u>420,395</u>	<u>401,942</u>
Current liabilities			
Accruals		<u>24,951</u>	<u>12,728</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>445,346</u>	<u>414,670</u>

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

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		S\$	S\$
Income	7	592,134	662,871
Other income		712	13,315
		<u>592,846</u>	<u>676,186</u>
Items of expenses			
AGM expenses		(1,160)	(931)
Asian Squash Federation		(196)	(781)
Accounting fees		(6,107)	(2,223)
Auditor's remuneration		(9,578)	(5,831)
Bank charges		(149)	(148)
Basic referee course fees		(1,543)	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		(3,602)	(26,172)
Expenses for locally held tournaments		(112,925)	(113,885)
Facilities - court hiring		-	(54,183)
General expenses		(1,809)	(3,637)
Insurance and medical expenses		(419)	(302)
Legal and professional fees		(42)	(249)
Local and oversea affiliation and registration fees		(25)	(385)
Marketing expenses		(590)	-
Official development expenditure		(18,800)	(55,761)
Overseas tournaments expenses for official and players		(112,435)	(84,713)
Printing, stationery and postage		(3,476)	(2,914)
Penalty		(15)	(115)
Rent - office/store		(19,260)	(25,680)
Retirement of property, plant and equipment		-	(25,280)
Sparring fee		-	(800)
Sponsorship expenses		(11,669)	(2,990)
Staff and related costs	8	(251,770)	(260,751)
Software expenses		(1,914)	(8,946)
SEA Games expenses		(960)	(121,481)
Subscription fee		(12)	-
Training expenses		(7,192)	(9,542)
Telecommunications		(2,821)	(2,763)
Utilities		(83)	(877)
WSF Coaching and Development Conference		(5,841)	(4,571)
World Squash Federation		-	(5,340)
Total expenses		<u>(574,393)</u>	<u>(821,251)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		18,453	(145,065)
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		<u>18,453</u>	<u>(145,065)</u>

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

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Statement of Changes in Accumulated funds
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Accumulated funds
	S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2015	547,007
Total deficit for the year	(145,065)
Balance as at 31 March 2016	401,942
Total surplus for the year	18,453
Balance as at 31 March 2017	<u>420,395</u>

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

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	2017	2016
	S\$	S
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(Deficit) before income tax	18,453	(145,065)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,602	26,172
Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment	-	25,280
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	<u>22,055</u>	<u>(93,613)</u>
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>		
Other receivables	(30,234)	(9,786)
Accruals	12,223	(64,213)
Fees received in advance	-	1,300
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities	<u>4,044</u>	<u>(166,312)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,773)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	65,720
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities	<u>(3,773)</u>	<u>65,720</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	271	(100,592)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year	<u>399,767</u>	<u>500,359</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year (Note 6)	<u>400,038</u>	<u>399,767</u>

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

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

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

1. General

Singapore Squash Rackets Association (the "Association") is registered as a society under the Singapore Societies Act and domiciled in Singapore. It is an approved Institution of a Public Character and its registration number is IPC 000570. The Association's registered office and principal place of business is at 3 Stadium Drive #01-33, The National Stadium, Sports Hub Singapore 397630.

The principal activities of the Association are matters relating to the game of squash rackets in Singapore, including but not limited to the publishing of rules of the games, organisation of the championships, leagues and other matches and activities conducted at both national and international levels and determination of the rules/by-laws for these events.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Association have been drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act, Chapter 311, the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (S\$), which is the Association's functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Association has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Association and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Association does not plan to early adopt these standards.

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

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to FRS 7: Disclosure Initiative	1 Jan 2017
FRS 109 Financial Instruments	1 Jan 2018
FRS 116 Leases	1 Jan 2019

The Management Committee expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs 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.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Computers	1
Office equipments	10
Training equipments	8-10
Furniture	10

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

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

2.5 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Association determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Loans and receivables comprise other receivables and cash at bank.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Association determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Association assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Association first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Association determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying amount of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Association considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.8 Income

The main income for the Association is from affiliation and membership fees, donations, government grant and sponsorships. Affiliation and membership fees are recognised on an accruals basis. Recognition of government grant is set out on Note 2.9. All other revenue is based on cash receipt basis and income that are collectible.

2.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Alternatively, government grants related to an asset may be presented in the statement of financial position by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

Government grant shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading such as "Other income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting that related expenses.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Association makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.11 Income taxes

The Association is a tax-exempted institution under the provision of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 134, 2004 Revised Edition).

2.12 Funds

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are indicated and distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes if any by action of the Association Members. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purpose established by the source of such funds and are in contrast with the unrestricted funds over which the Association Members retains full control of use in achieving any of its institutional purposes.

2.13 Conflict of interest policy

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

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Association's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Key sources of estimation of uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Association based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Association. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

3.1 Key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly. The carrying amount of the Association's property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2017 was S\$1,356 (2016: S\$1,184).

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office equipment	Training equipment	Furniture	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost					
At 1 April 2015	2,533	1,718	260,000	-	264,251
Retirement	-	-	(260,000)	-	(260,000)
At 31 March 2016	2,533	1,718	-	-	4,251
Additions	3,344	-	-	429	3,773
At 31 March 2017	5,877	1,718	-	429	8,024
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2015	2,533	362	143,000	-	145,895
Depreciation	-	172	26,000	-	26,172
Retirement	-	-	(169,000)	-	(169,000)
At 31 March 2016	2,533	534	-	-	3,067
Depreciation	3,344	171	-	87	3,602
At 31 March 2017	5,877	705	-	87	6,669
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2016	-	1,184	-	-	1,184
At 31 March 2017	-	1,013	-	342	1,355

5. Other receivables

	2017	2016
	S\$	S\$
Tournament entry fees	2,910	5,556
Donations receivables	35,000	5,000
Deposits	6,043	3,163
	43,953	13,719

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

Other receivables are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

6. Cash at bank

Cash at bank are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

7. Income

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$
Affiliation and membership fees	41,825	44,190
Donations	59,745	26,380
Sponsorships	55,000	51,000
Spexitag Grant from Sport Singapore	3,000	1,200
Subsidies from Sport Singapore	265,550	310,860
Local and overseas tournament entry fees	87,582	134,891
Training and coaching fees	63,178	81,800
Others	16,254	12,550
	<u>592,134</u>	<u>662,871</u>

8. Staff and related costs

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$
Salaries, bonus and other related cost	234,263	237,855
Central Provident Fund	17,507	22,896
	<u>251,770</u>	<u>260,751</u>

Details of remuneration of key executives of the Association for financial year ended 31 March are as follows:

	<u>Number of key executives</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Less than S\$100,000	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

9. Taxation

The Association has been granted IPC status since 21 February 2011. The Association is a charitable institution by virtue of Section 2 of the Charities Act, Chapter 37. In addition, there is no need to file income tax return by virtue of Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act Chapter 134.

10. Disclosure on online evaluation checklist via charity portal

As required, the Association has submitted the Governance Evaluation Checklist for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 via Charity Portal on <https://www.charities.gov.sg>.

The Association will submit the Governance Evaluation Checklist for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 after the approval of the financial statements.

Singapore Squash Rackets Association
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

11. Donations

The Association enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby the qualifying donors are granted double tax deduction for the donations made to the Association. During the financial year, the Association issued tax-exempt receipts for donations collected amounting to S\$82,380 (2016: S\$62,650).

12. Fund raising

There were no fund-raising events during the year.

13. Operating lease commitments

The Association leases office and equipment under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. These leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but recognised as liabilities, are as follow:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$
Within one year	1,440	14,280
Later than one year but within 5 years	2,880	4,320
	<u>4,320</u>	<u>18,600</u>

14. Related party transactions

Some of the Association's transactions and arrangements are expenses for the Management Committee and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these statements:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$
Referee allowance	-	7,701
Expenses for local tournaments expenses	-	3,731
Expenses for oversea held tournaments	-	4,887
General expenses	-	1,072
Legal and professional fees	-	80
Office rental	19,260	25,680
Rental deposit	3,000	3,000
Sponsorship expenses	-	240
Utilities	-	877
WSF Coaching and Development Conference	-	3,461
World Squash Federation	1,421	2,775
	<u>23,681</u>	<u>53,504</u>

15. Financial risk management

The Association's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Management Committee members reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Association's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Association's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Association's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Association. The Association has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Association performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at the end of the financial year in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Association's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

The Association has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Association has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Association. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Association will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Association's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Association's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Association's operations are financed mainly through equity. The Management Committee are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Association.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Association's financial assets at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	<u>Carrying amount</u> S\$	<u>Contractual cash flows</u> S\$	<u>One year or less</u> S\$
2017			
Financial assets:			
Other receivables	43,953	43,953	43,953
Cash at bank	400,038	400,038	400,038
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>443,991</u>	<u>443,991</u>	<u>443,991</u>
2016			
Financial assets:			
Other receivables	13,719	13,719	13,719
Cash at bank	399,767	399,767	399,767
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>413,486</u>	<u>413,486</u>	<u>413,486</u>

Reserves Policy

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Unrestricted funds	420,395	401,942
Ratio of reserves to annual operating expenditure	<u>0.73:1</u>	<u>0.49:1</u>

The reserves of the Association provide financial stability and the means for the development of the Association's activities. The Association intends to maintain the reserves at a level sufficient for its operating needs. The management committee reviews the level of reserves regularly for the Association's continuing obligations.

16. Fair values

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 at bank and other receivables

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

17. Financial instruments by category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables was as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$
Loans and receivables		
Other receivables (Note 5)	43,953	13,719
Cash at bank (Note 6)	400,038	399,767
Total loans and receivables	<u>443,991</u>	<u>413,486</u>

18. Fund management

The Association's objective when managing fund is to ensure that the funds are utilised in accordance with the purpose of the funds.

19. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue by the Management Committee on the date of the Statement by the Management Committee.