

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
(UEN No.: T04SS0110B)
(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

GENERAL INFORMATION

COMMITTEE

James Hsu Jiun Shin - President
Hui Beng Hong - Vice President
Jadhav Dhananjay Balkrishna - Honorary Secretary
Ng Kit Kuen - Assistant Honorary Secretary
Liew Yee Fun - Honorary Treasurer
Tan Swee Choo - Assistant Honorary Treasurer
Siew Teok See - Committee Member
Ashu Kumar - Committee Member
Lydia Myers - Committee Member
Lim Poh Tin - Committee Member
Saibal Bhattacharya - Committee Member
Chin Kim Sen - Committee Member

**REGISTERED OFFICE
AND PLACE OF BUSINESS**

3 Stadium Drive
#01-34
Singapore 397630

AUDITOR

A Garanzia LLP

BANKER

DBS Bank Limited

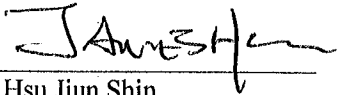
LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

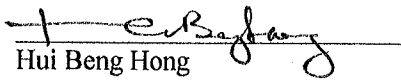
In the opinion of the Management Committee,

- (i) the accompanying statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in general fund and statement of cash flows are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 2019 and the financial performance, movements in funds and cash flows of the Society for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Society will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Management Committee

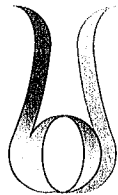


James Hsu Jiun Shin
President



Hui Beng Hong
Vice President

Singapore, 1 AUG 2019



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE COMMITTEE OF LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED
(SINGAPORE)**

(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lawn Bowls Association For The Disabled (Singapore) (the Society), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in general fund and statement of cash flows for the financial 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 Charities Act, Chapter 37, Societies Act, Chapter 311 (the Acts) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 2019 and the financial performance, movements in funds and cash flows of the Society for the financial 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 Society 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 detailed in the Statement by the Management Committee.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE COMMITTEE OF LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED
(SINGAPORE)
(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)
(CONT'D)

Responsibilities of Management Committee for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Management Committee is responsible for overseeing the Society'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 Society's internal control.

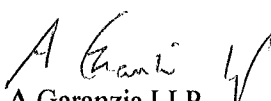
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
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(CONT'D)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Society'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 Society 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 Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Societies' Regulation enacted under the Act to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with those Regulations.


A Garanzia LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

1 AUG 2019

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LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> S\$	<u>2018</u> S\$
INCOME	(3)	50,798	33,082
OTHER INCOME	(4)	60	72
		50,858	33,154
Less: EXPENDITURE			
AGM expenses		-	242
Annual events expenses		-	1,602
Audit fee		1,824	1,712
Bank charges		110	350
Coaching fee expenses		8,400	4,700
Donation expenses		-	63
General expenses		2,361	346
Gift vouchers		-	205
IT expenses		-	793
Other receivable written off		230	-
Printing, stationery and courier		297	778
Purchase of aero bowls		-	3,028
Purchase of bowling arms		727	-
Purchase of T-shirt		3,332	-
Small asset expense		-	3,469
Refreshment		-	230
Employee compensation			
- CPF contribution		70	-
- Salary		928	-
- SDL		2	-
Subscriptions		-	259
Tournament events expenses		30,813	2,547
Transportation		-	160
		49,094	20,484
Surplus before income tax		1,764	12,670
Income tax	(5)	-	-
Surplus for the financial year		1,764	12,670
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		1,764	12,670

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

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
 (Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
		S\$	S\$
GENERAL FUND		9,642	7,878
Represented by:			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	(6)	1,519	1,087
Cash and cash equivalents	(7)	16,491	12,028
		18,010	13,115
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	(8)	8,368	5,237
		8,368	5,237
NET CURRENT ASSETS		9,642	7,878

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

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	S\$	S\$
GENERAL FUND		
(Unrestricted funds)		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	7,878	(4,792)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	1,764	12,670
Balance at end of the financial year	<u>9,642</u>	<u>7,878</u>

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

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus before income tax	1,764	12,670
Adjustment for:		
Other receivable written off	230	-
Operating surplus before working capital changes	1,994	12,670
Increase in trade and other receivables	(662)	(1,087)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	3,131	(2,368)
Net cash from operating activities	4,463	9,215
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,463	9,215
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	12,028	2,813
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 7)	16,491	12,028

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

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
(Registered under the Societies Act, Chapter 311 and Charities Act, Chapter 37, Singapore)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

The Society is registered in the Republic of Singapore under the Singapore Societies Act and domiciled in Singapore.

The objectives of the Society are:

- a) To provide support and guidance and to promote sport of Lawn Bowls among the persons of disability in Singapore.
- b) To coordinate and organise championships and other events in Lawn Bowls For The Disabled.

The affairs of the Lawn Bowls Association For The Disabled (Singapore) are administered by the Executive Committee in accordance with its Rules and Regulations and provisions of the Societies Act.

The registered and administrative office of the Lawn Bowls Association For The Disabled (Singapore) is at 3 Stadium Drive #01-34 Singapore 397630.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provision of the Societies Act, Chapter 311, the Charities Act, Chapter 37 (the Acts) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

The financial statements, which are presented in Singapore Dollar (S\$), have been prepared on historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Society and are consistent with those used in the previous financial year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of profit or loss during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on the Society's best knowledge of current events and actions and historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the accounting policies below.

In the current financial year, the Society has adopted all the new and revised FRS and Interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year.

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISABLED (SINGAPORE)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

The Society has not applied the following new / revised FRS or interpretations that have been issued as of the reporting date but are not yet effective:

<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
FRS 116: Leases	1 January 2019
FRS 109: Amendments to FRS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	1 January 2019
FRS 28: Amendments to FRS 28: Long-term Interest in Associates and Joint ventures	1 January 2019
FRS 19: Amendments to FRS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailement or Settlement	1 January 2019
FRS 117: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021

The committee expects that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

(b) 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 Society has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Society and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Except for the adoption of FRS 109 Financial Instruments, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Society.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 replaces FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The Society applied FRS 109 retrospectively, with an initial application date of 1 January 2018. The Society has not restated comparative information which continues to be reported under FRS 39 and the disclosure requirements of FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to items within the scope of FRS 39. The impact arising from FRS 109 adoption was included in the opening retained earnings and other components of equity at the date of initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

FRS 109 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(i) Classification and measurement

Under FRS 109, debt instruments are subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification is based on two criteria: the Society's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Society's business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 January 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The classification and measurement requirements of FRS 109 did not have a significant impact to the Society. The Society continued measuring at fair value all financial assets previously held at fair value under FRS 39. The following are the changes in the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets:

- Trade and other receivables classified as loans and receivables as at 31 March 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These were classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 April 2018.

The Society has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Company's financial liabilities.

(ii) Impairment

The adoption of FRS 109 has fundamentally changed the Society's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing FRS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. FRS 109 requires the Society to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVPL.

Upon adoption of FRS 109, the Society did not recognise any impairment on the Society's trade and other receivables, resulting in no impact on retained earnings as at 1 April 2018.

(c) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Society (the functional currency). The financial statements of the Society are presented in Singapore Dollar (S\$), which is the functional currency of the Society.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Income recognition

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

Income is recognised when the Society satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Subscriptions on membership are taken into account as and when received.

Income from donation, subsidy and registration fees for tournament events is recognised in profit or loss as and when received.

Income from coaching is recognised when the services are rendered.

Income from sale of lawn bowl is recognised upon the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership.

(e) Income tax

(i) Current income tax

With effect from Year of Assessment 2008, all registered charities are exempt from tax without having the need to meet the 80% spending rule. Therefore, the Society is not subject to any tax.

(ii) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Society's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Society only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

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.

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 profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) *Financial instruments (cont'd)*

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Society 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.

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, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) *Impairment of financial assets*

The Society recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at 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 Society 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).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(g) Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

For trade and other receivables, the Society applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Society does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Society 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 Society considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Society may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Society is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Society. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Society has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be established on the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting 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.

(j) General fund

General fund is the Society's operating fund available for use at the discretion of the executive committee in furtherance of the general objective of the Society.

3. INCOME

	<u>2019</u> S\$	<u>2018</u> S\$
Coaching income	8,400	4,700
Donations income	29,670	22,467
Sales of lawn bowl	-	2,245
Subscriptions income	450	190
Subsidy from Singapore Disability Sports Council for Tournament	7,000	3,200
Tournament events	4,278	280
Subsidy from Singapore Disability Sports Council for administrator	1,000	-
	<u>50,798</u>	<u>33,082</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	S\$	S\$
Miscellaneous income	-	72
Sale of T-shirts	60	-
	60	72
	60	72

5. INCOME TAX

The Society is registered as a Charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37 on 11 November 2017 and is exempted from tax under Section 13 (1) (zm) of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 134.

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	S\$	S\$
Trade receivables	-	857
Other receivables	1,519	230
	1,519	1,087
	1,519	1,087

Trade and other receivables are not past due and not impaired at the dates of the statement of financial position.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash at bank	16,473	11,983
Cash in hand	18	45
	16,491	12,028
	16,491	12,028

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	S\$	S\$
Accruals	8,368	5,237

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	S\$	S\$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
- Trade and other receivables (Note 6)	1,519	1,087
- Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	16,491	12,028
	18,010	13,115
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
- Other payables (Note 8)	8,368	5,237

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Society is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The committee carried out their financial risks management in accordance with established policies and procedures.

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

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Society is not exposed to currency risk as all the balances and transactions are in Singapore Dollar.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Society is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any interest bearing assets or liabilities.

(iii) Price risk

The Society is not exposed to price risk as it does not hold any listed securities.

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10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk

The table below details the credit quality of the Society's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>12-month or lifetime ECL</u>	<u>Gross carrying amount</u> S\$	<u>Loss allowance</u> S\$	<u>Net carrying amount</u> S\$
31 March 2019					
Trade and other receivables	(6)	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	1,519	-	1,519
1 April 2018					
Trade and other receivables	(6)	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	1,087	-	1,087

Trade and other receivables

For trade and other receivables, the Society has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Society determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

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 Society's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

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

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Society will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Society's exposure to liquidity risk may arise primarily from mismatches of collections and payments timing.

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10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The Society's liquidity risk management policy is to maintain sufficient liquid financial assets to pay for liabilities that are due in the next twelve months.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Society's financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual payments:

	<u>2019</u> <u>One year or less</u> S\$	<u>2018</u> <u>One year or less</u> S\$
Other payables	<u>8,368</u>	<u>5,237</u>

(d) Capital management

The management committee considers the capital of the Society to mainly consist of general fund.

The primary objective of the Society's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to continue as going concern while maximising the return to the Society through optimisation of capital

The Society is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or process during the financial year.

(e) 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, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are in reasonable approximation of it fair value are as follows:

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 receivable

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

11. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Management Committee on 1 August 2019.