

SB Tan Audit PAC

Public Accountants & Chartered Accountants

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Netball Singapore

Registration No. S63SS0051C

Registered office: 6 Stadium Boulevard
Singapore 397797

Annual Report for the Year Ended
31 March 2024

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BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT

We, the undersigned Board Members, submit this annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements of Netball Singapore for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Board Members

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

Ms Trina Neo Liang Zhen	- President
Ms Hany Soh Hui Bin	- Vice President
Mr Soh Kok Leong	- Honorary Treasurer
Ms Lee Min Li	- Honorary Secretary
Ms Sharmaine Chan Sze Min	- Board Member
Mr James Matthew Walton	- Board Member
Mr Lionel Lewis	- Board Member
Ms Lin QingYi	- Board Member
Mr Ng Boon Heong	- Board Member
Mr Rafael Lam Zhe Xian	- Board Member

Auditors

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

Statement by Board Members

The Board Members of **Netball Singapore** do hereby state that 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 Association as at 31 March 2024, and of the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association for the year ended on that date in accordance with the Societies Act, Charities Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").


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 Association as at 31 March 2024, and of the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, and FRS.

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

On behalf of the Board



Ms Trina Neo Liang Zhen
President



Mr Soh Kok Leong
Honorary Treasurer

Singapore
14 AUG 2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
NETBALL SINGAPORE**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Netball Singapore** (the "Association"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act (Act), Charities Act and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in 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 Auditors' 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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board 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 Acts and FRS, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
NETBALL SINGAPORE**

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 auditors' 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 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 controls 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.
- 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 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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 AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
NETBALL SINGAPORE**

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 Association have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

In our opinion, the amount of \$36,330 present fairly the tax deductible donation income of **Netball Singapore** for the year from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

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

- 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 Netball Singapore ;
- 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 Yong Seet Lee.



S B TAN AUDIT PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
14 AUG 2024

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	34,583	42,233
		34,583	42,233
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	121,202	64,286
Prepayment		29,954	63,171
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,417,952	2,378,545
		2,569,108	2,506,002
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	245,585	378,495
Sponsorship received & deferred income	7	967,090	849,413
		1,212,675	1,227,908
Net Current Assets		1,356,433	1,278,094
Net Assets		1,391,016	1,320,327
<i>Representing:</i>			
Restricted Funds		-	-
Unrestricted funds	8	1,391,016	1,320,327
		1,391,016	1,320,327

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Contributions from Sport Singapore		1,751,299	2,211,316
Share of surplus from World Netball Championship		28,266	-
Events income		258,548	2,398,039
Sponsorship income		38,671	4,339
Sponsorship income in kind		41,438	231,014
Interest income		42,517	25,297
Grant received		239	33,000
Amortisation of deferred income from insurance	7	-	4,226
Sundry revenue - operating	9	41,391	28,440
- non operating	9	53,731	37,492
		<u>2,256,100</u>	<u>4,973,163</u>
<i>Less Expenditure</i>			
Coaching		75,814	65,295
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	7,650	12,835
Expenditure on events and competitions:			
- Asian Netball Champs		-	2,463,473
- Carnival, leagues and programs (including in kind)		131,811	89,224
- Competitions and training		159,612	234,093
- Nation Series (including in kind)		396,493	378,810
- Netball Super League (including in kind)		-	97,918
- Other		73,353	50,826
Repairs and maintenance		11,578	22,116
Sponsorship expenditure in kind		36,678	231,014
Sport Singapore owned facilities		217,981	208,357
Key management - CPF contribution	10	18,281	14,421
- Salaries and other benefits	10	508,500	445,600
Staff costs - CPF contribution		49,942	44,644
- Salaries and other benefits		289,178	354,172
Study awards		24,722	-
Youth development		3,180	41,592
Other operating expenditure		180,638	127,096
		<u>(2,185,411)</u>	<u>(4,881,486)</u>
Surplus before taxation		<u>70,689</u>	<u>91,677</u>
Taxation	14	-	-
Surplus after taxation		<u>70,689</u>	<u>91,677</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>70,689</u></u>	<u><u>91,677</u></u>
Restricted - Surplus after taxation		-	-
Unrestricted - Surplus after taxation		<u>70,689</u>	<u>91,677</u>
		<u><u>70,689</u></u>	<u><u>91,677</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Funds
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Accumulated Funds (restricted)		
<i>SportSG One Team Singapore Fund</i>		
Grant income	20,179	20,172
Utilisation	(20,179)	(20,172)
	-	-
Balance at end of the year	-	-
	-	-
Total Restricted funds	-	-
Accumulated Funds (unrestricted)		
Balance fund brought forward	1,320,327	1,228,650
Surplus after taxation	70,689	91,677
Balance fund carried forward	1,391,016	1,320,327

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Surplus before taxation		70,689	91,677
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment equipment	3	7,650	12,835
Interest income		(42,517)	(25,297)
Amortisation of deferred income from insurance		-	(4,226)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		<u>35,822</u>	<u>74,989</u>
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Trade and other receivables		(56,916)	4,440
Prepayment		33,217	(49,776)
Trade and other payables		(111,535)	(62,535)
Sponsorship received & deferred income		99,856	(58,698)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		<u>444</u>	<u>(91,580)</u>
Interest income		42,517	25,297
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		<u>42,961</u>	<u>(66,283)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		42,961	(66,283)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,128,887	2,195,170
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (unrestricted)		<u><u>2,171,848</u></u>	<u><u>2,128,887</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents			
Fixed deposits		1,328,390	301,805
Bank and cash balances		<u>1,089,562</u>	<u>2,076,740</u>
Total Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)		<u>2,417,952</u>	<u>2,378,545</u>
Less: Bank and cash balances - restricted (note 5)		<u>(246,104)</u>	<u>(249,658)</u>
		<u><u>2,171,848</u></u>	<u><u>2,128,887</u></u>

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

Netball Singapore (the "Association") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 6 Stadium Boulevard Singapore 397797. The Association is registered as a charity on 4 October 2010 and is an Institution of a Public Character.

The principal activities of the Association are those relating to the promotion of netball activities in Singapore.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 14 August 2024.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Association have been drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act, Charities Act, and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). 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 dollars (S\$), which is association's functional currency. The financial statements of the Association have been prepared on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Association has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Association and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Association.

2.3 Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standard that have been issued are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

The directors expect that the adoption of these new and amended standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.4 Revenue

Affiliation, coaching and officiating fee income is recognised on an accrual basis when the services are rendered.

Contribution from Sport Singapore and sponsorship income are recognised when the right to receive payment is established, and the amount can be reliably measured. Sponsorship income in kind is recognised based on the fair value of sponsorship received.

Grants and sponsorship income that compensate the Association for expenditure incurred are recognised as revenue in the income statement on a systematic basis in the same period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Tournaments and events income are recognised when the events take place.

2.5 Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Association and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 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 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 Association and the cost of an item can be measured reliably.

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>
Office equipment	3
Furniture and fittings	5
Motor vehicle	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 residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, 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 derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2.8 Employee Benefits**(a) 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.

(b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Association 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.

2.9 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 Association if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Association;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Association; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Association or of a parent of the Association.

- (b) An entity is related to the Association if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Association 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).
 - (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 Association or an entity related to the Association. If the Association is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Association;
 - (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).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Association or to the parent of the Association.

2.10 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Association recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Association expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Association applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Association does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Association has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Association considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Association may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Association is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Association. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.11 *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

The Association assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Association makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in comprehensive income statement.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in comprehensive income statement.

2.12 *Financial Instruments*

a) *Financial Assets*

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised on the Association's statement of financial position when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the Association measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss statement.

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

ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Association's business model for managing the asset and contractual cash flow characteristic of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised at cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition 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 had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in comprehensive income statement.

2.12 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)**b) Financial Liabilities****i) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Association's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Association determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

ii) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL, 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 as well as through the amortisation process. Liabilities of short duration are not discounted.

iii) Derecognition

The Association derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Association's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised to comprehensive income statement.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association 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.

2.14 Leases***Lessee***

Lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Besides, FRS 116 paragraph 53(g) required the lessee to disclose the total cash outflow for leases for the reporting period.

All leases of the Association are non-cash facilities provided by SportSG. There is no cash payment, so FRS 116 is not applicable to the Association.

2.15 Reserve Policy

Reserves are set aside to provide financial stability and the means for the development of the principal activities of the Association. It is the policy of the Association to build reserves, from operating surplus, to an amount equivalent to two years worth of operating expenditure.

The Association maintains restricted 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 Association, the financial statements of the Association 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.

2.16 Conflict of interest policy

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

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicle	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost:				
At 1 April 2022	28,577	95,092	63,802	187,471
Disposals	-	(13,876)	-	(13,876)
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	28,577	81,216	63,802	173,595
At 31 March 2024	28,577	81,216	63,802	173,595
Accumulated Depreciation:				
At 1 April 2022	28,577	84,686	19,140	132,403
Charge for the financial year	-	6,455	6,380	12,835
Disposals	-	(13,876)	-	(13,876)
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2023	28,577	77,265	25,520	131,362
Charge for the financial year	-	1,270	6,380	7,650
At 31 March 2024	28,577	78,535	31,900	139,012
Net Book Value:				
At 31 March 2024	-	2,681	31,902	34,583
At 31 March 2023	-	3,951	38,282	42,233

4 Trade and Other Receivables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	53,640	2,561
Charges recoverable	35,644	39,012
Sundry receivables	23,265	14,305
Deposits	8,653	8,408
	<u>121,202</u>	<u>64,286</u>

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

There is no credit -impairment loss recognised on trade receivables.

Expected credit losses

Upon adoption of FRS 109, there were no adjustments to expected credit losses of the Federation as at 31 March 2024 (2023: nil) as the impact was not material.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Fixed deposits	1,328,390	301,805
Bank and cash balances	1,089,562	2,076,740
	<u>2,417,952</u>	<u>2,378,545</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		
- restricted in use (ANF)*	90,399	111,774
- restricted in use (OTSF) (note 7)	155,705	137,884
- not restricted in use	2,171,848	2,128,887
	<u>2,417,952</u>	<u>2,378,545</u>

* This bank balance is held on behalf of Asian Netball Federation (note 6).

The DBS Bank Limited, United Overseas Bank, and Commerce International Merchant Bankers Berhad are the banks of the Association.

The effective interest rate for the cash on interest earning accounts is between 3.00% and 3.50% per annum (2023: between 0.40% and 3.50% per annum).

6 Trade and Other Payables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade payables	26,471	93,676
Sundry payables	672	1,189
Accrual	118,476	162,171
Asian Netball Federation (note 5)	90,399	111,774
Unutilised funds due to Sport Singapore	9,567	9,685
	<u>245,585</u>	<u>378,495</u>

7 Sponsorship received and Deferred income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Sponsorship and donation received*	728,354	694,482
Deferred income from insurance to be amortised	700	15,198
Bicentennial Community Fund (BCF) Grant	131,380	131,380
Others	106,656	8,353
	<u>967,090</u>	<u>849,413</u>

*This includes the following:

SportSG One Team Singapore Fund (Restricted):

Balance at beginning of the year	53,856	71,028
Matching grant from SportSG	4,000	3,000
Less: Income recognised during the year	(20,179)	(20,172)
Balance at the end of the year	37,677	53,856

One Team Singapore Fund Donation (Restricted):

Balance at beginning of the year	84,028	80,028
Donation received	34,000	4,000
Balance at the end of the year	118,028	84,028

Total Restricted fund (OTSF) (note 5)	<u>155,705</u>	<u>137,884</u>
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7 Sponsorship received and Deferred income (Cont'd)

The Association has an approved One Team Singapore Fund (OTSF) matching grant of \$4,000 (restricted) from Sport Singapore (2023: \$3,000) for donation received. There is no time restriction on the use of the principal donation and the matching grant from the OTSF scheme.

Income from insurance amounting to \$700 (2023: \$15,198) is amortised based on depreciation rate of property, plant and equipment. Sponsorship received consists of donations allocated to events to be held after year-end. The amortisation for the year is \$0 (2023: \$4,226).

8 Reserves

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Unrestricted Fund - Accumulated Funds	<u>1,391,016</u>	<u>1,320,327</u>
Annual Operating Expenditure	<u>2,185,411</u>	<u>4,881,486</u>
Ratio of Reserves to Annual Operating Expenditure	0.64	0.27

The reserves of the Association provide financial stability and the means for the development of the Association's activities. The Board review the level of reserves regularly for the Association's continuing obligations.

9 Sundry Revenue

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Operating revenue:</i>		
Affiliation and entrance fees	5,711	3,862
Contributions from Non-Members	3,749	200
Coaching fees	12,685	8,995
Officiating fees	19,246	15,383
	41,391	28,440
<i>Non-Operating revenue:</i>		
Other income - workfare scheme	16,836	15,117
Other income - VCF grant	14,038	14,038
Other income - Netball Australia travel contribution	13,451	-
Sundry income	9,406	8,337
	53,731	37,492
	<u>95,122</u>	<u>65,932</u>

10 Key Management and Top 3 Personnel Costs

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Key management staff annual remuneration (Including CPF and bonuses)	<u>526,781</u>	<u>460,021</u>
Top 3 staff annual remuneration (Including CPF and bonuses)	<u>526,781</u>	<u>460,021</u>

10 Key Management and Top 3 Personnel Costs (Cont'd)

Number of top three staff in remuneration bands:

\$150,001 - \$200,000	2	2
\$100,001 - \$150,000	1	1

11 Board Members' remuneration

The Board has not received any form of remuneration from Association for the year, except for those disclosed in Note 15.

12 Key Management and Staff Costs

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Salaries and bonuses	790,631	793,996
CPF contributions	68,223	59,065
Other employee benefits	7,047	5,776
	<u>865,901</u>	<u>858,837</u>

13 Tax-Exempt Receipts

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Tax-exempt receipts issued for donations collected	<u>36,330</u>	<u>39,180</u>

14 Taxation

The income of the Association is exempted from tax under Section 13 of the Singapore Income Tax Act Cap. 134.

15 Related Party Transactions

The Association's related party transactions during the year are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Umpire fees received from an organisation related by a common board member	-	1,440
Selector fees and presenter fees paid to a board member	213	-

16 Overseas Expenditure and Capital Outlay

The Association incurred the following overseas expenditure during the year:

	2024	2023
Nature of expenses	\$	\$
Total overseas travel/accommodation/allowances/training	44,831	143,533

17 Fund Raising Event

The Association had no fund raising event for the year.

18 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

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

Liquidity risk

The Association's financing activities are managed by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the operations. To manage liquidity risk, the Association monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Association's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Association is as follows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is insignificant.

	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
31 Mar 2024	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	245,585	-	-	245,585
	<u>245,585</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>245,585</u>
31 Mar 2023	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	378,495	-	-	378,495
	<u>378,495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>378,495</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, trade debtors, other debtors represent the Association's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The Association 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 reputable banks.

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.

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amounts of these trade receivables and trade payables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

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 Association's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Financial assets (undiscounted)		
Trade and other receivables	121,202	64,286
Cash and cash equivalents	2,417,952	2,378,545
	<u>2,539,154</u>	<u>2,442,831</u>
Financial liabilities (undiscounted)		
Trade and other payables	<u>245,585</u>	<u>378,495</u>

Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

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

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

20 Accounting Estimates and Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

The Association 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:

Impairment loss on trade receivables

The Association evaluates whether there is any objective evidence that trade receivables are impaired and determine the amount of impairment loss as a result of the inability of the debtors to make required payments. The Association bases the estimates on the ageing of the trade receivables balance, credit-worthiness of the debtors and historical write-off experience. If the financial conditions of the debtors were to deteriorate, actual write-offs would be higher than estimated.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of this property, plant and equipment to be within 3 to 10 years. The carrying amount of the Association's property, plant and equipment as at year end is 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 Management regularly reviews the Association's capital structure and make adjustments to reflect economic conditions, strategies and future commitments.