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***ITTF  
CONSOLIDATED  
FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS***

## **Report of the independent auditor**

with consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2023 of

**International Table Tennis Federation, Lausanne**



# Report of the statutory auditor

## to the General Meeting of International Table Tennis Federation, Lausanne

### Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of International Table Tennis Federation and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, and the Consolidated statement of income and expenditure and the Consolidated statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply with Swiss law and the consolidation and valuation principles described in the notes.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

#### Other matter

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were audited by another statutory auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on 23 August 2023.

#### Executive Board's responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements

The Executive Board is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Executive Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 Swiss law and SA-CH 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Executive Board'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Executive Board or its relevant 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 accordance with article 69b para. 3 CC in conjunction with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm the existence of an internal control system that has been designed, pursuant to the instructions of the Executive Board, for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

Additionally, we point out that contrary to the requirements of article 958 para. 3 CO, a business report was not prepared within six months of the end of the financial year and submitted to the General Meeting of the association for approval.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Andrea Costa  
Licensed audit expert  
Auditor in charge

Camille Drouin

Pully, 2 April 2025

Enclosure:

- Consolidated financial statements (Consolidated balance sheet, Consolidated statement of income and expenditure, Consolidated statement of cash flow and notes)

## Consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	335,054	6,600,605
Trade and other receivables	5	15,793,527	6,120,704
Contract assets	7	2,858,392	4,427,687
Inventories		73,452	58,583
		<b>19,060,425</b>	<b>17,207,579</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	8	10,141,294	4,149,492
Intangible assets	9	938,739	1,261,838
Term Deposit – Museum Fund	4, 10	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other receivables	5	183,257	100,000
Other asset	6	5,971,142	12,039,606
		<b>19,234,432</b>	<b>19,550,936</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>38,294,857</b>	<b>36,758,515</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	15,120,905	6,345,371
Lease liabilities	12	808,416	141,143
Deferred revenues - Olympic funding	13	5,555,168	10,055,168
Contract liabilities	7	6,252,047	3,316,089
Fixed advance	25	2,376,711	-
		<b>30,113,247</b>	<b>19,857,771</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
ITTF Museum Fund	10	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bank loans		-	450,653
Lease liabilities	12	829,366	-
		<b>2,829,366</b>	<b>2,450,653</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>32,942,613</b>	<b>22,308,424</b>
<b>Restricted Funds</b>		<b>142,609</b>	<b>227,413</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Unrestricted funds	14	4,547,157	12,251,677
Non-controlling interest	14	771,450	2,060,275
Currency translation adjustments	14	(108,972)	(89,274)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>5,209,635</b>	<b>14,222,678</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>		<b>38,294,857</b>	<b>36,758,515</b>

**Consolidated statement of income and expenditure for the year ended  
December 31, 2023**

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue	15	32,958,707	29,910,406
International Olympic Committee	16	4,637,848	4,474,319
Governance & Regulatory Income	17	1,697,022	1,554,035
Other income	18	921,585	871,603
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>40,215,162</b>	<b>36,810,363</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Event and operating expenses	19	(25,385,240)	(21,845,970)
Project expenses	20	(2,287,734)	(2,419,964)
Governance and regulatory expenses	21	(1,507,737)	(1,448,591)
General & administrative expenses	22	(16,193,706)	(12,919,599)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	8, 9	(1,781,821)	(1,010,805)
Finance expenses	23	(2,051,940)	(106,993)
Tax expenses		(329)	(5,624)
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>(49,208,507)</b>	<b>(39,757,546)</b>
<b>Net results for the period</b>		<b>(8,993,345)</b>	<b>(2,947,183)</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
International Table Tennis Federation		(7,704,520)	(2,757,458)
Non-controlling interest		(1,288,825)	(189,725)
		<b>(8,993,345)</b>	<b>(2,947,183)</b>

## Consolidated statement of cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net results for the period	14	(8,993,345)	(2,947,183)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8	1,117,487	486,127
Amortisation of intangible assets	9	664,335	524,678
Allocation to restricted funds		(84,804)	140,444
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange		185,704	86,141
Interest expenses		2,051,940	106,993
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Trade and other receivables		(9,756,080)	(1,626,648)
Trade and other payables		8,775,534	(1,162,975)
Contract assets and liabilities		4,505,253	(371,689)
Inventories		(14,869)	(58,583)
Deferred revenues – Olympic funding		(4,500,000)	(2,544,832)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(6,048,845)</b>	<b>(7,367,527)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(878,639)	(73,616)
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	9	(341,236)	(501,982)
Proceeds from investment		-	2,960,394
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities</b>		<b>(1,219,875)</b>	<b>2,384,796</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of lease liability		(697,136)	(300,868)
(Repayment)/Proceeds of borrowings from bank		(452,187)	(97,508)
(Repayment)/Proceeds of loans from third parties		-	(2,960,394)
Proceeds from fixed advance		2,357,895	-
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>1,208,572</b>	<b>(3,358,770)</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents		(6,060,148)	(8,341,501)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		6,600,605	15,079,936
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(205,403)	(137,830)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December</b>		<b>335,054</b>	<b>6,600,605</b>

## Notes to the consolidated financial statements 2023

### 1. Activity

The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), domiciled in Lausanne, Switzerland, is an international non-governmental not-for-profit organisation in the form of an association with the status of a legal person. The objective of the Federation is to develop the spirit of friendship and mutual assistance among affiliated table tennis associations and to establish and maintain the Laws of Table Tennis.

In addition to the activities of the ITTF in Lausanne, these consolidated financial statements include the activities of International Table Tennis Federation Asia-Pacific Ltd, Singapore (ITTF Asia Pacific), ITTF Foundation, Germany, World Table Tennis Pte Ltd, Singapore (WTT), WTT Singapore Smash Pte Ltd, Singapore (WSS) and WTT Japan Co., Ltd., Japan (WTTJP).

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements of ITTF are presented in accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligations (title 32 of the Swiss Code of Obligations deals with the commercial accounting and financial reporting) and the significant accounting policies described below, which have been consistently applied to the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. Transactions and balances among the consolidated organizations have been eliminated.

These consolidated financial statements are approved by the Audit & Finance Committee of ITTF on 2 April 2025 in representation of the ITTF Council.

The amounts shown in these consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, in view of the international nature of the ITTF's operations and due to the majority of its revenues being earned in that currency.

#### 2.2 Going concern

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US\$11 million (2022: US\$2.7 million), after having recorded a net loss after income tax of US\$9.0 million (2022: US\$2.9 million) for the financial year.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as a result of Management's assessment of the future cash flows arising from the Group's operations.

Specifically, the Federation has received more than US\$15 million in funding from the 2024 Paris Olympic Games.

In light of the above considerations, Management believes that the use of the going concern assumption as a basis for preparation of these financial statements is appropriate.

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### 2.3 Basis of consolidation

Name	Country of incorporation	Consolidation Method	Ownership	
			31 December 2023	31 December 2022
International Table Tennis Federation	Switzerland	Fully consolidated	Ultimate parent entity	
International Table Tennis Federation Asia-Pacific Ltd	Singapore	Fully consolidated	100%	100%
ITTF Foundation	Germany	Fully consolidated	100%	100%
World Table Tennis Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Fully consolidated	85%	85%
WTT Singapore Smash Pte. Ltd.*	Singapore	Fully consolidated	85%	85%
WTT Japan Co., Ltd. **	Japan	Fully consolidated	85%	-

\* WTT Singapore Smash Pte. Ltd. was incorporated on 27 October 2022.

\*\* WTT Japan Co., Ltd. was incorporated on 3 April 2023.

The consolidated financial statements of the group incorporate the financial statements of the ITTF, and the entities controlled by the ITTF.

Control is achieved where ITTF has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. This is the case where ITTF holds more than 50% of the voting rights. The entities included in this consolidation are shown in the table above.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date control ceases. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the group.

The book value of investments has been eliminated against the share in the net assets of the companies, valued at the time of the acquisition or creation. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition or creation of subsidiaries by the group. All inter-company balances and transactions, as well as any unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions between group companies, are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

### 2.4 Foreign currencies

The Federation's consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the main currency used by the organization. For each entity, the Federation determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

#### i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Federation's entities at their respective functional currency at a fixed exchange rate adjusted on a yearly basis. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### 2.4 Foreign currencies (Continued)

#### i) Transactions and balances (Continued)

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

#### ii) Translation

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into USD at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income statement is translated at the yearly average rate. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised as equity.

The main exchange rates used are as follows:

1 USD against:	2023		2022	
	Average	Year-end	Average	Year-end
SGD	1.3421	1.3196	1.3795	1.3406
EUR	0.9233	0.9054	0.9496	0.9323
JPY	141.4961	141.02	-	-

### 2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with its customers are recognised when or as the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised goods or service generated in the ordinary course of the Group's activities to its customer, at a transaction price that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or service and that is allocated to that performance obligation. The goods or service is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of the goods or service.

#### *Commercial rights income*

Commercial rights income includes event hosting rights, media rights, partnerships rights, data and streaming rights. Revenue from commercial rights is recognised over time by reference to the progress of the events and competitions organised and held throughout the contract period.

Advance consideration received from customers for commercial rights not yet provided is recognised as a contract liabilities (Note 7).

#### *Event income*

Income generated from the events includes ticketing, hospitality, merchandising, rights and access to media news and archives footages. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when (i) the services have been rendered to the customers and coincides with the delivery of services and acceptance by customers or (ii) the control of the goods is transferred to the customers (i.e. when the goods are delivered in accordance with the applicable incoterms or/and terms and conditions and significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the customer).

A corresponding receivable is recognised for the consideration that is unconditional when only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### 2.5 Revenue recognition (Continued)

#### *International Olympic Committee*

The Federation's policy is to release the Olympic revenue, as previously approved by the General Meeting as part of the budgeting process. The funds are to be released over the four-year period and in accordance with the ITTF's planned efforts in developing Table Tennis. The amount released during 2023 equated to 26% (2022: 25%) of the total funds received following the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, leaving 32% remaining to be released until 2024.

In addition, the income derived through International Olympic Committee includes external sources such as Olympic Solidarity, other grants in relation to sport development as well as income generated through some educational means.

#### *Governance & Regulatory income*

Income is generated through the approval process for equipment to be certified as meeting the technical standards set by the ITTF, and therefore approving the equipment to be used during ITTF competitions. The corresponding revenue is recognized over the period covered by the certification granted to equipment distributors. In addition, Governance & Regulatory income includes subscription fees for the affiliation of the members association of the ITTF.

#### *Other income*

Service income is mainly generated from social media, brand licensing, hospitality income and rental income. Other miscellaneous includes interest income, remeasurement gain on right-of-use assets and other miscellaneous income.

### 2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Assets with finite useful lives are depreciated/amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost of the asset and the related accumulated depreciation/amortisation are removed from the accounts. Any profit or loss on disposal of fixed assets is reflected in the statement of income for the period.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on the basis of the cost of the assets and on their estimated useful lives and is provided as follows:

Furniture	3 years
Equipment & Computers	3 – 4 years
Office Renovation	3 years
Equipment Laboratory	5 years
Museum Collection	not depreciated
Leasehold office premise	over the lease terms

Since 2019, the Building has not been depreciated. The asset is deemed an investment property and because the third-party evaluation stated the estimated value of the property is greater than the current book value, no further depreciation took place.

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

### 2.7 Intangible assets

#### Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure from the research phase of an internal project to create an intangible asset is expensed in profit or loss when it is incurred. Where the research phase cannot be distinguished from the development phase of an internal project, the Group treats the expenditure on that project as if it were incurred in the research phase only.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised, if, and only if, all the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible assets; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

The amortisation charge is recognised in profit or loss and is assessed for impairment when there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The estimated amortisation period and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortised over its useful life, using its straight-line method, over the following bases:

Mobile application	2 years
Software development costs	3 - 5 years

Work-in-progress included in intangible asset are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use. The intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal, with any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset, being the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, recognised in profit or loss.

### 2.8 Contract assets and liabilities

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's rights to consideration for event completed but not billed at the reporting date on provision of commercial rights services. The contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Group invoices the customer. The contract liabilities primarily relate to advance billing to customers or advance consideration received from customers for provision of commercial rights services.

### 3. Financial risk management

The Federation's financial instruments consist of cash, fixed term deposits, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair value. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Federation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Most of the Federation's financial instruments (cash at bank and financial assets) are nominated in US\$.

#### 3.1 Government grants

Government grants received are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an expense, the grant is recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related costs, for which the grants are intended to compensate, is expensed. Where the grant relates to an asset, the grant is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalment.

#### 3.2 COVID-19 Loan

In order to secure liquidity needs, ITTF had taken out a guaranteed COVID-19 loan for a total of CHF 0.5 million. The interest rate is 0% for up to CHF 500,000. The interest rate conditions can be adjusted to market developments on 31 March each year, for the first time on 31 March 2021, in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Department of Finance. Following the introduction of interest rates from 31 March 2023, the ITTF opted to pay off in full the COVID-19 loan, which was done on 27 June 2023.

#### 3.3 Line of Credit / Fixed Advance

In order to secure liquidity needs, the ITTF has activated a Line of Credit with UBS bank, with the property of the Federation acting as a guarantee. The Line of Credit available to the ITTF is CHF 2.4 million. On 22 September 2023, the ITTF activated a one-year Fixed Advance from the Line of Credit to the value of CHF 2.0 million, which is due to be repaid by 10th October 2024. As at 31 December 2023, the value of the Fixed Advance is US\$2,376,711.

### 4. Cash, cash equivalents and term deposits

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Cash at banks	286,619	6,569,216
Cash on hand	48,435	31,389
	<b>335,054</b>	<b>6,600,605</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Term deposits	2,000,000	2,000,000
	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

The non-current term deposit asset corresponds to the amount of funds which have been received - as an Equity Guarantee liability from the Shanghai Municipal Education Commission and the Chinese Table Tennis Association - in relation to the ITTF Museum. Further details are available under Note 10 below.

#### 4. Cash, cash equivalents and term deposits (Continued)

The cash, cash equivalents and term deposits are held within the following currencies:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
United States Dollars	1,665,743	7,123,229
Swiss Francs	137,135	168,626
Euros	266,037	492,508
Singapore Dollars	245,757	808,559
Japanese Yen	16,258	7,628
Other currencies	4,124	55
	<b>2,335,054</b>	<b>8,600,605</b>

#### 5. Trade and other receivables

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
<u>Current</u>		
Trade receivables		
- Third parties	14,526,408	4,982,510
Less: loss allowance	(85,338)	-
	<u>14,441,070</u>	<u>4,982,510</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
- Third parties	706,053	319,605
- loss allowance	(23,709)	(23,709)
- Prepayment	670,113	842,298
- Loan receivable – third party <sup>#1</sup>	350,000	250,000
- Loan provision – third party <sup>#1</sup>	(350,000)	(250,000)
Total other receivables	<u>1,352,457</u>	<u>1,138,194</u>
Accounts receivable, net	<b><u>15,793,527</u></b>	<b><u>6,120,704</u></b>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Other receivables		
- Deposits	183,257	-
- Loan receivable – third party <sup>#1</sup>	-	100,000
	<b><u>183,257</u></b>	<b><u>100,000</u></b>

<sup>#1</sup> Loan receivables from third parties are unsecured and interest-free. Included is loan receivable amounting US\$350,000 (2022: US\$250,000) which is repayable over four years annual instalments. In addition, there is another loan receivable from a different third-party amounting US\$Nil (2022: US\$100,000) which is repayable on demand. During the year, a provision for loan receivables from third parties of US\$100,000 (2022: US\$250,000) was made.

## 6. Other asset

	<b>Services US\$</b>
At 1 January 2022	-
Addition	12,039,606
At 31 December 2022	<u>12,039,606</u>
Reclassification	(4,113,640)
Discounting effects	<u>(1,954,824)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>5,971,142</u>

In the context of the capital contribution agreement entered into on October 2022 (refer to Note 14), World Table Tennis entered into an agreement to receive coaching and high-performance development facilities over a 10-year period.

Subsequently, a supplementary agreement has been defined, outlining and specifying the contributions to be provided, along with the right of use of certain real estate properties.

Consequently, an asset reclassification was made within the balance sheet (refer to Note 8).

The amount as at 31 December 2023 relates to personnel services to be received in connection with future events over a period of 10 years.

## 7. Contract assets and liabilities from contracts with customers

	<b>2023 US\$</b>	<b>2022 US\$</b>
Contract assets		
- unbilled revenue	3,374,308	4,690,293
- Less: Impairment loss allowance (Note 22)	(515,916)	(262,606)
	<u><b>2,858,392</b></u>	<u><b>4,427,687</b></u>
Contract liabilities		
- Advance consideration	<u><b>6,252,047</b></u>	<u><b>3,316,089</b></u>
	<b>2023 US\$</b>	<b>2022 US\$</b>
At beginning of year	262,606	51,558
Loss allowance for the year	253,310	211,048
At end of year	<u><b>515,916</b></u>	<u><b>262,606</b></u>

## 8. Property, plant and equipment

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
<i>Carrying amount as at 31 December:</i>		
Land and building (Renens)	2,742,326	2,742,326
Furniture	44,442	36,547
Equipment & Computers	834,472	284,322
Equipment for donation	284,648	355,911
Table Tennis Equipment	21,850	62,244
Office Renovations	-	8,170
Right-of-use Assets	5,703,809	150,225
Museum Collection	509,747	509,747
	<b>10,141,294</b>	<b>4,149,492</b>
<i>Depreciation incurred during the period:</i>		
- Furniture and equipment	22,670	13,882
- Equipment & Computers	341,735	104,672
- Table Tennis Equipment	40,394	40,394
- Office Renovations	2,403	9,406
- Right-of-use-Assets	710,285	317,773
	<b>1,117,487</b>	<b>486,127</b>

With reference to the contribution in kind agreement entered into by World Table Tennis ("WTT") on 26 October 2022 (refer to Note 14), WTT finalised a supplementary agreement that specifies the rights of use of certain real estate assets. Consequently, an asset reclassification was made within the balance sheet from "Other asset".

## 9. Intangible assets

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
<i>Carrying amount as at 31 December:</i>		
Mobile Application	201,882	215,665
IT Software	736,857	1,043,149
Digital Asset	-	3,024
	<b>938,739</b>	<b>1,261,838</b>
<i>Amortisation incurred during the period:</i>		
- Mobile Application	160,188	105,180
- IT Software	504,147	419,498
	<b>664,335</b>	<b>524,678</b>

The IT Software is the continued development of Table Tennis specific software that support the management and implementation of events. This includes entries management, results system and ranking engine.

As several aspects of the software are already in operation, the amortization has been recorded based on the date of each payment. The expected useful life is between three-to-five years, depending upon the specific type of software development.

## 10. ITTF Museum Equity Guarantee and Term Deposit Fund

An agreement was signed in August 2014 with the Shanghai Municipal Education Commission and the Chinese Table Tennis Association. According to this agreement, a new ITTF Museum opened in Shanghai and is run by the local authorities. ITTF relocated its collection to this new Museum and received an equity guarantee amounting to US\$2 million split over a 5-year period (from 2014 to 2018). According to the agreement, the amount received is to be maintained in a dedicated bank account until the end of the period. The cumulated amount received for the years 2015 to 2018 (US\$2.0 million) was therefore recognized as a non-current term deposit, whereas a corresponding amount, as per the agreement, is recognised as liability as the criteria to recognise revenue are not met.

## 11. Trade and other payables

	<b>2023</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>US\$</b>
Trade payables		
- third parties	8,525,494	3,817,098
Other payables		
- Accrued expenses	5,760,612	2,177,680
- third parties	834,799	350,593
	<b><u>15,120,905</u></b>	<b><u>6,345,371</u></b>

## 12. Lease liabilities

### a. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use asset by class of underlying asset classified within property, plant and equipment as follows:

	<b>Office</b> <b>US\$</b>
At 31 December 2022	<u>150,225</u>
Addition	2,150,229
Reclassification	4,113,640
Depreciation	(710,285)
At 31 December 2023	<b><u>5,703,809</u></b>

The World Table Tennis entered into a supplementary agreement that outlines the specific use of other asset, amending the previously agreement entered into in October 2022. As a result, a reclassification was made to a different account within the balance sheet (Note 6).

### b. Lease liabilities

	<b>2023</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>US\$</b>
Lease liabilities - current	808,416	141,143
Lease liabilities - non-current	<u>829,366</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b><u>1,637,782</u></b>	<b><u>141,143</u></b>

### c. Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>76,766</u>	<u>7,564</u>
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### 13. Deferred revenues – Olympic funding

	<b>2023</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>US\$</b>
Olympic funding at the beginning of the year	10,055,168	12,600,000
Received in year	-	1,705,168
Used in year	(4,500,000)	(4,250,000)
Olympic funding at the end of the year	<b><u>5,555,168</u></b>	<b><u>10,055,168</u></b>

In 2021, the ITTF received US\$15,600,000 of funding distribution from the IOC following the successful Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, which would then be utilised over a period of 4 years until Paris 2024 Olympic Games. The ITTF subsequently received a further US\$1,705,168 in 2022.

The ITTF has decided to release US\$4,500,000 in 2023.

### 14. Restricted Funds and Equity

	<b>2023</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>US\$</b>
Restricted funds at beginning of the year	227,413	86,969
Allocations to funds	139,845	223,270
Use of funds	(229,630)	(80,503)
Cumulative translation adjustments	4,981	(2,323)
<b>Restricted funds at the end of the year</b>	<b><u>142,609</u></b>	<b><u>227,413</u></b>
Unrestricted funds at the beginning of the year	14,311,952	2,259,135
Issue of ordinary shares by World Table Tennis	-	15,000,000
Net results attributable to:		
- International Table Tennis Federation	(7,704,520)	(2,757,458)
- Non-controlling interest	(1,288,825)	(189,725)
<b>Unrestricted funds at the end of the year</b>	<b><u>5,318,607</u></b>	<b><u>14,311,952</u></b>
Currency translation adjustments	(108,972)	(89,274)
<b>Equity</b>	<b><u>5,209,635</u></b>	<b><u>14,222,678</u></b>

Restricted funds are reclassified as a single line item on the Balance Sheet.

On 26 October 2022, World Table Tennis (“WTT”) has redenominated the initial share capital from SG\$1 to US\$1 and increased its ordinary share by way of share split with one (1) existing ordinary share be divided into 850,000 ordinary shares. On the same day, WTT has increased its issued and paid-up share capital from US\$1 to US\$15,000,001 by way of capitalization of loans from third parties in the amount of US\$2,960,394 and a contribution in kind - originally classified among “Other asset” - of US\$12,039,606 (Note 6), for an issuance of 150,000 ordinary shares of US\$100 per share.

The 150,000 shares which were issued in 2022 were valued at \$15,000,000 pursuant to a third-party valuation of WTT.

Subsequently, a supplementary agreement was finalized that led to certain reclassifications and remeasurements which have been accounted for and illustrated in the corresponding financial statement lines (refer to Note 6, 8 and 12). The new ordinary shares issued during the prior financial year rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued ordinary shares of WTT. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of WTT.

## 15. Revenue

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Commercial rights income	28,271,805	26,416,050
Event income	4,522,925	3,159,689
Projects income	2,530	2,337
Social Responsibility	161,447	332,330
	<b>32,958,707</b>	<b>29,910,406</b>

## 16. International Olympic Committee

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Olympic Games Revenue Share	4,524,410	4,364,393
Development Grant	70,000	70,000
Olympic Solidarity	43,438	39,926
	<b>4,637,848</b>	<b>4,474,319</b>

## 17. Governance & regulatory income

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Regulatory Equipment Approval income	1,662,972	1,519,985
Subscription Fees	34,050	34,050
	<b>1,697,022</b>	<b>1,554,035</b>

## 18. Other income

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Service income	755,006	659,600
Grant income	31,490	121,328
Other miscellaneous income	135,089	90,675
	<b>921,585</b>	<b>871,603</b>

## 19. Event and operating expenses

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Event expenses	21,857,020	17,064,037
Commercial expenses	2,934,066	2,793,141
Other operating expenses	594,154	1,988,792
	<b>25,385,240</b>	<b>21,845,970</b>

## 20. Project expenses

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
High Performance & Development Activities	972,403	1,074,821
Member Relations	1,082,935	1,009,416
Social Responsibility	212,761	249,386
Education Expenses	19,635	86,341
	<b><u>2,287,734</u></b>	<b><u>2,419,964</u></b>

## 21. Governance and regulatory expenses

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Governance Meetings and Affiliation Fees	260,291	390,587
Executive Board	568,634	519,073
Commissions, Committees and Working Groups	107,573	80,779
Regulatory Equipment Expenses	110,290	43,606
Integrity	460,949	414,546
	<b><u>1,507,737</u></b>	<b><u>1,448,591</u></b>

Within the expenses incurred in relation to the Executive Board, is the ITTF President's honorarium, as approved by the Executive Board, US\$156,015 (2022: US\$150,326).

## 22. General and administrative expenses

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Salaries, bonuses and other costs	8,819,043	7,311,800
Professional and consultancy fees	1,409,954	1,431,951
Office and administrative expenses	5,340,357	3,622,457
Impairment loss allowances:		
- trade receivables	85,338	-
- contract assets	253,310	211,048
- intangible assets	-	6,203
- loan to third parties	100,000	250,000
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	185,704	86,140
	<b><u>16,193,706</u></b>	<b><u>12,919,599</u></b>

## 23. Finance expenses

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Remeasurement of contribution in kind	1,954,824	-
Interest expenses on lease liability (Note 12)	76,766	7,564
Interest expense on loans from third parties	-	99,429
Interest expense on loan from bank	1,534	-
Interest expense on fixed advance	18,816	-
	<b><u>2,051,940</u></b>	<b><u>106,993</u></b>

### 23. Finance expenses (Continue)

During the financial year 2023, management has performed a re-evaluation of the fair value of the elements of the contribution in kind, which were contractually established and recorded at the date of the transaction following a change in the agreement between the parties.

As a result of the change in agreement and remeasurement of the contribution in kind, a fair value adjustment to the services to be provided by the counterparty has been accounted for amounting to US\$1,954,824.

### 24. Operating Leases

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Maturity 1 Year	31,753	30,321
Maturity 1-5 Years	6,644	6,317
	<b>38,397</b>	<b>36,638</b>

ITTF Foundation has 14 months remaining on an office lease. The rental fee for all office spaces are fixed for the duration of the lease, and not exposed to Consumer Price Index fluctuations.

### 25. Guarantee/Pledged assets

The land and buildings in Renens, Switzerland are pledged to the bank to the extent of CHF 2,400,000 (2022: CHF 2,400,000) in guarantee of the Line of Credit (Note 3.3). During the financial year, the Line of Credit of CHF 2,000,000 (2022: Nil) has been utilized through a Fixed Advance.

### 26. Other information required by law

In 2022 and 2023, the average number of full-time equivalent employees is more than 50 but less than 250.

### 27. Comparative figures

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with the current year's financial statements presentation. As a result, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation. The above reclassification did not have any financial implication to last year's statement of financial activities and statement of financial position of the Group.

### 28. Events occurring after the reporting period

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, World Table Tennis ("WTT") has incorporated new subsidiaries: WTT France SAS in France on 16 September 2024 and WTT Korea Co., Ltd. in the Republic of Korea on 12 November 2024. WTT owns 100% of the equity in the newly established subsidiaries and their principal activities relate to sports clubs/associations and related activities (event rights management, global marketing and branding strategies).