

TCHOUKBALL ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Registered in the Republic of Singapore under the Charities Act 1994 and
under the Societies Act 1966)
(UEN: T06SS0222L)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

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Tchoukball Association of Singapore

(Registered in the Republic of Singapore under the Charities Act 1994 and under the Societies Act 1966)

UEN: T06SS0222L

Date of establishment: 10 September 2006

Date registered as charity: 10 October 2023

Management Committees

Lim Zi Xuan, Delane	President
Sum Yoong Wei Mark	Secretary
Tan Wan Ying	Treasurer
Andrea Yong Woon Thing	Committee Member
Ho Kim Long	Committee Member
Tony Tan Tuan Tiong	Committee Member
Ng Jiunn Jie	Committee Member
Liaw Li Qing	Committee Member

Registered Office / Principal Place of Activity

2 Gambas Crescent
#06-03 Nordcom Two
Singapore 757044

Auditors

Asensia Assurance
Chartered Accountants
8 Burn Road
#07-07 Trivex
Singapore 369977

Banker

DBS Bank Ltd

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows, together with the notes thereon are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Charity, the Societies Act 1966, the Charities Act 1994 and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity as at **30 June 2026** and of the operations of the Charity for the financial year then ended.

The Management Committee have authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of this statement.

On behalf of the Charity



Lim Zi Xuan, Delane
President



Tan Wan Ying
Treasurer

Date: 1 September 2026
Singapore

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
TCHOUKBALL ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Registered in the Republic of Singapore under the Charities Act 1994
and the Societies Act 1966)
(UEN: T06SS0222L)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Tchoukball Association of Singapore** (the "Charity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **30 June 2026**, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the Societies Act), the Charities Act 1994 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Charity as at **30 June 2026** and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Charity 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by Management Committee, which is set out on page 1. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CON'T)
TCHOUKBALL ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE***Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, and FRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Charity'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 Charity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Charity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 are also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Charity'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 Charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CON'T)
TCHOUKBALL ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE

- 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 management committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion:

- a) the accounting and other records required to be kept by the Charity have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Regulations enacted under the Societies Act, the Charities Act and Regulations;
- b) There is no external fund-raising event for the financial year.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Li Chak Kam.



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ASENSIA ASSURANCE
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Date: 1 September 2026
Singapore

	Note	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade receivables	4	898	898
Cash at bank		278,556	30,371
		279,454	31,269
Total assets		<u>279,454</u>	<u>31,269</u>
RESERVES AND LIABILITY			
Reserves			
General fund		8,827	(31,309)
Restricted fund			
One Team Singapore Fund	5	264,127	56,978
		272,954	25,669
Current liability			
Accrued operating expenses		6,500	5,600
Total liability		<u>6,500</u>	<u>5,600</u>
Total reserves and liability		<u>279,454</u>	<u>31,269</u>

The notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this statement.

	Note	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Revenue	6	50,136	52,684
Other income	7	5,288	10,784
		<u>55,424</u>	<u>63,468</u>
Less: expenses			
Purchase of consumables		5	2,126
Other operating expenses		15,283	127,127
		<u>15,288</u>	<u>129,253</u>
Surplus / (Deficit) before taxation		<u>40,136</u>	<u>(65,785)</u>
Less: Income taxes	3f	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit) after taxation		<u><u>40,136</u></u>	<u><u>(65,785)</u></u>

The notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this statement.

	General fund	Restricted funds (Note 5)	Total
	Accumulated fund	One Team Singapore Fund	
	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance at 1 July 2024	34,476	46,065	80,541
Total (decifit) / surplus for the year	(65,785)	10,913	(54,872)
Balance at 30 June 2025	(31,309)	56,978	25,669
Total surplus for the year	40,136	207,149	247,285
Balance at 30 June 2026	8,827	264,127	272,954

The notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this statement.

	Note	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Operating activities			
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		40,136	(65,785)
Adjustment for:			
Surplus in restricted fund - One Team Singapore Fund	5	207,149	10,913
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		247,285	(54,872)
Changes in receivables		-	(105)
Changes in payables		900	1,100
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		248,185	(53,877)
Income taxes		-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		248,185	(53,877)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and bank balances		248,185	(53,877)
Cash and bank balances at beginning of year		30,371	84,248
Cash and bank balances at end of year		<u>278,556</u>	<u>30,371</u>
Cash and bank balances denominated in \$ comprises of:		2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Cash at bank		<u>278,556</u>	<u>30,371</u>

The notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this statement.

These notes form an integral part and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows.

1. PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statement of the Charity has been drawn up in accordance with applicable Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“FRS”) and each applicable of a FRS, effective for the financial year in the preparation of the financial statements.

FRS and INT FRS issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these statements, the following FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not effective:

Description	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
• FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.	January 2027

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

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Tchoukball Association of Singapore (the “Charity”) is registered under the Societies Act 1966 on 10 September 2006, and registered under the Charities Act 1994 on 10 October 2023 (UEN: T06SS0222L).

The registered office of the Charity is located at 2 Gambas Crescent, #06-03 Nordcom Two, Singapore 757044.

The principal activities of the Charity are to encourage, promote, develop and increase participation for the sport of Tchoukball in Singapore.

There have been no significant changes in the principal activities of the Charity.

The Management Committee have authorised the financial statements for issue in accordance with the date of the Statement by the Management Committee.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Basis of financial statements preparation

The financial statements of the Charity have been prepared in accordance with Singapore FRS.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (“\$”), which is the Charity’s functional currency.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Charity’s accounting policies.

It also requires the use of 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 financial year. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

There are no material critical accounting estimates, assumptions used and areas involving higher degree of judgement that are significant to the financial statements for the current year.

b. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised on the Charity’s statement of financial position when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Charity measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

Classification

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”); and
- FVTPL.

The classification of debt instruments depends on the Charity’s business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial assets.

* Charity does not hold financial assets at FVOCI or FVTPL for the current financial year.

At subsequent measurement

The Charity classifies the following financial assets at amortised cost:

- Trade receivables; and
- Cash and bank balances.

Receivables

Receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

The Charity assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses (“ECL”) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. For trade receivable, the Charity applied the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances include cash deposits with financial institutions.

Impairment of financial assets

The Charity assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses (“ECL”) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost.

The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. The Charity applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109 and recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets.

The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Charity’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Charity recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL (simplified approach) represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Credit-impaired financial asset

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; or
- c) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Definition of default

The Charity considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Charity, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Charity).

The Charity considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 120 days past due unless the Charity has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write - off policy

The Charity writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Charity's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or are transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

c. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent measurement

The Charity measures all financial liabilities subsequently at amortised cost, except for those financial liabilities at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTP.

Payables

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Charity prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Charity derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Charity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

d. Funds

General fund is also commonly known as accumulated or unrestricted funds. The Charity is free to use such funds for both capital and revenue expenditure without having to take into account any restrictions imposed.

Restricted funds are funds where specific conditions which are legally binding on the trustees as to how the funds should be used. The restriction has been externally imposed, usually by the person or entities providing the fund.

One Team Singapore Fund ("OTSF")

Eligible donations received for its High Performance Sport ("HPS") system will be matched dollar-to-dollar under OTSF matching grant schemes, on an application basis, subject to maximum funding caps of the prevailing OTSF scheme which may be issued by SportSG from time to time.

National Sports Associations ("NSA") should utilise OTSF Matching Grant (received from SportSG) first before utilising the donation amount.

e. Revenue

The Charity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the custom and in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or service.

The main income for the Charity is from fees received / receivable from schools and sponsorships for holding events and leagues.

Income from events is recognised when the event has been completed, which are short term in nature.

Income from sponsorship is recognised upon the signing of agreement by all parties and accepted by the sponsors.

Grants are received from the *Sport Singapore* and its related agencies. Government grants is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Charity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Donations are recognised upon receipt and acceptance.

f. Taxation

The Society is registered as a charity organisation under Charities Act 1994. As an approved charity, it is exempt from Income Tax Act, Cap 134, under Section 13(1)(zm) of the Income Tax Act. Thus, there is no provision for Income Tax is required.

g. Related parties

Related parties include all of the following:

- a. A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to Society if that person:
 - i. Has control or joint control over the Society and / or has significant influence over the Society; or
 - iii. The entity and the Society are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - iv. The entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the Society is an associate of the third entity and vice versa;
 - v. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
 - vi. A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a governing board member, trustee or member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the Society and include:

- That person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- Children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- Dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Related party transactions

- No Management Committee members, or people connected with them, have not received remuneration, or other benefits, from the Society for which they are responsible, or from institutions connected with the Society; and
- There is no claim by the Management Committee members for services provided to the Society, either by reimbursement to the Management Committee members or by providing the Management Committee members with an allowance or by direct payment to a third party.

Management of conflict of interest

The Management committee is required to disclose any interest that it may have, whether directly or indirectly, that the Charity may enter into or in any organisations that the Charity has dealings with or is considering dealing with; and any personal accruing to the person as one of the Charity's supplier, user of services or beneficiary.

Should there be any potential conflict of interest, the affected Management Committee may not vote on the issue that was the subject matter of the disclosure. Minutes will be taken on the disclosures as well as the basis for arriving at the final decision in relation to the issue as stake, if any.

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are denominated in \$, non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms.

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Trade receivables - third parties	<u>898</u>	<u>898</u>

The age analysis of trade receivables are as follows:

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>		
Within credit term (0 to 30 days)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Past due but not impaired</i>		
Past due more than 30 to 90 days	-	-
Past due over 90 days	<u>898</u>	<u>898</u>
	<u>898</u>	<u>898</u>

Management has assessed no ECL are required for previous and current financial year as all debts are collected or will be collected.

5. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
<u>OTSF Fund</u>		
Balance at beginning of the year	56,978	46,065
OTSF matching grant	820,817	213,436
Less: Utilised for OTSF Related Expenses	(613,668)	(202,523)
Surplus for the year	<u>207,149</u>	<u>10,913</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>264,127</u>	<u>56,978</u>

6. REVENUE

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
<u>Recognised at point of time</u>		
Sales	5,850	7,773
Competition fee	2,166	12,200
Match and Coaches	40,990	31,161
Membership fees	1,130	1,550
	<u>50,136</u>	<u>52,684</u>

7. OTHER INCOME

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
<u>Recognised at point of time</u>		
Misc income	5,288	-
SEP Programme	-	2,560
Tchoukball introduction course	-	120
Transportation	-	700
Other income	-	7,404
	<u>5,288</u>	<u>10,784</u>

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The main risks arising from the Charity's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

The policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below:

Categories of financial instruments at 30 June

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	898	898
Cash and bank balances	278,556	30,371
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>279,454</u>	<u>31,269</u>

Category of financial instrument at 30 June

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Financial liability		
Accrued operating expenses	6,500	5,600
Financial liability at amortised cost	<u>6,500</u>	<u>5,600</u>

The Charity is not exposed to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Charity's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

The Management are of the opinion that the receivables balances are recoverable and measured the impairment loss allowance using lifetime ECL and determine that the ECL is insignificant.

Cash is held with reputable financial institutions of good standing. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

a. Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Charity monitors and maintains an adequate level of cash and bank balances to fund the Charity's various activities.

30 June 2026				
	On demand / within 1 year	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Trade receivables	898	-	-	898
Cash and bank balances	278,556	-	-	278,556
	279,454	-	-	279,454
<u>Financial liability</u>				
Accrued operating expenses	6,500	-	-	6,500
	6,500	-	-	6,500

30 June 2025				
	On demand / within 1 year	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Trade receivables	898	-	-	898
Cash and bank balances	30,371	-	-	30,371
	31,269	-	-	31,269
<u>Financial liability</u>				
Accrued operating expenses	5,600	-	-	5,600
	5,600	-	-	5,600

The Charity has sufficient level of cash and bank balances to meet its working capital requirements and has continued financial support from Sport Singapore.

c. Fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and payables, approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

In view of the above, the Charity do not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at statement of financial position date would be significantly different from the values that would eventual be received or settled.

9. RESERVE POLICY / FUNDS MANAGEMENT

The management reviews and manages the funds on an ongoing basis to ensure that the Charity will be able to continue as a going concern and fulfil its objectives and services to the community it represents. There have been no changes to the Charity's fund management and reserve objectives for the current and previous year.

General fund

Income

	2026	2025
	S\$	S\$
Competition fees- Local	2,166	12,200
Membership fees	1,130	1,550
Match and coaches	40,990	31,160
Sales	5,850	7,774
	50,136	52,684

Other income

Misc income	5,288	-
Other income	-	7,404
SEP Programme	-	2,560
Tchouckball introduction course	-	120
Transportation	-	700
	5,288	10,784

Less: Expenses

Purchase of consumables (Schedule 1)

Other operating costs (Schedule 2)

	5	2,126
	15,283	127,127
	15,288	129,253

Gross profit / (loss) after expenses

	40,136	(65,785)
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The above statement does not form part of the audited statutory financial statements of the Charity
and is prepared solely for management purposes

	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Schedule 1		
Supplies- Frame & Bars	-	1,776
Supplies- Knee Pad	-	350
Stationeries	5	-
	5	2,126
	2026 S\$	2025 S\$
Schedule 2		
Accommodation expenses	-	163
Administrative expenses	743	360
Audit fee	6,500	5,600
Bad debt written off	-	5,585
Bank charge	140	178
Claim/Reimbursement	144	3,660
Course	3,625	-
Coach claim	1,832	-
Competition International Expenses	-	49,446
Competition Local Expenses	-	26,065
Coach fee	-	9,386
Event	-	7,770
Insurance	-	758
Meal	-	1,660
Medical expense	-	296
Membership	1,025	3,894
Professional fee	130	930
Supplier - attire	722	-
Supplies	332	-
Training courses	-	1,800
Transportation	90	1,131
Travel expenses	-	8,445
	15,283	127,127

The above statement does not form part of the audited statutory financial statements of the Charity and is prepared solely for management purposes