Audited Financial Statements
And Other Financial Information

TRIATHLON ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE

(Registered in Singapore)
(UE No.: S92SS0052C)

31ST MARCH 2022

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And Other Financial Information

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STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

In the opinion of the Management Committee:

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the Association, together with the notes thereto, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the balance sheet of the Association as at 31st March 2022 and of the financial performance, changes in accumulated funds and cash flows of the Association for the financial 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:

PAUL RACHMADI
PRESIDENT

YU KOK CHEW
HONORARY TREASURER

Singapore
23 SEP 2022

STRATEGIC AUDIT ALLIANCE PAC
Company Registration No. 200802766D

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Triathlon Association of Singapore

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Triathlon Association of Singapore (the "Association"), which comprise the balance sheet of the Association as at 31st March 2022, the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated funds of the Association 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 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Association as at 31st March 2022 and the results, 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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by Management Committee Members included in page 1 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

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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 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.
- 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 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 to be kept by the Association have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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

(a) The Association 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 Association has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 15 (Fund-raising expenses) of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

Strategic Audit Alliance PAC

STRATEGIC AUDIT ALLIANCE PAC
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore
23 SEP 2022

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Tel 6327 9323 Fax 6327 9709 Email audit@strategicalliance.com.sg

TRIATHLON ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Registered in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	NOTE	2022 $	2021 $
INCOME			
Course fees		21,792	39,808
Donation – Tax Deductible		82,991	68,900
Member fees		3,534	2,200
One Team Singapore Fund (OTSF)		66,386	87,167
Sanctioned event fees		8,391	7,224
Sport Singapore – Annual grant		201,637	205,124
Sport Singapore – SpexMedic		835	-
Sport Singapore – Spextag		31,200	28,800
Sport Singapore – SpexScholar		39,000	32,775
Subsidies from overseas federation		-	132
	4	455,766	472,130
OTHER INCOME			
Government grants	4	5,384	55,417
Rent concession from landlord	4	-	14,128
Sundry income	4	167	28
Unclaimed credit balance waived off	4	-	40,959
		5,551	110,532
LESS: EXPENSES			
Administrative expenses		20,732	21,908
Capability development		5,620	5,401
Direct athletes grant		51,465	34,385
Employees – CPF contribution		25,859	24,467
Employees – salaries and bonus		149,919	142,178
Finance cost	5	536	1,338
Local training and competition		16,675	6,781
Other operating expenses		71,041	108,954
One Team Singapore Fund (OTSF) – HPE expenses		29,565	7,012
Overseas training and competition		-	376
Sport Singapore – refund unutilised annual grant		24,855	-
Sports development programme		18,277	41,169
		414,544	393,969
Surplus for the financial year and total comprehensive surplus for the year	6	46,773	188,693

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

TRIATHLON ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Registered in Singapore)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2022

	NOTE	2022 $	2021 $
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,886	49,052
Intangible asset	9	1,034	1,034
		3,920	50,086
CURRENT ASSETS			
Account and other receivables	10	17,099	13,458
Cash and cash equivalents	11	182,727	142,040
		199,826	155,498
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	12	33,772	32,540
Borrowing	13	-	49,843
		33,772	82,383
NET CURRENT ASSETS		166,054	73,115
NET ASSETS		169,974	123,201
FUND			
Accumulated surplus		169,974	123,201

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	2022 $	2021 $
RESTRICTED FUNDS		
One Team Singapore Fund (OTSF)		
Balance at beginning of the year	67,101	85,296
OTSF Donations received	82,991	68,900
Less: Donations utilisation	(55,723)	(87,095)
OTSF Matching Grant received from SportSG	66,386	87,168
Less: Matching Grant Utilisation	(66,386)	(87,168)
Balance at end of the year	94,369	67,101
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS		
Balance at beginning of the year	56,100	(150,788)
Surplus funds	19,505	206,888
Balance at end of the year	75,605	56,100
Balance at 31st March	169,974	123,201

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

TRIATHLON ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Registered in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	2022 $	2021 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus from ordinary activities	46,773	188,693
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	50,360	51,254
Impairment loss on intangible asset	-	33,966
Interest expense	536	1,338
	97,669	275,251
Change in working capital:		
Receivables	2,829	(3,035)
Net cash provided by operating activities	100,498	272,216
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,194)	(268)
Purchase of intangible asset	-	(35,000)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(4,194)	(35,268)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receivables	(6,470)	(2,566)
Payables	1,232	(58,941)
Interest paid	(536)	(1,338)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(49,843)	(48,867)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(55,617)	(111,712)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	40,687	125,236
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	142,040	16,804
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year (Note 11)	182,727	142,040

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31ST MARCH 2022

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

1. GENERAL CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Association is a society registered under the Societies Act, Cap. 311 and the Charities Act, Cap. 37 and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office and its principal place of activity is as follows: 3 Stadium Drive #01-33 Singapore 397630.

The object and principal activities of the Association are to promote, encourage and develop the sports of Triathlon (swim/bike/run), Duathlon (run/bike), Aquathlon/Biathlon (swim/run) and other multi-disciplined endurance sports in Singapore.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Association's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. 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 Note 3.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (SGD), 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 1st January 2021. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Association has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Association that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1st January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1st January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1st January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1st January 2023
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

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

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently carried at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment over their estimated percentage as follow:

	No. of years
Computers	3
Office equipment	4
Leased asset	3

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

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

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount in revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to revenue reserve directly.

2.5 Intangible Asset

Website domain

This is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of website domain is assessed to be finite or indefinite.

Website domain with indefinite useful life is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if the events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the CGU level. Such website domain is not amortised. The useful life of website domain with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable.

2.6 Financial Instruments

(a) 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.6 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

(a) Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Initial recognition and measurement (Cont'd)

At initial recognition, the Association measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (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.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Association'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, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Association 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.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Association may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Association's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Association has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.6 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

(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 in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, 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 rate 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 consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment

Intangible Asset

Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating units (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (Cont'd)

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if and 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. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense, a reversal of that impairment is also credited to profit or loss.

2.8 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Association 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 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).

The Association considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 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.

2.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.10 Other Payables

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

2.11 Borrowing

Borrowing is classified as current liabilities unless the Association has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing is recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowing is subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

2.12 Income Tax

Prior to 1st June 2011, the Association is assessed under Section 11(1) of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

The Association has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act on 1st June 2011.

Income received with effect from 1st June 2011 will be exempt from tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act.

2.13 Leases

The Association assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

When the Association is the Lessee:

The Association applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Association recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Association recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.13 Leases (Cont'd)

Right-of-use assets (Cont'd)

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Association at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.8.

The Association's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 8).

Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Association uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Association's lease liabilities are included in borrowing (Note 13).

2.14 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Association's activities. Revenue is presented, net of goods and service tax, rebates and discount.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Revenue Recognition (Cont'd)

Revenue is recognised when the Association satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control over 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.

(a) Revenue from registration fees for events is recognised when the events have occurred.

(b) Revenue from registration of membership to the Association is recognised on the receipt basis.

(c) Revenue from coaching fees is recognised on the receipt basis.

2.15 Government Grants

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

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

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

Jobs Support Scheme

The Jobs Support Scheme provides wage support to employers to help them retain their local employees during this period of economic uncertainty. Employers who have made CPF contributions for their local employees will qualify for the payouts under the scheme.

2.16 Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

The Association's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when the contributions are due, unless they can be capitalised as an asset.

2.17 Fair Value Estimation of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates, assumptions 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.

Impairment of Loans and Receivables
The Association uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses for account receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due.

The Association will calibrate the matrix to adjust credit loss experience with forward-looking information. Based on the Association's historical credit loss experience, account receivables exhibited significant different loss patterns. The management has determined the expected credit loss by grouping the account receivables.

Notwithstanding the above, the Association evaluates the expected credit loss on customers in financial difficulties separately. There is no customers in financial difficulties during the financial year except as disclosed in the financial statements.

The Association's credit risk exposure for account receivables are set out in Note 16.1.

4. INCOME

	2022 $	2021 $
Income:		
Course fees	21,792	39,808
Donation – Tax Deductible	82,991	68,900
Member fees	3,534	2,200
One Team Singapore Fund (OTSF)	66,386	87,167
Sanctioned event fees	8,391	7,224
Sport Singapore – Annual grant	201,637	205,124
Sport Singapore – SpexMedic	835	-
Sport Singapore – Spextag	31,200	28,800
Sport Singapore – SpexScholar	39,000	32,775
Subsidies from overseas federation	-	132
Total income	455,766	472,130
Other operating income:		
Government grants	5,384	55,417
Rent concession from landlord	-	14,128
Sundry income	167	28
Unclaimed credit balance waived off	-	40,959
Total other operating income	5,551	110,532
	461,317	582,662

4. INCOME (CONT'D)

	2022	2021
	$	$
Timing of recognition:		
- At point in time	455,766	472,130

Government grants of $2,940 (2021: $42,292) was recognised during the financial year under the Jobs Support Scheme (the "JSS"). The JSS is a temporary scheme introduced in the Singapore Budget 2020 to help enterprises retain local employees. The scheme had been extended up to 2021 by the Government. Under the JSS, employers will receive cash grants in relation to the gross monthly wages of eligible employees.

5. FINANCE COST

	2022	2021
	$	$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	536	1,338

6. SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The following items have been included in arriving at surplus for the financial year:

	Note	2022	2021
		$	$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8	50,361	51,254
Impairment loss on account receivables		-	300
Impairment loss on intangible asset		-	33,966
Rental of office - operating lease		4,057	2,846
Staff costs	7	177,178	166,645

7. STAFF COSTS

	Note	2022	2021
		$	$
CPF contributions		25,859	24,467
Salaries and bonuses		151,319	142,178
	6	177,178	166,645

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers $	Office Equipment $	Leased Asset $	Total $
Cost				
At 1st April 2021	7,074	466	146,620	154,160
Additions	4,194	-	-	4,194
At 31st March 2022	11,268	466	146,620	158,354
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 1st April 2021	6,896	466	97,746	105,108
Charge for the year	1,486	-	48,874	50,360
At 31st March 2022	8,382	466	146,620	155,468
Net Book Value				
As at 31st March 2022	2,886	-	-	2,886
Cost				
At 1st April 2020	6,806	466	146,620	153,892
Additions	268	-	-	268
At 31st March 2021	7,074	466	146,620	154,160
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 1st April 2020	4,515	466	48,873	53,854
Charge for the year	2,381	-	48,873	51,254
At 31st March 2021	6,896	466	97,746	105,108
Net Book Value				
As at 31st March 2021	178	-	48,874	49,052

Right-of-use assets acquired under leasing arrangements are presented under leased assets. Details of such leased assets are disclosed in Note 15 (a).

9. INTANGIBLE ASSET

	2022 $	2021 $
Intangible asset, at cost:	1,034	35,000
Beginning of financial year	1,034	-
Addition during the year	-	35,000
Less: Impairment loss on intangible asset	-	(33,966)
End of financial year	1,034	1,034

9. INTANGIBLE ASSET (CONT'D)

The Association's website domain used to promote the Association's events and sports activities has a carrying amount of $1,034 (2021: $1,034). The website domain is renewable every year at a nominal cost. The Association intends to renew the website domain continuously and evidence supports its ability to do so, based on its past experience. Therefore, the website domain is carried at cost without amortisation, but is tested for impairment on an annual basis.

10. ACCOUNT AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 $	2021 $
Account receivables	2,170	4,999
Other receivables	9,889	2,027
Deposits	4,536	4,536
Prepaid operating expenses	504	1,896
	17,099	13,458

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash and bank balances	182,727	142,040

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 $	2021 $
Other payables	1,398	24,540
Accrued operating expenses	32,374	8,000
	33,772	32,540

13. BORROWING

	2022	2021
	$	$
Current:		
Lease liabilities	-	49,843

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1st April 2021	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			31st March 2022
			Additions	Accretion of interest	Other	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities						
- Current	49,843	(50,379)	-	536	-	-

	1st April 2020	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			31st March 2021
			Additions	Accretion of interest	Other	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities						
- Current	48,867	(50,205)	-	1,338	49,843	49,843
- Non-current	49,843	-	-	-	(49,843)	-
	98,710	(50,205)	-	1,338	-	49,843

14. INCOME TAX

No provision for current income tax has been made in the financial statements.

The Association has been registered as a charity under the Charities Act with effect on 1st June 2011.

Income received with effect from 1st June 2011 will be exempted from tax under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act.

15. LEASES

When the Association is the Lessee

The Association has lease contracts for premise.

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

	Leased Asset
	$
At 1st April 2021	48,874
Depreciation	(48,874)
At 31st March 2022	-

(b) Lease liabilities
The carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under borrowing) and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 13.

(c) Amounts recognised in surplus or deficit

	2021
	$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	48,874
Interest expense on lease liabilities	536
Total amount recognised in surplus or deficit	49,410

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Association's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The Management Committee 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.

16.1 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's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from account and other receivables. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Association minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

16.1 Credit Risk (Cont'd)

The Association has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Association performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Association considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Association has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Association has developed and maintained the Association's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Association's own trading records to rate its other debtors. The Association considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the Association and changes in operating results of the debtor

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Association determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

16.1 Credit Risk (Cont'd)

The Association categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Association's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

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

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount $	Loss allowance $	Net carrying amount $
31st March 2022						
Account receivables	10	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	2,170	-	2,170
Other receivables	10	I	12-month ECL	9,889	-	9,889
Deposits	10	I	12-month ECL	4,536	-	4,536
					-	

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

16.1 Credit Risk (Cont'd)

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount $	Loss allowance $	Net carrying amount $
31st March 2021						
Account receivables	10	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	4,999	-	4,999
Other receivables	10	I	12-month ECL	2,027	-	2,027
Deposits	10	I	12-month ECL	4,536	-	4,536
					-	

Account receivables (Note 1)

For account receivables, the Association has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Association 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 account receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

	Account receivables					
		Days past due				
	Not past due $	≤30 days $	31-60 days $	61-90 days $	>90 days $	Total $
31st March 2022						
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	2,170	-	-	-	-	2,170
ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
						2,170
31st March 2021						
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	200	-	-	-	4,799	4,999
ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
						4,999

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

16.1 Credit Risk (Cont'd)

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.

Other receivable and deposits

The Association assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Association measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

16.2 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 finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations and is dependent upon receipts from account and other receivables. The Management Committee are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Association.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

16.2 Liquidity Risk (Cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

		2022	
	Carrying Amount $	Contractual Cash flow $	One year Or less $
Financial Assets			
Account receivables	2,170	2,170	2,170
Other receivables	14,425	14,425	14,425
Cash and cash equivalents	182,727	182,727	182,727
Total undiscounted financial assets	199,322	199,322	199,322
Financial Liabilities			
Other payables	33,772	33,772	33,772
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	33,772	33,772	33,772
Total net undiscounted financial assets	165,550	165,550	165,550

		2021	
	Carrying Amount $	Contractual Cash flow $	One year Or less $
Financial Assets			
Account receivables	4,999	4,999	4,999
Other receivables	6,563	6,563	6,563
Cash and cash equivalents	142,040	142,040	142,040
Total undiscounted financial assets	153,602	153,602	153,602
Financial Liabilities			
Other payables	32,540	32,540	32,540
Lease liabilities	49,843	49,843	49,843
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	82,383	82,383	82,383
Total net undiscounted financial assets	71,219	71,219	71,219

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

16.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Association's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Association's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Association's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from cash and cash equivalents and borrowings.

The Association does not expect any significant effect on the Association's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

At the reporting date, if the interest rates had been 50 (2021: 50) basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Association's profit before tax would have been $249 (2021: $494) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income/expenses on floating rate cash at bank and floating rate bank borrowings. The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

(b) Foreign Currency Risk

The Association is not exposed to foreign currency risk as all its transactions are denominated in Singapore Dollars.

The Association does not engage in trading of or speculation in foreign currencies as the Association's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is minimal.

16.4 Fair Values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are approximate to their fair values.

17. IMPACT OF COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected almost all countries of the world, and resulted in border closures, production stoppages, workplace closures, movement controls and other measures imposed by the various governments. The Association's significant operations are in Singapore which have been affected by the spread of COVID-19 in 2020. Set out below is the impact of COVID-19 on the Association's financial performance reflected in this set of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022:

i. In 2022, the Association received government grants. The effects of such government grants are disclosed in Note 4.

ii. The Association has considered the market conditions (including the impact of COVID-19) as at the balance sheet date, in making estimates and judgements on the recoverability of assets as at 31st March 2022. The Association has assessed no impairment on financial assets or non-financial assets is required as at 31st March 2022.

As the global COVID-19 situation remains very fluid as at the date these financial statements were authorised for issuance, the Association cannot reasonably ascertain the full extent of the probable impact of the COVID-19 disruptions on its operating and financial performance for the financial year ending 31st March 2023. If the situation persists beyond management's current expectations, the Association's assets may be subject to further write downs in the subsequent financial periods.

18. FUND MANAGEMENT

The Association's objectives when managing fund are:

a) To safeguard the Association's ability to continue as a going concern;

b) To support the Association's stability and growth; and

c) To provide fund for the purpose of strengthening the Association's risk management capability.

The Association actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal fund structure, taking into consideration the future fund requirements of the Association and efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected fund expenditure and projected strategic investment opportunities.

19. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND FRS INTERPRETATIONS

Certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and they are mandatory for the Association's accounting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2022 or later periods, which the Association has not early adopted. The Association does not expect that adoption of these accounting standards or interpretations will have a material impact on the Association's financial statements.

20. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management committee members have authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by management committee members.

TRIATHLON ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Registered in Singapore)

DETAILED SURPLUS OR DEFICIT ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	2022 $	2021 $
INCOME	455,766	472,130
LESS: OTHER EXPENDITURE		
Capability development	5,620	5,401
Direct athletes grant	51,465	34,385
Employees – CPF contribution	25,859	24,467
Employees – salaries and bonus	149,919	142,178
Local training and competition	16,675	6,781
One Team Singapore Fund (OTSF) – HPE expenses	29,565	7,012
Overseas training and competition	-	376
Sport Singapore – refund unutilised annual grant	24,855	-
Sports development programme	18,277	41,169
	322,235	261,769
GROSS INCOME	133,531	210,361
ADD: OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Government grants	5,384	55,417
Rent concession from landlord	-	14,128
Sundry income	167	28
Unclaimed credit balance waived off	-	40,959
	5,551	110,532
	139,082	320,893
LESS: EXPENDITURES (as per schedule)	92,309	132,200
OPERATING SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	46,773	188,693

This schedule does not form part of the audited statutory financial statements.

TRIATHLON ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Registered in Singapore)

	2022 $	2021 $
EXPENDITURES		
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Accountancy fee	13,000	12,000
Auditor's remuneration	5,500	5,885
Printing, postages and stationery	701	2,157
Telephone and fax	1,531	1,866
	20,732	21,908
FINANCE COST		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	536	1,338
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Advertising and promotion	4,855	4,800
Bank charges	136	313
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	50,360	51,254
General expenses	1,265	1,955
Impairment loss on account receivables	-	300
Impairment loss on intangible asset	-	33,966
Insurance	339	339
Legal and professional fees	2,130	4,910
Medical fees	99	200
Refreshment	-	139
Rental of office	4,057	2,846
Rental of office equipment	1,900	1,900
Repairs and maintenance	67	(757)
Staff welfare	3,120	2,590
Transport	1,702	2,453
Web hosting and internet fees	1,011	1,746
	71,041	108,954
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	92,309	132,200

This schedule does not form part of the audited statutory financial statements.