FENCING SINGAPORE
(Registration No. ROS90/64SPO)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2015

TAY TONG & COMPANY
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE

FENCING SINGAPORE
(Registration No. ROS90/64SPO)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

We, Ho Jia Rong and Shaun Lim being the Secretary-General and Treasurer respectively of Fencing Singapore do hereby state that the accompanying financial statements together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Fencing Singapore at 31 March 2015 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the year then ended.

For and behalf of the Committee

Ho Jia Rong
Secretary-General

Shaun Lim
Treasurer

Singapore, 2 October 2015

TAY TONG & COMPANY
6001 Beach Road, #16-09 Golden Mile Tower, Singapore 199589

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FENCING SINGAPORE

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fencing Singapore, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Association as at 31 March 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorized and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Fencing Singapore as at 31 March 2015 and the financial performance, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

TAY TONG & COMPANY
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE, 2 OCTOBER 2015.

REF: LAM/140

FENCING SINGAPORE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 S$	2014 S$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	3	51,618	66,048
Current assets			
Other receivables		139,602	193,393
Deposits		22,962	16,102
Prepayments		20,806	571
Cash and cash equivalent		312,943	110,650
		496,313	320,716
Total assets		547,931	386,764
ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund		410,440	314,093
Current liabilities			
Other payables		86,681	23,505
Accruals		50,810	49,166
		137,491	72,671
Total accumulated fund and liabilities		547,931	386,764

FENCING SINGAPORE
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 S$	2014 S$
INCOME RECEIVED			
Subsidies from Sport Singapore		1,463,593	1,057,851
Subsidies from overseas and government		8,379	5,164
Contributions and donations		50,690	118,895
Coaching and course fees		445	325
Rental income		260	2,120
Sale of souvenirs		5,037	2,688
Subscriptions		2,160	2,220
Tournament Fees		164,122	127,847
Other fee		12,041	2,164
		1,706,727	1,319,274
LESS: EXPENSES			
Depreciation	3	18,079	17,924
Employee benefits expense	4	516,691	514,814
Supplies and services expenses		42,402	26,295
Facilities and maintenance		55,313	30,952
Administrative expenses		39,517	26,668
Subscription and affiliation charges		5,484	4,562
Travel, meal and accommodation		476,729	381,238
Training and events expenses		454,779	273,221
Other expenses		1,386	5,866
		1,610,380	1,281,540
Surplus before taxation		96,347	37,734
Taxation: - current year	5	-	-
Surplus after taxation		96,347	37,734
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		96,347	37,734

FENCING SINGAPORE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	Accumulated funds
		S$
Balance as at 1 April 2013		276,359
Total comprehensive income for the year		37,734
Balance as at 31 March 2014		314,093
Total comprehensive income for the year		96,347
Balance as at 31 March 2015		410,440

FENCING SINGAPORE
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	2015 S$	2014 S$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	96,347	37,734
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	18,079	17,924
Surplus before working capital changes	114,426	55,658
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables	26,696	(92,901)
Payables	64,820	(448)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	205,942	(93,349)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(3,649)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	(3,649)	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	202,293	(37,691)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	110,650	148,341
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	312,943	110,650

FENCING SINGAPORE
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

a) Country of registration: The association (Registration No. ROS90/64SPO) is registered in Singapore.

b) Principal activities: To promote and develop fencing sporting activities.

c) Registered address: 301 Toa Payoh Lor 6
#02-06 Toa Payoh Swimming Complex
Singapore 319392

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Association have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

Changes in accounting policies

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 and interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2014. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Association.

b) Functional and Presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Association are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Association. The financial statements of the Association are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Association.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Critical Judgements, Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

The critical judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities currently or within the next reporting year are discussed below. These estimates and assumptions are periodically monitored to ensure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

Useful lives of plant and equipment:

The estimates for the useful lives and related depreciation charges for plant and equipment is based on commercial and other factors which could change significantly as a result of innovations and in response to market conditions. The depreciation charge is increased where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or the carrying amounts written off or written down for technically obsolete items or assets that have been abandoned. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the balances affected.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Plant and Equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost or revaluation, if any, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuation is performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value of the plant and equipment at the statement of financial position date.

Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit and loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset carried in the asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 5 to 8 years.

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

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognized 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 the statement of profit and loss on the year the asset is derecognized.

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

e) **Financial Instruments**

a) Financial assets

i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

ii) Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:-

Receivables

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

iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized 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 recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

All regular way purchase and sales of financial assets are recognized or derecognized on the trade date i.e., the date that the Association commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Financial liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position 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 recognized initially at fair value and in the case of other financial liabilities, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follow:-

Other Financial Liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, and through the amortization process.

iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Association and when the revenue can be reliably measured.

Singapore Sports Council subsidy, affiliation fees, contributions from officials and athletes, course fees, donations from individuals, entry fees (tournament) and sale of souvenirs are recognised when received.

Coaching fees are recognised when services are rendered and invoices are raised to the clubs and associations, which are generally taken to be the point in time when the clubs and associations have accepted the services provided.

g) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Association pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Association has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Association's contributions are recognised as employee compensation expense when they are due.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

Short-term employee benefit obligation

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Association has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

h) Income tax

Current income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable in the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

A deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income tax are recognised as income or expenses in profit or loss.

i) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

j) Operating lease

Lessee

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in the income statement when incurred.

3. **PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Cost	Scoring Equipment S$	Office furniture & equipment S$	Staff furniture & equipment S$	Renovation S$	Donated scoring equipment S$	Total S$
At 01.04.2013	73,259	4,667	-	20,644	113,060	211,630
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31.03.2014	73,259	4,667	-	20,644	113,060	211,630
Addition	-	-	3,649	-	-	3,649
At 31.03.2015	73,259	4,667	3,649	20,644	113,060	215,279
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 01.04.2013	73,259	4,667	-	6,295	43,437	127,658
Depreciation charge	-	-	-	3,792	14,132	17,924
At 31.03.2014	73,259	4,667	-	10,087	57,569	145,582
Depreciation charge	-	-	155	3,792	14,132	18,079
At 31.03.2015	73,259	4,667	155	13,879	71,701	163,661
Carrying amount						
At 31.03.2015	-	-	3,494	6,765	41,359	51,618
At 31.03.2014	-	-	-	10,557	55,491	66,048

4. **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES**

	2015 S$	2014 S$
Basic Salary	440,740	460,733
AWS	32,573	28,600
CPF - employer's contribution	25,435	16,232
SDL	3,042	653
Medical & dental claims	517	603
Employee insurance	91	-
Employment expenses	13,540	3,314
Recruitment expenses	753	4,679
	516,691	514,814

5. **TAXATION**

Fencing Singapore was registered as a charity organization on 10 December 2010 and enjoyed automatic income tax exemption under section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act. Its IPC status is for the period 28 August 2015 to 27 August 2016.

6. **OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

	2015	2014
	S$	S$
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognized as an expense in the year	1,020	-

Lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases where the Association is a lessee:

	2015	2014
	S$	S$
Due in within 12 months	92,517	174,187
Due in within 2 - 5 years	164,828	174,187

The operating leases do not contain any escalation clauses and do not provide for contingent rents.

7. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The main risks arising from the Association's financial instruments are as follow:

a) **Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that counter parties may default on their contractual obligation resulting in a financial loss to the Association.

The carrying amount of other receivables represents the Association's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk and the Association had established policies to minimise these credit risks. Cash is placed with bank and financial institutions which are regulated. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

b) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Association is unable to meet its obligations when they fall due.

The Association monitors and maintains a level of bank balances deemed adequate by the management to finance the operation and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

7. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

c) **Fair values**

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity.

8. **ASSOCIATION'S FUNDS MANAGEMENT**

The Association's objectives for managing funds are to safeguard the Association's ability to continue as a going concern and to support its stability and growth.

There were no changes in the Association's approach to capital management during the year.

9. **RECLASSIFICATION OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

Certain prior year's figures have been reclassified in order to conform to current year's presentation. The reclassification has no impact on prior year results.

10. **AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements of the Association for the year ended 31 March 2015 were authorized for issue on the date of the committee's statement.