

Basketball Association of Singapore
(Unique Entity Number: S67SS0001J)

**Statement by the Management Committee
and Financial Statements
Financial Year Ended 31 March 2023**

KLP LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Basketball Association of Singapore
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Basketball Association of Singapore
General Information

Members of the Management Committee

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

Name	Designation
Dr Koh Koon Teck	President
Mr Bob Tor Teck Jin	Deputy President / Appeals Board Chairman
Mr Ang Hwa Hee	Vice-President
Mr Andy Chiang Chee Chien	Vice-President
Mr Ong Peng Kiat	Vice-President
Mr Matthias Koh	Honorary Secretary
Mr Stephen Loo Hui Chi	Assistant Honorary Secretary
Mr Ethan Ong Lien Wan	Honorary Treasurer
Mr Chua Aik Seng	Ordinary Member / Qian Xi Basketball Club
Mr Mikell Koh	Ordinary Member / Sin Kee Basketball Club
Mr Oh Gim Teck	Ordinary Member / Tong Whye Physical Association
Mr Glen Chua	Ordinary Member / Whye Nam Sport Association / BAS Technical Committee Chairman
Mr. Koh Kah Tiong	Ordinary Member
Mr Allen Lee Wei Ming	Coaching and Development Committee Chairman
Mr Tan Jong See	Tournament Committee Chairman
Mr Kelvin Tan Ching Yi	Marketing and Publicity Committee Chairman
Mr Karthikeyan s/o R. Krishnamurthy	Disciplinary Committee Chairman

Registered Office

601 Aljunied Avenue 1
#01-04 Singapore Basketball Centre
Singapore 389862

Auditor

KLP LLP

Principal Banker

United Overseas Bank Limited

Basketball Association of Singapore
Statement by the Management Committee
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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

- (a) the accompanying financial statements of Basketball Association of Singapore (the Association) are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulation) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 31 March 2023 and the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Basketball Association of Singapore

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Basketball Association of Singapore (the Association), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 31 March 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *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 Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Management Committee set out on page 1.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial 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 Committee for the Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Basketball Association of Singapore (continued)

Responsibilities of Management Committee for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the Management Committee is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management Committee either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management Committee is responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

We communicate with the Management Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion:

- (a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Association have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations; and
- (b) There was no fund-raising activity conducted by the Association during the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

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 of the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations.

KLP LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore,

Basketball Association of Singapore
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>S\$</u>
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	35,677	37,374
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	589,426	379,875
Prepayment		-	1,124
Fixed deposit	6	102,986	102,884
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,032,213	2,097,505
		<u>2,724,625</u>	<u>2,581,388</u>
Total assets		<u>2,760,302</u>	<u>2,618,762</u>
Funds and liabilities			
Funds			
Accumulated fund		2,434,540	2,184,864
Building fund	8	259,575	259,575
Referee fund	9	10,909	10,909
One Team Singapore Fund	10	-	110,703
Total funds		<u>2,705,024</u>	<u>2,566,051</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	55,278	52,711
		<u>55,278</u>	<u>52,711</u>
Total liabilities		<u>55,278</u>	<u>52,711</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>2,760,302</u>	<u>2,618,762</u>

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

Basketball Association of Singapore
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

2023						
		Unrestricted fund	Designated funds		Restricted fund	
	Note	Accumulated fund S\$	Building fund S\$	Referee fund S\$	One Team Singapore Fund S\$	Total funds S\$
Income						
	13	1,725,321	-	-	-	1,725,321
Other income	14	28,807	-	-	-	28,807
Items of expense						
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(9,745)	-	-	-	(9,745)
Employee benefits expense	15	(284,342)	-	-	-	(284,342)
Rental of SSC facilities		(463,320)	-	-	-	(463,320)
Repair and maintenance		(52,740)	-	-	-	(52,740)
Coach fee and allowance		(95,972)	-	-	(25,530)	(121,502)
Transportation allowance		(14,200)	-	-	-	(14,200)
Utilities		(27,654)	-	-	-	(27,654)
Referee fees		(116,288)	-	-	-	(116,288)
Rental of court		(31,235)	-	-	-	(31,235)
Rental of equipment		(2,590)	-	-	-	(2,590)
Rental of copier machine		(3,638)	-	-	-	(3,638)
Player allowance		(19,425)	-	-	(5,685)	(25,110)
Other operating expenses	16	(383,303)	-	-	(79,488)	(462,791)
		(1,504,452)	-	-	(110,703)	(1,615,155)
Surplus before tax		249,676	-	-	(110,703)	138,973
Income tax expense	17	-	-	-	-	-
Net deficit after tax, representing total comprehensive loss for the year		249,676	-	-	(110,703)	138,973

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

Basketball Association of Singapore
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

2022					
	<u>Unrestricted fund</u>	<u>Designated funds</u>		<u>Restricted fund</u>	
<u>Note</u>	<u>Accumulated fund</u>	<u>Building fund</u>	<u>Referee fund</u>	<u>One Team Singapore Fund</u>	<u>Total funds</u>
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Income					
	13	1,046,485	-	-	1,046,485
Other income	14	54,892	-	-	54,892
Items of expense					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(12,215)	-	-	(12,215)
Employee benefits expense	15	(346,603)	-	-	(346,603)
Rental of SSC facilities		(471,283)	-	-	(471,283)
Sponsorship in kind		(24,511)	-	-	(24,511)
Repair and maintenance		(25,699)	-	-	(25,699)
Coach fee and allowance		(24,571)	-	(20,869)	(45,440)
Transportation allowance		(7,075)	-	-	(7,075)
Utilities		(8,656)	-	-	(8,656)
Referee fees		(12,620)	-	-	(12,620)
Rental of copier machine		(3,531)	-	-	(3,531)
Player allowance		(14,985)	-	(7,815)	(22,800)
Other operating expenses	16	(122,089)	-	(613)	(122,702)
		(1,073,838)	-	(29,297)	(1,103,135)
Deficit before tax		27,539	-	(29,297)	(1,758)
Income tax expense	17	-	-	-	-
Net deficit after tax, representing total comprehensive loss for the year		27,539	-	(29,297)	(1,758)

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

Basketball Association of Singapore
Statement of Changes in Funds
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	<u>Unrestricted fund</u>	<u>Designated funds</u>		<u>Restricted fund</u>	<u>Total funds</u>
	<u>Accumulated fund</u>	<u>Building fund</u>	<u>Referee fund</u>	<u>One Team Singapore Fund</u>	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2,157,325	259,575	10,909	140,000	2,567,809
Total comprehensive loss for the year	27,539	-	-	(29,297)	(1,758)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	2,184,864	259,575	10,909	110,703	2,566,051
Total comprehensive income for the year	249,676	-	-	(110,703)	138,973
Balance as at 31 March 2023	<u>2,434,540</u>	<u>259,575</u>	<u>10,909</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,705,024</u>

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

Basketball Association of Singapore
Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	138,973	(1,758)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,745	12,215
Interest income from fixed deposit	(580)	(943)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	<u>148,138</u>	<u>9,514</u>
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>		
Prepayment	1,124	(1,124)
Trade and other receivables	(209,551)	(23,229)
Other payables	2,567	(79,151)
Deferred government grant	-	(9,429)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(57,722)</u>	<u>(103,419)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(8,048)	-
Interest received from fixed deposits	478	835
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	<u>(7,570)</u>	<u>835</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(65,292)	(102,584)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year	<u>2,097,505</u>	<u>2,200,089</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year (Note 7)	<u><u>2,032,213</u></u>	<u><u>2,097,505</u></u>

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

Basketball Association of Singapore
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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

1. General

Basketball Association of Singapore (the Association) is an association registered in Singapore under Societies Act 1966. It was granted the status of an Institutions of a Public Character under the Charities Act 1994 from 25 May 2021 to 24 May 2024.

The principal activities of the Association are those of promoting, enhancing and developing basketball activities.

The registered office is located at 601 Aljunied Avenue 1, #01-04 Singapore Basketball Centre, Singapore 389862.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Association have been drawn up in accordance with the Societies Act 1966 (the Societies Act), Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the Charities Act and Regulations) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

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

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Association has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Association and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Association.

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:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> : Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> : Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

	Useful lives
Computers	1 year
Equipment	5 years
Sport equipments	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Renovation	10 years
Leasehold improvements	16 years

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

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

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment which are still in use will continue to be recognised in the financial statements.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Association expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade and other 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 Company'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 Company 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.

(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 FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial liabilities (continued)

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, cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 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).

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

The Association considers a financial asset in default when 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.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, short-term deposits and fixed deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 General provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 General provisions (continued)

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.10 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.

2.11 Income recognition

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

Income is recognised when the Association satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the member, which is when the member 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.

(i) Membership subscription fee

The Association generates income from collecting membership subscriptions. These payments allow the members to continue enjoy the benefits as a member of the Association. Membership subscription fee is recognised over the membership period.

(ii) Rental income

The Association generates rental income from court booking fee. Rental income is recognised once the receipts issued to the members.

(iii) Donations and cash sponsorships

Income from donations and cash sponsorships are recognised at point in time when the Association received donations and cash sponsorships from members.

(iv) Sponsorship in-kind

A sponsorship in kind (if any) is included in the statement of comprehensive income based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the sponsorship of the non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to the monetary asset. The sponsorship is recognised if the amount of the sponsorship can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received. No value is ascribed to volunteer services.

(v) Tournaments and events income

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Income recognition (continued)

(vi) Sale of seats ticket

Sale of seats ticket are recognised when the ticket has been sold.

2.12 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. Liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.13 Leases

Short-term leases

The Association applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of court, equipment and copier machine (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.14 Taxes

The Association is a tax-exempted institution under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

2.15 Reserve policy

The Association reserves policy aims to ensure the stability of the mission, programs, employment, and ongoing operations of the organization and to provide a source of internal funds for organization- all priorities such as building repair and improvement, program opportunity, and capacity building.

The Reserves Policy will be implemented in concert with the other governance and financial policies of BAS and is intended to support the goals and strategies contained in these related policies and in strategic and operational plans.

The Operating Reserve (consisting of all unrestricted reserve fund and designated reserve fund) is intended to provide an internal source of funds for situations such as a sudden increase in expenses, one-time unbudgeted expenses, unanticipated loss in funding, or uninsured losses. Operating Reserves are not intended to replace a permanent loss of funds or eliminate an ongoing budget gap. It is the intention of BAS for Operating Reserves to be used and replenished within a reasonably short period of time. The minimum amount to be designated as Operating Reserve will be established in an amount sufficient to maintain ongoing operations and programs measured for a set period of time, measured in months. The Operating Reserve serves a dynamic role and will be reviewed and adjusted in response to both internal and external changes.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Reserve policy (continued)

The target minimum Operating Reserve is equal to twelve months of operating costs. The calculation of operating costs includes all recurring, predictable expenses such as salaries and benefits, occupancy, office, travel, program, and ongoing professional services. Depreciation, in-kind, and other non-cash expenses are not included in the calculation. The calculation of expenses also excludes some expenses that are one-time or unusual, and capital purchases.

The amount of the Operating Reserve target minimum will be calculated each year after approval of the annual budget, reported to the Management Committee, and included in the regular financial reports.

2.16 Conflict of interest policy

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

2.17 Funds

Funds balances include funds over which the Association retains full control to use in achieving any of the Association's objectives.

(a) Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds comprise general fund and designated fund. General fund is used for the general purposes of the Association as set out in its governing document. These funds are expendable at the discretion of the Management Committee. If part of an unrestricted fund is earmarked for a particular project, it may be designated as a separate fund, but the designation has an administrative purpose only, and does not legally restrict the Management Committee's discretion to apply the fund.

The Association classified its Accumulated Fund, Building Fund and Referee Fund as unrestricted funds.

(b) Restricted fund

Restricted fund is subject to specifically funded programmes by the government and charity bodies or donors, but still within the wider objects of the Association.

Restricted fund may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the sources of such funds and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which the Management Committee retain full control to use in achieving its institutional purposes.

The Association classified One Team Singapore Fund as a restricted fund.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Association if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Association
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Association; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Association or of a parent of the Association.
- (b) An entity is related to the Association if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Association are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others)
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member)
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third party
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Association or an entity related to the Association. If the Association is itself such as plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Association.
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity)
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Association or to the parent of the Association.

The effect of the Association's transactions and arrangements with related parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

The Management Committee members are of the opinion that there are no significant judgements made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

3.2 Key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

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

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly. The carrying amount of the Association's property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2023 was S\$35,677 (2022: S\$37,374).

(b) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Association uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various debtors segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Association's historical observed default rates. The Association will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Association's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of debtor's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Association's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 21 under credit risk.

The carrying amount of the Association's trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 was S\$71,102 (2022: S\$32,472).

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4. Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Equipment	Sport equipments	Furniture and fittings	Renovation	Leasehold improvements	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>Cost</u>							
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	12,078	112,087	239,243	156,930	184,514	1,000,000	1,704,852
Additions	5,091	-	2,957	-	-	-	8,048
At 31 March 2023	<u>17,169</u>	<u>112,087</u>	<u>242,200</u>	<u>156,930</u>	<u>184,514</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,712,900</u>
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>							
At 1 April 2021	12,078	111,546	226,380	156,716	148,543	1,000,000	1,655,263
Depreciation	-	541	7,798	57	3,819	-	12,215
At 31 March 2022	12,078	112,087	234,178	156,773	152,362	1,000,000	1,667,478
Depreciation	1,273	-	4,596	57	3,819	-	9,745
At 31 March 2023	<u>13,351</u>	<u>112,087</u>	<u>238,774</u>	<u>156,830</u>	<u>156,181</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,677,223</u>
<u>Net Book Value</u>							
At 31 March 2022	-	-	5,065	157	32,152	-	37,374
At 31 March 2023	<u>3,818</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,426</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>28,333</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,677</u>

The leasehold improvements consist of S\$1,000,000 paid by Sport Singapore (“Sport SG”), formerly known as Singapore Sports Council (“SSC”) for the construction and improvement of the sports hall at Geylang East Swimming Complex. The amortisation of building fund during the year amounted to S\$NIL (2022: S\$Nil) (Note 8).

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5. Trade and other receivables

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Trade receivables - third parties	76,947	38,317
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(5,845)</u>	<u>(5,845)</u>
	71,102	32,472
Deposits	33,973	40,073
Amount due from SportSG - Annual grant	385,741	307,330
Amount due from SportSG - SpexTag	24,000	-
Advances	<u>74,610</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>589,426</u>	<u>379,875</u>

The amount due from SportSG is grant receivable in relation to the FY21 grant the Association expects to receive in subsequent disbursement. This is computed based on actual utilisation and approved grant by SportSG.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally based on 30 days terms (2022: mutually agreed terms).

Trade and other receivables are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for the trade receivables.

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL was as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
At 1 April and 31 March	<u>5,845</u>	<u>5,845</u>

6. Fixed deposit

Fixed deposit has maturity of 12 months (2022: 12 months) and earn interest at 0.1% (2022: 0.1%) per annum.

Fixed deposit is denominated in Singapore Dollar.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash at bank	254,218	319,987
Short-term deposits	<u>1,777,995</u>	<u>1,777,518</u>
	<u>2,032,213</u>	<u>2,097,505</u>

Short-term deposits have maturity period of less than 3 months (2022: 3 months) from the end of reporting period and earn interests at 0.05% to 2% (2022: 0.05%) per annum.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

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8. Building fund

The fund was set up for the development of the Association's property.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Balance at beginning and end of the year	<u>259,575</u>	<u>259,575</u>

The carrying amount of the building fund amounting to S\$259,575 is not subject to amortisation as this fund is for the funding of new centre or office building for the Association in the future, in the event the Association is unable to continue occupy the existing office for its operations.

9. Referee fund

The referee fund is administered by Technical Committee for referee activities.

10. One Team Singapore Fund

One Team Singapore Fund ("OTSF") is a matching grant of one dollar for every donation raised by the Association provided by the Singapore Government to contribute to enhance the High Performance Sport ("HPS") system for Team Singapore athletes. The donations and grant received for this fund are restricted to all HPS projects and initiatives that contribute to the HPS System.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Balance at beginning of the year	110,703	140,000
<i>Deficit attributable to</i>		
<i>One Team Singapore Fund:</i>		
Less: Utilisation	<u>(110,703)</u>	<u>(29,297)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>110,703</u>

11. Other payables

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Deposit received	500	-
Accrued expenses	28,380	8,980
Other payables	26,398	17,211
Amount due to Spex Tag	<u>-</u>	<u>26,520</u>
	<u>55,278</u>	<u>52,711</u>

Other payables are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

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13. Income

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Grant from SportSG**	1,336,721	941,766
Disbursement	-	1,654
Sponsorship received	9,800	27,011
Tournaments and events income	312,018	42,410
Membership subscription fee	2,400	6,900
Rental of court	60,942	26,194
Administration fee	3,440	550
	<u>1,725,321</u>	<u>1,046,485</u>

During the financial year, the Association received sponsorship in cash amounting to S\$Nil (2022: S\$2,500) and sponsorship in-kind amounting to S\$Nil (2022: S\$24,511).

Administration fee refers to administrative fee for arrange referee or payment and receipt through BAS.

**Grant from SportSG consists of:

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Annual grant	842,421	448,283
Facilities	470,300	472,003
SpexTag Grant	24,000	21,480
	<u>1,336,721</u>	<u>941,766</u>

14. Other income

	2023	2022
	S\$	S\$
Government grant- Jobs Support Scheme	-	51,403
Other government grants	-	2,061
Sale of seats tickets	27,967	-
Fixed deposit interest income	580	943
Donation received	230	485
Other income	30	-
	<u>28,807</u>	<u>54,892</u>

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15. Employee benefits expense

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Salaries, bonuses and other related costs	244,885	306,573
Central Provident Fund contribution	38,718	38,840
Others	739	1,190
	<u>284,342</u>	<u>346,603</u>

Details of key executives' remuneration band of the Association for financial years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 are set out below:

	<u>Number of key executives</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<i>Remuneration band</i>		
Less than S\$100,000	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

16. Other operating expenses

The following items have been included in arriving at other expenses:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Rental of SSC facilities	463,320	471,283
Sponsorship in kind	-	24,511
Repair and maintenance	52,740	25,699
Coach fee and allowance	95,972	45,440
Transportation allowance	14,200	7,075
Utilities	27,654	8,656
Referee fees	116,288	12,620
Rental of copier machine	3,638	3,531
Player allowance	<u>19,425</u>	<u>22,800</u>

17. Taxation

The Association is an approved charity under the Charities Act 1994. No provision for taxation has been made in the financial statements as the Association is exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1947.

18. Significant related party transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the Association to disclose: (a) related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, including (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

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18. Significant related party transactions (continued)

A related party includes the committee members and key executives of the Association. It also includes an entity or person that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with these persons; members of the key executives or close members of the family of any individual referred to herein and others who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any such individual. Key executives include the Chairman and the direct reporting management team.

All members of the Management Committee and staff of the Association are required to read and understand the conflict of interest policy in place and make full disclosure of interests and relationships that could potentially result in a conflict of interests. When a conflict of interest situation arises, the members or staff shall abstain from participating in the discussion, decision making and voting on the matter.

The following transactions were entered with the entities which have a President or then had a Chairman that is also a board member of the Association.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Dr Koh Koon Teck	<u>3,375</u>	<u>2,454</u>

Compensation of key executives

Compensation of key executives is disclosed in Note 15. Key executives are those persons having the authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Association.

None of the members in the Management Committee received compensation from Association during the financial years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

19. Tax deductible donation receipts

The Association enjoys a concessionary tax treatment whereby qualifying donors are granted tax deduction for the donations made to the funds of the Association. The quantum of the tax deduction for each calendar year may vary as announced in the Singapore Budget. The Institutions of a Public Character status granted to the Association for donations is for the period from 25 May 2021 to 24 May 2024 under the Sports Singapore.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Tax deductible receipts for donations collected	<u>230</u>	<u>485</u>

20. Fund-raising activities

There were no fund-raising events held during the year 2023 and 2022.

21. Financial risk management

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

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

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

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

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Association. The Association's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (such as fixed deposit, cash and short term deposits), the Association minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

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 90 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 major customers and 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 group and changes in the 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.

21. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

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

The Association categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 30 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 are credit quality of the Association's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk rating categories:

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
				S\$	S\$	S\$
31 March 2023						
Trade receivables	5	Note i	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	76,947	(5,845)	71,102
Deposits	5	Note ii	12-month ECL	33,973	<u>-</u> <u>(5,845)</u>	33,973
31 March 2022						
Trade receivables	5	Note i	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	38,317	(5,845)	32,472
Deposits	5	Note ii	12-month ECL	40,073	<u>-</u> <u>(5,845)</u>	40,073

21. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables (Note i)

As at 31 March 2023, the Association has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance in lifetime ECL. The Association determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on 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.

	Trade receivables					Total
	Not past due	Days past due			>90 days	
		≤30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days		
S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	
31 March 2023						
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	50,994	-	1,400	2,366	22,187	76,947
ECL	-	-	-	-	(5,845)	(5,845)
	50,994	-	1,400	2,366	16,342	71,102
31 March 2022						
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	12,364	-	1,400	2,366	22,187	38,317
ECL	-	-	-	-	(5,845)	(5,845)
	12,364	-	1,400	2,366	16,342	32,472

Information regarding loss allowance movement of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 5.

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 significant concentration of credit risk with 1 (2022: 1) debtor comprising 28% (2022: 25%) of the trade receivables as at reporting date. The Association has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Deposits (Note ii)

The Association assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in 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.

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21. Financial risk management (continued)

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 operational cash requirements and cash in hand. The Association's operations are financed mainly through annual grant from Sport SG. The Management Committee members are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Association.

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.

	<u>Carrying amount</u> S\$	<u>Contractual cash flows</u> S\$	<u>One year or less</u> S\$
31 March 2023			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables (excluding amount due from SportSG and advances)	105,075	105,075	105,075
Fixed deposit	102,986	103,089	103,089
Cash and cash equivalents	2,032,213	2,032,213	2,032,430
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>2,240,274</u>	<u>2,240,377</u>	<u>2,240,594</u>
Financial liabilities:			
Other payables	55,278	55,278	55,278
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>55,278</u>	<u>55,278</u>	<u>55,278</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u><u>2,184,996</u></u>	<u><u>2,185,099</u></u>	<u><u>2,185,316</u></u>
31 March 2022			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables (excluding amount due from SportSG and advances)	72,545	72,545	72,545
Fixed deposit	102,884	103,022	103,022
Cash and cash equivalents	2,097,505	2,097,722	2,097,722
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>2,272,934</u>	<u>2,273,289</u>	<u>2,273,289</u>
Financial liabilities:			
Other payables	52,711	52,711	52,711
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>52,711</u>	<u>52,711</u>	<u>52,711</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u><u>2,220,223</u></u>	<u><u>2,220,578</u></u>	<u><u>2,220,578</u></u>

22. Reserve policy

The reserves that the Association have set aside provide financial stability and the means for the development of its principal activities. The Association intends to maintain the reserves at a level which is at least equivalent to the latest annual operating expenditures incurred.

The Management Committee reviews annually the amount of funds that are required to ensure that they are adequate to fulfil the Association's continuing obligations.

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22. Reserve policy (continued)

The Association's ratio of reserve to annual operating expenditure is as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Unrestricted Funds (Reserves)	2,434,540	2,184,864
Restricted/Designated Funds:		
- Building Fund	259,575	259,575
- Referee Fund	10,909	10,909
- One Team Singapore Fund	-	110,703
Total Funds	<u>2,705,024</u>	<u>2,566,051</u>
Annual operating expenditure	<u>1,615,155</u>	<u>1,103,135</u>
Ratio of reserve to annual operating expenditure	<u>1.51</u>	<u>1.98</u>

The Association is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The building fund was set up for the Association's leasehold improvements. This is amortised according to the useful life of leasehold improvements. During the year, the amortisation of the building fund amounted to S\$Nil (2022: S\$ Nil) (Note 14).

23. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposit, other receivables and other payables

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

Trade receivables

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

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24. Financial instruments by category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (excluding amount due from SportSG and advances) (Note 5)	105,075	72,545
Fixed deposit (Note 6)	102,986	102,884
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	<u>2,032,213</u>	<u>2,097,505</u>
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>2,240,274</u>	<u>2,272,934</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Other payables (Note 11)	<u>55,278</u>	<u>52,711</u>
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>55,278</u>	<u>52,711</u>

25. Fund management

The Association's objective when managing the funds is to ensure that the funds are utilised in accordance with the purpose of the funds. No changes were made in the objective during the financial years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

26. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue by the Management Committee on the date of the Statement by the Management Committee.