



SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

(Registration No: 200906631E)

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2019

RSM Chio Lim LLP

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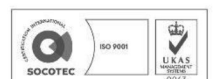
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SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

Statement by Directors and Financial Statements

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SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

Statement by Directors

The directors of the company are pleased to present the audited financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 December 2019.

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:

Goh Su Ping Amanda
Kanthamraju Seshasaye
Marsh Christopher Alan
Mary Davis

Independent directors

Ernest Ziegler Bower IV
Money S/O Kanagasabapathy
Susan Suh
Siow Khai Tziat
Venkataraman Raju

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.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

5. Independent auditor

RSM Chio Lim LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors



.....
Mary Davis
Director



.....
Venkataraman Raju
Director

14 August 2020



RSM Chio Lim LLP

8 Wilkie Road, #03-08
Wilkie Edge, Singapore 228095

T +65 6533 7600

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**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 2019, 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 the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the Charities Act, Chapter 37 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") and Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

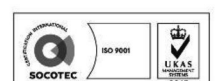
We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with 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 statement by directors and the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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.



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

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Other information (cont'd)

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the management and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

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.**

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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.

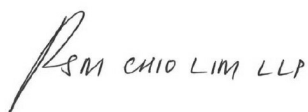
We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 Uthaya Chandrikaa D/O Ponnusamy.



RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

14 August 2020

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

**Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2019**

| | <u>Notes</u> | <u>Unrestricted</u> | | | <u>Restricted</u> | <u>Total</u> US\$ |
|---|--------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | <u>Accumulated</u> <u>Funds</u> US\$ | <u>Member's</u> <u>fund</u> US\$ | <u>Sub</u> <u>Total</u> US\$ | <u>Sponsorship</u> <u>Funds</u> US\$ | |
| 2019: | | | | | | |
| <u>Income</u> | | | | | | |
| Income from fundraising activities | | 1,678,385 | – | 1,678,385 | – | 1,678,385 |
| Income from sponsorship | | 162,717 | – | 162,717 | – | 162,717 |
| Other income | | 70,455 | – | 70,455 | – | 70,455 |
| Interest income | | 10,966 | – | 10,966 | – | 10,966 |
| Other gain | 4 | 29,680 | – | 29,680 | – | 29,680 |
| Total income | | 1,952,203 | – | 1,952,203 | – | 1,952,203 |
| <u>Expense</u> | | | | | | |
| Cost of fundraising activities | | (314,533) | – | (314,533) | – | (314,533) |
| Employee benefit expenses | 6 | (1,033,646) | – | (1,033,646) | (35,665) | (1,069,311) |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 8 | (37,551) | – | (37,551) | – | (37,551) |
| Other operating and administrative expenses | | (749,525) | – | (749,525) | (247,569) | (997,094) |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 11 | (1,730) | – | (1,730) | – | (1,730) |
| Total expenditure | | (2,136,985) | – | (2,136,985) | (283,234) | (2,420,219) |
| Net deficit for the year | | (184,782) | – | (184,782) | (283,234) | (468,016) |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | | (927,362) | 1,149,716 | 222,354 | 394,015 | 616,369 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | | (1,112,144) | 1,149,716 | 37,572 | 110,781 | 148,353 |

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

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

**Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2018**

| | Notes | Unrestricted | | | Restricted | Total US\$ |
|---|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Accumulated Funds US\$ | Member's fund US\$ | Sub Total US\$ | Sponsorship Funds US\$ | |
| 2018: | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Grant income | | – | 65,829 | 65,829 | – | 65,829 |
| Gifts in kind | | 140,005 | – | 140,005 | – | 140,005 |
| Income from fundraising activities | | 2,638,145 | – | 2,638,145 | – | 2,638,145 |
| Income from sponsorship | | 37,235 | – | 37,235 | 335,625 | 372,860 |
| Other income | | 31,931 | – | 31,931 | – | 31,931 |
| Total income | | <u>2,847,316</u> | <u>65,829</u> | <u>2,913,145</u> | <u>335,625</u> | <u>3,248,770</u> |
| Expense | | | | | | |
| Cost of fundraising activities | | (764,292) | – | (764,292) | – | (764,292) |
| Employee benefit expenses | 6 | (1,072,181) | – | (1,072,181) | (34,826) | (1,107,007) |
| Rental expenses | | (43,506) | – | (43,506) | – | (43,506) |
| Other losses | 4 | (65,708) | – | (65,708) | – | (65,708) |
| Other operating and administrative expenses | | (903,629) | – | (903,629) | (333,034) | (1,236,663) |
| Total expenditure | | <u>(2,849,316)</u> | <u>–</u> | <u>(2,849,316)</u> | <u>(367,860)</u> | <u>(3,217,176)</u> |
| Net (deficit)/surplus for the year | | (2,000) | 65,829 | 63,829 | (32,235) | 31,594 |
| Balance at 1 January 2018 | | (925,362) | 1,083,887 | 158,525 | 426,250 | 584,775 |
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | | <u>(927,362)</u> | <u>1,149,716</u> | <u>222,354</u> | <u>394,015</u> | <u>616,369</u> |

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

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

**Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2019**

| | <u>Notes</u> | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| <u>Non-current assets</u> | | | |
| Plant and equipment | 7 | – | – |
| Right-of-use asset | 8 | 75,101 | – |
| Total non-current assets | | <u>75,101</u> | <u>–</u> |
| <u>Current assets</u> | | | |
| Other receivables | 9 | 113,721 | 522,099 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10 | 2,695,056 | 2,735,471 |
| Total current assets | | <u>2,808,777</u> | <u>3,257,570</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>2,883,878</u> | <u>3,257,570</u> |
| FUND AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| <u>Funds</u> | | | |
| Accumulated fund | | (1,112,144) | (927,362) |
| Member's fund | 14 | 1,149,716 | 1,149,716 |
| Sponsorship's fund | 15 | 110,781 | 394,015 |
| Total funds | | <u>148,353</u> | <u>616,369</u> |
| <u>Non-current liabilities</u> | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 11 | 38,258 | – |
| <u>Current liabilities</u> | | | |
| Other payables | 12 | 2,638,759 | 2,624,687 |
| Other liabilities | 13 | 21,266 | 16,514 |
| Lease liabilities | 11 | 37,242 | – |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>2,697,267</u> | <u>2,641,201</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>2,735,525</u> | <u>2,641,201</u> |
| Total fund and liabilities | | <u>2,883,878</u> | <u>3,257,570</u> |

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

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

**Statement of Changes in Funds
Year Ended 31 December 2019**

| | Accumulated <u>fund</u> US\$ | Member's <u>Fund</u> US\$ | Sponsorship <u>Fund</u> US\$ | Total <u>Funds</u> US\$ |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Current year: | | | | |
| Opening balance at 1 January 2019 | (927,362) | 1,149,716 | 394,015 | 616,369 |
| Changes in funds: | | | | |
| Total deficit for the year | <u>(184,782)</u> | <u>–</u> | <u>(283,234)</u> | <u>(468,016)</u> |
| Closing balance at 31 December 2019 | <u><u>(1,112,144)</u></u> | <u><u>1,149,716</u></u> | <u><u>110,781</u></u> | <u><u>148,353</u></u> |
| Previous year: | | | | |
| Opening balance at 1 January 2018 | (925,362) | 1,083,887 | 426,250 | 584,775 |
| Changes in funds: | | | | |
| Total (deficit)/surplus for the year | <u>(2,000)</u> | <u>65,829</u> | <u>(32,235)</u> | <u>31,594</u> |
| Closing balance at 31 December 2018 | <u><u>(927,362)</u></u> | <u><u>1,149,716</u></u> | <u><u>394,015</u></u> | <u><u>616,369</u></u> |

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

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

**Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended 31 December 2019**

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Cash flows used in operating activities</u> | | |
| (Deficit)/surplus for the year | (468,016) | 31,594 |
| Adjustment for: | | |
| Interest income | (10,966) | — |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 1,730 | — |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 37,551 | — |
| Provision for restoration costs (Note 13) | 4,752 | — |
| Operating cash flows before changes in working capital | (434,949) | 31,594 |
| Other receivables | 408,378 | (54,161) |
| Other payables | (36,340) | (43,525) |
| Net cash flows used in operating activities | <u>(62,911)</u> | <u>(66,092)</u> |
| <u>Cash flows from investing activities</u> | | |
| Interest income received | 10,966 | — |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | <u>10,966</u> | <u>—</u> |
| <u>Cash flows from financing activities</u> | | |
| Amounts paid on behalf by member | 50,412 | 334,225 |
| Lease liabilities paid | (38,882) | — |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | <u>11,530</u> | <u>334,225</u> |
| Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | (40,415) | 268,133 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, beginning balance | <u>2,735,471</u> | <u>2,467,338</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance (Note 10) | <u><u>2,695,056</u></u> | <u><u>2,735,471</u></u> |

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

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2019

1. General

The company is incorporated in Singapore as a company limited by guarantee. It is registered as a Charity under the Charities Act, Chapter 37. 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.

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

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") and the related interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. The company in compliance with the provisions of the Charities Act, Chapter 50.

Accounting convention

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

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

1. General (cont'd)

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, management has made judgements in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed at the end of this footnote, where applicable.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2A. Significant accounting policies

Income recognition

The financial reporting standard on revenue from contracts with customers establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, trade discounts, volume rebates and changes to the transaction price arising from modifications), net of any related sales taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient, the effects of any significant financing component is not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

(i) Donation and corporate sponsorship

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.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Gifts in kind

A gift in kind is included in the statement of financial activities based on an estimate of the fair value at the date of the receipt of the gift of the non-monetary asset or the grant of a right to the monetary asset. The gift is recognised if the amount of the gift can be measured reliably and there is no uncertainty that it will be received.

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 non-functional 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.

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 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. No tax charges have arisen in 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 |

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Plant and equipment (cont'd)

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.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each end of the reporting year and, if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods are adjusted.

Cost also includes acquisition cost, borrowing cost capitalised and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset or component to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent costs are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

Right-of-use-assets

The right-of-use-assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as plant and equipment.

Leases

A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that 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 lease 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 and an interest expense is recognised on the recognised 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), an accounting policy choice exists under the lease standard whereby the lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred on a straight line basis over the remaining lease term.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of other non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is recognised in profit or loss. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). At each end of the reporting year, non-financial assets with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been measured, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company 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. 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.

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.

Classification and measurement of financial assets:

1. 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 ("FVTPL"), 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 trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances are classified in this category.

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2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Classification and measurement of financial assets: (cont'd)

2. Financial asset that is a debt asset instrument classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"): There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year end date.
3. Financial asset that is an equity investment classified as measured at FVTOCI: There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year end date.
4. Financial asset classified as measured at FVTPL: There were no financial assets classified in this category at reporting year end date.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and cash balances, on demand deposits and any highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. For the statement of cash flows, the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction that form an integral part of cash management.

Fair value measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (eg by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account. The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

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2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Fair value measurement (cont'd)

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

2B. Other explanatory information

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.

2C. Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

There were no 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. There were no 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 within the next reporting year.

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3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) transactions with its related parties; 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> | <u>Relationship</u> | <u>Country of incorporation</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Special Olympics Inc. | Member | United States of America |

3B. Related party transactions:

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 transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following significant related party transactions:

| | <u>Member</u> | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>2019</u> | <u>2018</u> |
| | <u>US\$</u> | <u>US\$</u> |
| Donations from member | <u>—</u> | <u>65,829</u> |

Accredited Programs and Games Organizing Committees

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. There are accredited Programs in 14 (2018: 12) districts in the Asia Pacific Region. SOAP contracts with local games organising committees to conduct various regional Special Olympics games.

In the current year, SOAP made awards and grants of US\$282,931 (2018: US\$395,212) to accredited Programs, which are included in other operating and administrative expenses in the statement of financial activities.

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

3C. Key management compensation:

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | 575,130 | 570,120 |
| Contributions to defined contribution plan | <u>26,359</u> | <u>28,922</u> |
| | <u>601,489</u> | <u>599,042</u> |

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense.

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 executive director, Ms. Mary Davis, received remuneration from a member of the company in her capacity as director and/or executive of the member. No remuneration was paid to the independent directors. The independent directors provided pro bono services.

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>2019</u> | <u>2018</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| S\$20,000 to S\$99,999 (US\$14,512 to US\$72,559) | 2 | 3 |
| S\$100,000 to S\$199,999 (US\$72,560 to US\$145,120) | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> |

3D. 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 payables to related parties are as follows:

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>Member</u> <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Other payables:</u> | | |
| Balance at beginning of the year | (2,488,462) | (2,154,237) |
| Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the company | <u>(50,412)</u> | <u>(334,225)</u> |
| Balance at end of the year (Note 12) | <u>(2,538,874)</u> | <u>(2,488,462)</u> |

4. Other gains and (other losses)

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Foreign exchange translation gains/(losses) | <u>29,680</u> | <u>(65,708)</u> |

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5. Fund raising income and expenditure

In accordance with the Charities (Institutions of a Public Character) Regulations, the company is required to disclose fund-raising appeals with gross receipts of more than S\$1 million. These are as follow:

| | <u>Income for general funds</u> US\$ | <u>Fund Raising Expenses for General Fund (a)</u> US\$ | <u>Net Fund- Raising Income For General Fund</u> US\$ |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| <u>2019</u> | | | |
| Fund raising activities | <u>1,678,385</u> | <u>(347,584)</u> | <u>1,330,801</u> |
| <u>2018</u> | | | |
| Fund raising activities | <u>2,638,145</u> | <u>(824,729)</u> | <u>1,813,416</u> |

(a) The above includes an apportionment of employee benefits expense in relation to fund raising activities.

6. Employee benefits expense

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Short term employee benefits expense | 938,774 | 974,679 |
| Contributions to defined contribution plan | <u>130,537</u> | <u>132,328</u> |
| Total employee benefits expense | <u>1,069,311</u> | <u>1,107,007</u> |

7. Plant and equipment

| | <u>Furniture and fixtures</u> US\$ | <u>Computers and software</u> US\$ | <u>Leasehold improvements</u> US\$ | <u>Total</u> US\$ |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------|
| <u>Cost:</u> | | | | |
| At 1 January 2018, 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019 | <u>13,193</u> | <u>2,211</u> | <u>43,395</u> | <u>58,799</u> |
| <u>Accumulated depreciation:</u> | | | | |
| At 1 January 2018, 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019 | <u>13,193</u> | <u>2,211</u> | <u>43,395</u> | <u>58,799</u> |
| <u>Net book value:</u> | | | | |
| At 1 January 2018, 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019 | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

8. Right-of-use assets

The details of right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position are as follows:

| | <u>Office premises</u> \$ |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <u>Cost:</u> | |
| At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 | <u>112,652</u> |
| <u>Accumulated depreciation:</u> | |
| At 1 January 2019 | – |
| Depreciation for the year | <u>37,551</u> |
| At 31 December 2019 | <u>37,551</u> |
| <u>Carrying value:</u> | |
| At 1 January 2019 | <u>112,652</u> |
| At 31 December 2019 | <u>75,101</u> |

The right-of-use assets relate to the office premise. It is depreciated over the period of the lease term on the straight line method. The lease rental term is negotiated for a term of three years.

The remaining term is 2 years, there are no options to purchase or for extension and there are no variable payments linked to an index.

9. Other receivables

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Deposits | 105,150 | 158,870 |
| Other receivables (a) | <u>8,571</u> | <u>363,229</u> |
| | <u>113,721</u> | <u>522,099</u> |

(a) Included in the reporting year ended 31 December 2018, was an amount of US\$335,625 pertaining to the second instalment of sponsorship income as per Note 15.

The other receivables at amortised cost shown above are subject to the expected credit loss model under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments. The other receivables at amortised cost and which can be graded as low risk individually are considered to have low credit risk. At the end of the first reporting period, a loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses because there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. No loss allowance is necessary.

At each subsequent reporting date, an evaluation is made whether there is a significant change in credit risk by comparing the debtor's credit risk at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified cash flows) with the credit risk at the reporting date (based on the modified cash flows). Adjustment to the loss allowance is made for any increase or decrease in credit risk.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.**10. Cash and cash equivalents**

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Not restricted in use | <u>2,695,056</u> | <u>2,735,471</u> |
| Interest earning balances | <u>1,497,000</u> | <u>–</u> |

The rate of interest for the interest earning balances is at 1.5% per annum.

11. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

| | <u>2019</u> \$ |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Lease liabilities, current | 37,242 |
| Lease liabilities, non-current | 38,258 |
| | <u>75,500</u> |

Movements of lease liabilities for the reporting year are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| At 1 January 2019 | 112,652 |
| Lease payments | (38,882) |
| Accretion of interest | 1,730 |
| At 31 December 2019 | <u>75,500</u> |

The lease liability above does not include the short-term leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value underlying assets. The right-of-use assets are disclosed in Note 8.

On adoption of the new standard on leases, the incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised was 1.88% per year.

Reconciliation of lease commitments and lease liability at the date of initial application:

| | <u>2019</u> \$ |
|--|-------------------|
| Commitment on leases which had not yet commenced at 31 December 2018 | 114,982 |
| Other minor adjustments | 771 |
| Subtotal - Operating lease liabilities before discounting | <u>115,753</u> |
| Discounted using incremental borrowing rate | (3,101) |
| Total lease liabilities recognised at 1 January 2019 | <u>112,652</u> |

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11. Lease liabilities (cont'd)

A summary of the maturity analysis of lease liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities is as follows:

| | <u>Minimum payments</u> \$ | <u>Finance charges</u> \$ | <u>Present value</u> \$ |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>Minimum lease payments payable:</u> | | | |
| Not later than one year | 38,280 | (1,038) | 37,242 |
| Between one and three years | 38,587 | (329) | 38,258 |
| Total | <u>76,867</u> | <u>(1,367)</u> | <u>75,500</u> |

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 December 2019 are shown in the statement of cash flows.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

There were no future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above. At reporting year date, there were no commitments on leases which had not yet commenced.

12. Other payables

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Member (Note 3) | 2,538,874 | 2,488,462 |
| Other payables | 41,371 | 40,478 |
| Accrued liabilities | 58,514 | 95,747 |
| | <u>2,638,759</u> | <u>2,624,687</u> |

13. Other liabilities

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Provision for restoration costs | <u>21,266</u> | <u>16,514</u> |
| Movements in above provision: | | |
| At beginning of the year | 16,514 | 16,514 |
| Provision for the year | 4,752 | - |
| At end of the year | <u>21,266</u> | <u>16,514</u> |

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.

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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 12 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>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Annual operating expenditure | <u>2,136,985</u> | <u>2,849,316</u> |
| Unrestricted fund at end of the year ^(a) | <u>37,572</u> | <u>222,354</u> |
| Ratio of reserves to annual operating expenditures (times) | <u>0.02</u> | <u>0.08</u> |

(a) – Calculated as the sum of accumulated fund and member's fund

15. Sponsorship Fund

Sponsorship fund represented contributions from a sponsor over a period of three years from December 2017 to contribute to seven Special Olympics accredited national Programs in Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand, Philippines and Japan.

The member of the company actively and regularly reviews and manages the sponsorship's fund to ensure the fund is disseminated to the accredited Programs to accomplish the sponsorship goals.

The contribution committed by the sponsor in the sponsorship agreement for the financial year ending 31 December 2018 but not recognised in the financial statements was US\$ 413,125. During the financial year ended 31 December 2019, this agreement was terminated and both the company and the sponsor agreed to release and discharge each other from further performance from the original sponsorship agreement.

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Accumulated changes to date | 394,015 | 426,250 |
| Total comprehensive loss income for the year | <u>(283,234)</u> | <u>(32,235)</u> |
| | <u>110,781</u> | <u>394,015</u> |
| Represented by: | | |
| Cash and bank balances (Note 10) | 110,781 | 100,657 |
| Other receivables (Note 9) | – | 335,625 |
| Other payables – member (Note 3) | – | (38,562) |
| Other payables (Note 12) | – | (3,705) |
| | <u>110,781</u> | <u>394,015</u> |

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

16. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

16A. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Financial assets:</u> | | |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | <u>2,808,777</u> | <u>3,257,570</u> |
| At end of year | <u>2,808,777</u> | <u>3,257,570</u> |
| <u>Financial liabilities:</u> | | |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | <u>2,714,259</u> | <u>2,624,687</u> |
| At end of year | <u>2,714,259</u> | <u>2,624,687</u> |

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.

16C. Fair values of financial instruments

The analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include both the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

16D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. These arise principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets, the three-stage approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is used to measure the impairment allowance. Under this approach, the financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. However, a simplified approach is permitted by the financial reporting standards on financial instruments for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component, such as trade receivables. On initial recognition, a day-1 loss is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables), unless the assets are considered credit impaired.

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16. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

16D. Credit risk on financial assets (cont'd)

For credit risk on trade receivables, an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and an impairment 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.

Cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of the standard on financial instruments. There was no identified impairment loss.

16E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

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

| | <u>Less than 1</u> <u>year</u> US\$ | <u>1 – 3 years</u> US\$ | <u>Total</u> US\$ |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Non-derivative financial liabilities: | | | |
| <u>2019:</u> | | | |
| Gross lease liabilities | 38,280 | 38,587 | 76,867 |
| Other payables | 2,638,759 | – | 2,638,759 |
| At end of the year | <u>2,677,039</u> | <u>38,587</u> | <u>2,715,626</u> |
| | <u>Less than 1</u> <u>year</u> US\$ | <u>1 – 3 years</u> US\$ | <u>Total</u> US\$ |
| Non-derivative financial liabilities: | | | |
| <u>2018:</u> | | | |
| Other payables | 2,624,687 | – | 2,624,687 |
| At end of the year | <u>2,624,687</u> | <u>–</u> | <u>2,624,687</u> |

The 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.

16F. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position and on some financial instruments not recognised in the statement of financial position. The interest from financial assets including cash balances is not significant.

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16. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

16G. Foreign currency risks

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency, ie in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. For the purpose of this financial reporting standard on financial instruments: disclosures, currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

Analysis of amounts denominated in non-functional currency:

| | Singapore dollars US\$ |
|---|------------------------------|
| <u>2019:</u> | |
| <u>Financial assets:</u> | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,084,075 |
| Loans and receivables | 104,934 |
| Total financial assets | <u>2,189,009</u> |
| <u>Financial liabilities:</u> | |
| Other payables | (79,779) |
| Lease liabilities | (75,500) |
| Total financial liabilities | <u>(155,279)</u> |
| Net financial assets at end of the year | <u>2,033,730</u> |
| | Singapore dollars US\$ |
| <u>2018:</u> | |
| <u>Financial assets:</u> | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,457,239 |
| Loans and receivables | 196,306 |
| Total financial assets | <u>2,653,545</u> |
| <u>Financial liabilities:</u> | |
| Other payables | (129,616) |
| Total financial liabilities | <u>(129,616)</u> |
| Net financial assets at end of the year | <u>2,523,929</u> |

There is exposure to foreign currency risk as part of its normal business.

SPECIAL OLYMPICS ASIA PACIFIC, LTD.

16. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

16G. Foreign currency risks (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis:

| | <u>2019</u> US\$ | <u>2018</u> US\$ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| A hypothetical 10% strengthening in the exchange rate of the functional currency \$ against Singapore dollar with all other variables held constant would have an adverse effect on pre-tax profit of | <u>203,373</u> | <u>252,393</u> |

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. Events after the end of the reporting year

There are current uncertainties in the economy related to the COVID-19 outbreak that emerged since early 2020. These uncertainties have impacted the entity's operations and may create questions about the impairment or recoveries of certain assets. As the situation is still evolving, the full effect of the outbreak is still uncertain. It is however reasonably possible that COVID-19 will have an adverse impact on the entity's income and results for the next financial year, the extent of which will depend on how long the outbreak lasts.

18. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year, new or revised financial reporting standards were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. Those applicable to the reporting entity are listed below. Adoption of the applicable new or revised standards has resulted in some changes in the detailed application of the accounting policies and some modifications to financial statements presentation and measurement.

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18. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards (cont'd)

| <u>FRS No.</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|----------------|---|
| FRS 16 | Leases (and Leases - Illustrative Examples & Amendments to Guidance on Other Standards) |

Leases:

The financial reporting standard on leases is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and it supersedes the previous reporting standard and the related interpretations on leases. For the lessee, almost all leases are brought onto the statements of financial position under a single model (except leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value assets), eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Thus, the entity has recognised a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases (unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases) which might have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The amount by which each financial statement line item is impacted (debits / (credits)) in the current reporting year 2019 by the application of the new standard on leases are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. The reporting entity elected to apply the modified retrospective approach for this standard new standard on leases. Under the modified retrospective approach, the comparative information is not restated and therefore there is no presentation of a third column for the statement of financial position. Management has elected to measure right-of-use assets at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (adjusted for any lease prepayments or accrued lease expenses, onerous lease provisions, and leased assets which have subsequently been sub-leased).

19. 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 the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in any significant 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 entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

| <u>FRS No.</u> | <u>Title</u> | Effective date for periods beginning on <u>or after</u> |
|----------------|---|---|
| FRS 1 and 8 | Definition of Material – Amendments to The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting | 1 Jan 2020 |