



(Registration No: 200906631E)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2024



# **Statement by Directors and Financial Statements**

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#### **Statement by Directors**

The directors of Special Olympics Asia Pacific, Ltd. (the "company") are pleased to present the audited financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2024.

#### 1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

#### 2. Directors

The directors of the company in office at the date of this statement are:

Mary Davis
Goh Su Ping Amanda
Miao Yin-Wei Philip
Cho Jessica Mina
Ernest Ziegler Bower IV
Money S/O Kanagasabapathy
Raju Venkataraman
Woodhead Pippa Louise
Christopher Ian Morris

# 3. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

The company is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

#### 4. Options

The company is a company limited by guarantee. As such, there are no share options or unissued shares of the company under option.

# 5. Independent auditor

RSM SG Assurance LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors

DocuSigned by:

Mary Davis
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Mary Davis Director

11 June 2025

Signed by:

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Director



#### **RSM SG Assurance LLP**

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

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#### Report on the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Special Olympics Asia Pacific, Ltd (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of financial activities, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "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 company as at 31 December 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for opinion**

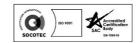
We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with 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 information included in the statement by directors and annual report 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.



# Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

#### Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company'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 company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the company'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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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 company's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

- (d) 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 company'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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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 company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and the Charities Act and Regulations.

During the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that during the year, the company has not complied with the requirements of Regulation 7 of the Charities (Fund-Raising Appeals for Local and Foreign Charitable Purposes) Regulations 2012.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Poh Chin Beng.

DocuSigned by:

RSM SG Assurance LLP

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RSM SG Assurance LLP Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

11 June 2025

# Statement of Financial Activities Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2024

			Unrestricted		-	Restricted		
	<u>Notes</u>	Accumulated <u>Funds</u>	Member's fund	Sub Total	Programme Fund A (Note 15A)	Programme Fund B (Note 15B)	Sub Total	<u>Total</u>
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
2024: Income Income from fundraising activities Income from corporations donation Other income Interest income		2,154,692 55,493 6,506 35,653	- - - -	2,154,692 55,493 6,506 35,653	- - 491,348 -	106,849 - -	_ 106,849 491,348 _	2,154,692 162,342 497,854 35,653
Foreign exchange losses, net	4	(94,208)	_	(94,208)				(94,208)
Total income		2,158,136		2,158,136	491,348	106,849	598,197	2,756,333
Expense Cost of fundraising activities		(438,380)	_	(438,380)	_	_	_	(438,380)
Employee benefit expenses	5	(1,206,529)	_	(1,206,529)	_	_	_	(1,206,529)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	6	(16,317)	_	(16,317)	_	_	_	(16,317)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets Other operating and administrative	7	(36,757)	_	(36,757)	_	_	_	(36,757)
expenses		(214,988)	_	(214,988)	(463,556)	(130,481)	(594,037)	(809,025)
Interest on lease liabilities	11	(332)	_	(332)		_		(332)
Total expenditure		(1,913,303)	_	(1,913,303)	(463,556)	(130,481)	(594,037)	(2,507,340)
Net surplus / (deficit) for the reporting year		244,833	_	244,833	27,792	(23,632)	4,160	248,993
Balance at 1 January 2024		(398,905)	1,149,716	750,811	114,844	24,000	138,844	889,655
Balance at 31 December 2024		(154,072)	1,149,716	995,644	142,636	368	143,004	1,138,648
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The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Financial Activities Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2024

			Unrestricted			Restricted		
					Programme	Programme		
		Accumulated	Member's		Fund A	Fund B		
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>fund</u>	Sub Total	(Note 15A)	(Note 15B)	Sub Total	<u>Total</u>
		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<u>2023:</u>								
<u>Income</u>								
Income from fundraising activities		1,009,308	_	1,009,308	_	<del>-</del>		1,009,308
Income from corporations donation		11,083	_	11,083	_	160,394	160,394	171,477
Other income		14,326	_	14,326	444,030	_	444,030	458,356
Interest income		82,317	_	82,317	_	_	_	82,317
Foreign exchange gains, net	4	36,618	-	36,618		_		36,618
Total income		1,153,652	_	1,153,652	444,030	160,394	604,424	1,758,076
_								
Expense		(404.004)		(404.004)				(404.004)
Cost of fundraising activities	_	(101,201)	_	(101,201)	_	_	_	(101,201)
Employee benefit expenses	5	(998,930)	_	(998,930)	_	_	_	(998,930)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	6	(15,049)	_	(15,049)	_	_	_	(15,049)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7	(37,551)	_	(37,551)	_	_	_	(37,551)
Other operating and administrative		(400.047)		(400.047)	(444.700)	(400.004)	(504.400)	(744.770)
expenses	4.4	(163,647)	_	(163,647)	(444,732)	(136,394)	(581,126)	(744,773)
Interest on lease liabilities	11	(1,356)		(1,356)				(1,356)
Total expenditure		(1,317,734)	_	(1,317,734)	(422,732)	(136,394)	(581,126)	(1,898,860)
Net (deficit) / surplus for the								
reporting year		(164,082)	_	(164,082)	(702)	24,000	23,298	(140,784)
		(101,002)		(101,002)	(102)	21,000	20,200	(110,104)
Balance at 1 January 2023		(234,823)	1,149,716	914,893	115,546	_	115,546	1,030,439
Balance at 31 December 2023		(398,905)	1,149,716	750,811	114,844	24,000	138,844	889,655

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

# Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2024

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	6	6,089	22,406
Right-of-use asset	7	59,138	36,757
Investment in associate	8	_	_
Total non-current assets		65,227	59,163
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	88,430	132,560
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,222,052	3,040,939
Total current assets		3,310,482	3,173,499
Total assets		3,375,709	3,232,662
FUND AND LIABILITIES Funds			
Accumulated funds		(154,072)	(398,905)
Member's fund	14	1,149,716	1,149,716
Programme funds	15	143,004	138,844
Total funds		1,138,648	889,655
Non-Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	20,299	_
		20,299	_
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	38,839	38,913
Other payables	12	2,156,657	2,282,828
Other non-financial liabilities	13	21,266	21,266
Total current liabilities		2,216,762	2,343,007
Total liabilities		2,237,061	2,343,007
Total fund and liabilities		3,375,709	3,232,662

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

# Statement of Changes in Funds Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2024

			Programme	Programme	
	Accumulated	Member's	Fund A	Fund B	Total
	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Fund</u>	(Note 14A)	(Note 14B)	<u>Funds</u>
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Current year:					
Opening balance at 1 January 2024	(398,905)	1,149,716	114,844	24,000	889,655
Changes in funds:					
Total (deficit) / surplus for the year	244,833		27,792	(23,632)	248,993
Closing balance at 31 December 2024	(154,072)	1,149,716	142,636	368	1,138,648
Previous year:					
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	(234,823)	1,149,716	115,546	_	1,030,439
Changes in funds:					
Total surplus / (deficit) for the year	(164,082)		(702)	24,000	(140,784)
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	(398,905)	1,149,716	114,844	24,000	889,655

## Statement of Cash Flows Reporting Year Ended 31 December 2024

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		
Surplus / (Deficit) for the reporting year	248,993	(140,784)
Interest income	(35,653)	(82,317)
Interest on lease liabilities	332	1,356
Depreciation of plant and equipment	16,317	15,049
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	36,757	37,551
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	266,746	(169,145)
Other receivables	49,687	(71,763)
Other payables	67,199	17,791
Cash restricted in use	43,695	(23,298)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	427,327	(246,415)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net movements in receivables from associate	(5,557)	(5,394)
Interest income received	35,653	82,317
Net cash flows from investing activities	30,096	76,923
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Net movements in other payables to member	(193,370)	(150,935)
Payments of principal and interest of lease liabilities	(39,245)	(38,458)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(232,615)	(189,393)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	224,808	(284,385)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	2,902,095	3,260,980
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance (Note 10)	3,126,903	2,902,095

# Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2024

#### 1. General information

Special Olympics Asia Pacific, Ltd. (the "company") (Registration No. 200906631E) is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee. It is registered as a Charity under the Charities Act 1994. The financial statements are presented in United States dollars.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by directors. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The principal activities of the company are that of raising, holding and distributing funds to support Accredited Special Olympics Programs and Special Olympics Games Organizing Committees in the Asia Pacific Region to provide year-round sports training and athletic competition in a variety of Olympic-type sports for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, giving them continuing opportunities to develop physical fitness, demonstrate courage, experience joy and participate in a sharing of gifts, skills and friendship with their families, other Special Olympics athletes and the community.

The member of the company has undertaken to contribute such amount not exceeding S\$1.00 to the assets of the company in the event the company is wound up and the monies are required for payment of liabilities of the company. The member of the company is Special Olympics Inc.

The memorandum and articles of the company restricts the use of accumulated fund to the furtherance of the objects of the company. They prohibit the payment of dividends to the member of the company.

The company is one of the two members of Special Olympics Community Services Ltd. ("SOCS") and has undertaken to contribute such amount not exceeding S\$1.00 each to the assets of SOCS in the event SOCS is wound up and the monies are required for payment of liabilities of SOCS. SOCS is an associate of the company as the company has a significant influence in SOCS through its voting right. The principal activities of SOCS are disclosed in Note 8.

The registered office is: 354 Tanglin Road #01-11/12, Tanglin International Centre, Singapore 247672. The principal place of business is in Singapore.

#### Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") and the related Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Accounting Standards Committee ("ASC") under Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore. They are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Charities Act 1994.

## Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

## 2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

#### 2A. Material accounting policy information

#### Revenue and income recognition

Revenue / income is recognised when the reporting entity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction or gift will flow to the reporting entity and the amount can be measured reliably and the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### (i) <u>Donation and corporate sponsorship</u>

Income from donation and corporate sponsorships are recognised at a point in time when received.

#### (ii) Fund raising

Donations from fund raising campaigns are recognised as income when received.

#### (iii) Grant income

A grant is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to it will be complied with and that the grant will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

#### **Employee benefits**

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

#### Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency is the United States Dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At each end of the reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in nonfunctional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value measurement dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss except when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. The presentation is in the functional currency.

## 2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (cont'd)

#### 2A. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

#### Income tax

As a charity, the company is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 13(zm) (1) of the Income Tax Act 1947 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. No tax charges have arisen in the company.

#### **Associate**

An associate is an entity including an unincorporated entity in which the company has a significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint arrangement of the reporting entity. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. An investment in an associate includes goodwill on acquisition, which is accounted for in accordance with the financial reporting standard on business combinations.

In the equity accounted financial statements (economic interest financial statements), the accounting for investments in an associate is on the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. The carrying value and the net book value of the investment in the associate are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realised in a current market exchange. The investor's profit or loss includes its share of the investee's profit or loss and the investor's other comprehensive income includes its share of the investee's other comprehensive income. Accounting policies of associates are changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the company.

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Furniture and fixtures – 5 years Computers and software – 3 years Leasehold improvements – 3 years

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

#### Right-of-use-assets

The right-of-use-assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over 21 months (2023: 36 months) years based on the lease term.

#### 2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (cont'd)

#### 2A. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

#### Leases of lessee

A lease conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A right-of-use asset is capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. A liability corresponding to the capitalised right-of-use asset is also recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. An interest expense is recognised on the lease liability (included in finance costs). For short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office equipment) where an accounting policy choice exists under the lease standard, the lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

#### **Financial instruments**

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. At initial recognition the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequent measurement:

The financial reporting standard on financial instruments requires the certain classification of financial assets and financial liabilities. At the end of the reporting year, the reporting entity had the following classes:

- Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically, other receivables, bank and cash balances are in this class.
- Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

## 2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (cont'd)

#### 2A. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and cash balances. For the statement of cash flows, the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction, if any.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

#### **Provisions**

A liability or provision is recognised when there is 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss in the reporting year they occur.

#### **Funds**

Fund balances restricted by outside sources are so indicated and are distinguished from unrestricted funds allocated to specific purposes, if any, by action of the management. Externally restricted funds may only be utilised in accordance with the purposes established by the source of such funds or through the terms of an appeal and are in contrast with unrestricted funds over which management retains full control to use in achieving any of its institutional purposes. An expense resulting from the operating activities of a fund that is directly attributable to the fund is charged to that fund. Common expenses, if any, are allocated on a reasonable basis to the funds based on a method most suitable to that common expense unless impractical to do so.

#### 2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties

Disclosures on material information about the assumptions management made about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below or in the in the corresponding Notes to these financial statements. 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.

#### Determination of functional currency

Judgement is required to determine the functional currency of the reporting entity. Management considers economic environment in which the reporting entity operates and factors such as the currency that mainly influences the prices for its revenue items; the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the prices for its revenue items; and the currency that mainly influences labour, material and other costs of providing goods or services. It also considers other relevant factors that may also provide evidence of an entity's functional currency.

#### 2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (cont'd)

#### 2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties (cont'd)

Interests in SOCS

The company accounts SOCS as its associate as the company has determined that it has significance influence in SOCS. The classification of associate requires significant judgement in assessment of the company's power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of SOCS but is not control or joint control over those policies. The carrying amount of the investment in associate is disclosed in Note 8.

#### 3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments; and (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.

#### 3A. Member of a group

<u>Name</u>	Relationship	Country of incorporation
Special Olympics Inc.	Member	United States of America

#### 3B. Related party transactions and balances

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances and transfer of resources, services or obligations, if any, are unsecured without fixed repayment terms and interest or charge unless stated otherwise.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following:

Material related party transactions:

material related party transactions.	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Member Grant income received	491,348	444,030
Clark income received	491,040	<del></del> ,000

#### **Accredited Programs**

Special Olympics Asia Pacific Ltd. ("SOAP") accredits organisations as programs in countries in the Asia Pacific region for the purpose of conducting Special Olympics activities in their respective territorial jurisdictions. SOAP accredits a Program if it meets specific organisational, programmatic, and legal requirements. Accredited Programs are authorised to use the Special Olympics name and logo, raise funds in the name of Special Olympics, receive grant support, and participate in conferences and regional sporting events sanctioned by SOAP. SOAP contracts with local games organising committees to conduct various regional Special Olympics games. As at 31 December 2024, there are 30 programs (2023: 30 programs) are accredited.

#### 3. Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)

#### 3B. Related party transactions and balances (cont'd)

In the reporting year ended 31 December 2024, SOAP made awards and grants of US\$ 72,642 (2023: US\$ 152,477) to accredited Programs, which are included in other operating and administrative expenses in the statement of financial activities.

#### 3C. Key management compensation

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	323,439	322,406
Contributions to defined contribution plan	9,514	9,484
	332,953	331,890

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense.

It is not the practice for the non-executive governing board members, or people connected with them, to receive remuneration or other benefits from the reporting entity for which they are responsible, or from parties connected with the reporting entity.

Key management personnel include the directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly.

The annual remuneration (comprising basic salary, bonuses, allowances and employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund) of the above key management personnel classified by remuneration bands are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
S\$ 200,000 to S\$ 299,999 (US\$ 145,888 to US\$ 218,830)	1	1
S\$ 100,000 to S\$ 199,999 (US\$ 74,525 to US\$ 149,049)	1	1

#### 3D. Other receivables and other payables to related parties

The trade transactions and the related receivables and payables balances arising from sales and purchases of services are disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements. The movements in other receivables and other payables to related parties are as follows:

<u>23</u> S\$
3,972
5,394
1,366
<u>23</u>
S\$
5,571
0,935)
5,636

4.	Other (losses) / gains		
	, d	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		US\$	US\$
	Foreign exchange (losses) / gains, net	(94,208)	36,618
5.	Employee benefits expense		
		<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
	Short term employee benefits expense (a)	1,040,528	861,073
	Contributions to defined contribution plan	166,001	137,857
	Total employee benefits expense	1,206,529	998,930

<sup>(</sup>a) Amounts are stated net of reimbursement from the member of US\$130,577 (2023: US\$158,091)

# 6. Plant and equipment

	Furniture and <u>fixtures</u> US\$	Computers and software US\$	Leasehold improvements US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
Cost:				
At 1 January 2023, 31 December 2023 and				
31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024	13,193	10,099	84,781	108,073
0 1 2 0001111201 202 1				,
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2023	13,193	5,498	51,927	70,618
Depreciation during the year		2,630	12,419	15,049
At 31 December 2023	13,193	8,128	64,346	85,667
Depreciation during the year	_	1,971	14,346	16,317
At 31 December 2024	13,193	10,099	78,692	101,984
Net book value:				
At 1 January 2023		4,601	32,854	37,455
31 December 2023		1,971	20,435	22,406
31 December 2024			6,089	6,089
	·	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

# 7. Right-of-use asset

	Cook		Office <u>premise</u> US\$
	Cost: At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023 Addition Write-off of expired lease At 31 December 2024		111,859 59,138 (111,859) 59,138
	Accumulated depreciation: At 1 January 2023 Depreciation for the year At December 2023 Depreciation for the year Write-off of expired lease At 31 December 2024		37,551 37,551 75,102 36,757 (111,859)
	Carrying value: At 1 January 2023 At 31 December 2023 At 31 December 2024		74,308 36,757 59,138
8.	Investment in associate	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
	Investment at cost # Share of post-acquisition results @ Total carrying value		
	The associate held by the company is listed below:	Betweet and a large	
	Name of joint operation and principal activities	Principal place of business	Interest held 2024 2023
	Special Olympics Community Services Ltd. ("SOCS") Dormant	Singapore	50% 50%

- # SOCS is a public company limited by guarantee which does not have share capital. Therefore, the company does not have cost of investment in SOCS.
- @ SOCS is at accumulated losses position. The share of post-acquisition results are capped to the cost of investment which is Nil.

#### 9. Other receivables

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Other receivables – associate (Note 3D) Other receivables – outside parties Deposits and prepayments	19,923 57,863 10,644	14,366 90,481 27,713
	88,430	132,560

#### 9. Other receivables (cont'd)

The other receivables are considered to have low credit risk individually and there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. As at end of the reporting year, no loss allowance is necessary.

#### 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Not restricted in use Cash held under restricted funds	3,126,903 95,149 3,222,052	2,902,095 138,844 3,040,939
Interest earning balances	2,568,374	1,993,795

The interest earning balances pertain to fixed deposits with a maturity period of 6 months. The rate of interest for the fixed deposits range from 2.35% to 4.86% (2023: 3.68% to 4.86%) per annum. Fixed deposits with maturity period more than 3 months are classified as cash and cash equivalents as they are readily convertible to known amounts of cash without incurring significant costs.

#### 11. Lease liabilities

	<u>2024</u> \$	<u>2023</u> \$
Lease liabilities, current Lease liabilities, non-current	38,839 20,299 59,138	38,913  38,913
Movements of lease liabilities: At beginning of the reporting year Addition Payments of principal and interest expenses of lease liabilities Accretion of interest At end of the reporting year	38,913 59,138 (39,245) 332 59,138	76,015 - (38,458) 1,356 38,913

The lease liabilities above do not include the short-term leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value underlying assets. The right-to-use asset is disclosed in Note 7.

#### 12. Other payables

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Member (Note 3D)	2,032,266	2,225,636
Accrued liabilities	124,391	57,192
	2,156,657	2,282,828

#### 13. Other non-financial liabilities

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Provision for restoration costs	21,266	21,266
Movements in above provision: At beginning of the year and end of the year	21,266	21,266

The provision is based on the present value of costs to be incurred to remove the leasehold improvements from leased property. The estimate is based on quotations from external contractors. The unwinding of discount during the year is insignificant.

#### 14. Member's Fund

Member's fund represents fund from member to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern; to support the company's stability and growth; and to provide capital for the purpose of strengthening the company's risk management capability.

The company seeks to maintain an unrestricted fund of up to 15 months of operating costs. The member of the company actively and regularly reviews and manages the member's fund to ensure the company is adequately funded, taking into consideration the future capital requirements and capital efficiency, projected operating cash flows and capital expenditures.

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Adjusted annual operating expenditure (a)	1,474,923	1,216,533
Unrestricted fund at end of the year (b)	995,644	750,811
Ratio of reserves to annual operating expenditures (times)	0.68	0.62

<sup>(</sup>a) Adjusted to exclude variable fundraising cost directly related to revenue.

#### 15. Programme Funds

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	US\$	US\$
Programme Funds are made up of:		
Programme Fund A	142,636	114,844
Programme Fund B	368	24,000
	143,004	138,844

The programme funds are represented by cash and bank balances.

<sup>(</sup>b) Calculated as the sum of accumulated fund and member's fund.

#### 15. Programme Funds (cont'd)

#### 15A. Programme Fund A

Programme fund A represents contributions received from member for specific programmes. The monies are restricted to the operations of these programmes only. In keeping with the funds' intent for the use of monies, the reserves will not be transferred out of the programme for other purposes.

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Total comprehensive income/(expenses) for the reporting year _	27,792	(702)

#### 15B. Programme Fund B

Programme fund B represents donation contributions from The UPS Foundation and Macquarie Group Services (Singapore) Pte. Limited for certain Special Olympics accredited national Programs in Indonesia, India, Singapore and Philippines.

2024 US\$ US\$

Total comprehensive (expenses)/income for the reporting year \_\_\_\_\_(23,632) \_\_\_\_\_24,000

#### 16. Financial instrument: information on financial risks and other explanatory information

#### 16A. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year were measured at amortised cost.

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

#### 16B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the entity's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk comprising currency risk. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not documented in formal written documents. The following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

There have been no changes to the exposures to risk; the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk.

# 16. Financial instrument: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (cont'd)

#### 16C. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner arise principally from cash balances with banks, receivables and other financial assets. The general approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is applied to measure expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance on financial assets. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12-month ECL unless the assets are considered credit impaired. The ECL allowance for debt assets is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, for trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or when the reporting entity applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a material financing component, the simplified approach in calculating ECL is applied. Under the simplified approach, the loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date using historical loss rates for the respective risk categories and incorporating forward-looking estimates. Lifetime ECL may be estimated individually or collectively. For the credit risk on the financial assets an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and any loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

Note 10 discloses the cash balances. There was no identified impairment loss.

#### 16D. Liquidity risk - financial liabilities maturity analysis

Liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual undiscounted cash flows):

	Less than		
	<u>1 year</u>	<u>1 – 3 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
	ÚS\$	US\$	US\$
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
2024:			
Gross lease liabilities	40,954	20,477	61,431
Other payables	2,156,657	_	2,156,657
At end of the year	2,197,611	20,477	2,218,088
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
<u>2023:</u>			
Gross lease liabilities	39,206	_	39,206
Other payables	2,282,828	_	2,282,828
At end of the year	2,322,034		2,322,034
•			

# 16. Financial instrument: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (cont'd)

#### 16E Interest rate risk

The company is not exposed to material interest rate risk.

#### 16F. Foreign currency risks

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency that is a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. Currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency as defined in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments: disclosures.

Analysis of amounts denominated in non-functional currency:

, analysis of arrivante action mater in her fariotional carrettey.	Singapor	e Dollar
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	US\$	US\$
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,220,944	2,513,108
Other receivables	10,644	27,713
Total financial assets	2,497,767	2,540,821
<u>Financial liabilities</u> :		
Other payables	(122,189)	(31,315)
Lease liabilities	(59,137)	(38,913)
Total financial liabilities	(181,326)	(70,228)
Net financial assets at end of the year	2,316,441	2,470,593
The second of th		
There is exposure to foreign currency risk as part of its normal	business.	
Sensitivity analysis:		
Serialivity analysis.	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	US\$	US\$
A hypothetical 10% strengthening in the exchange rate of the functional currency US\$ against all non-functional currencies with all other variables held constant would have an adverse	υσφ	334
effect on pre-tax profit of the following amounts:		
Against Singapore Dollar	231,644	247,059

The above table shows sensitivity to the hypothetical percentage variations in the functional currency against the relevant non-functional foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used is the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. For similar rate weakening of the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies above, there would be comparable impacts in the opposite direction.

In management's opinion, the above sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the foreign currency risks as the historical exposure does not reflect the exposure in future.

The hypothetical changes in exchange rates are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The sensitivity analysis is disclosed for each non-functional currency to which the entity has significant exposure at end of the reporting year. The analysis above has been carried out on the basis that there are no hedged transactions.

#### 17. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year, the ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None had material impact on the company.

#### 18. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

For the future reporting years, certain new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by ASC and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the company for future reporting years are listed below.

FRS No.	<u>Title</u>	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 109 and 107	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments	1 January 2026
FRS 118	Presentation and disclosures in financial statements	1 January 2027

The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the company's financial statements in the period of initial application.