HELPING HAND
REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee has pleasure in submitting its annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OPERATION

Helping Hand ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of operation at 1/F., 12 Borrett Road, Hong Kong.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiary ("the Group") are to provide care, housing and recreational facilities, including care homes, housing for the elderly and a holiday resort centre cum day care unit, for the needy elderly of Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China.

RESULTS

The results of the Group for the year are set out in the consolidated statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account on page 4.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The executive committee members of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report were:

Mrs. Johanna Arculli (Chairperson)
Ms. Edith Shih (Vice Chairperson)
Mr. Tim-leung Lui (Hon Treasurer)
Ms. Veronica Tao (Hon Secretary)
Mr. Simon Yun-sang Yung (Hon Legal Advisor)
Hon Mr. Justice Kemal Bokhary
Dr. York Yat-ngok Chow
Dr. David Lok-kwan Dai
Ms. Regina Fuk-ching Gan
Mrs. Lena Harilela
Mr. Leo Lin-cheng Kung
Ms. Christina Oi-ping Lee
Dr. Joseph Lee
Ms. Christine Hay-tai Lie
Ms. Siemen Sin-man Tsoi
Dr. Jessica Ogilvy-Stuart
Mrs. Nancy Giok-Ching Thompson
Ms. Helena Suk-chong Wai
Mr. Gary Kin-man Yau
Mr. Frank Lyn-yee Chon (Appointed on 2 December 2021)
Mr. Andy Yung (Appointed on 2 December 2021)
Mr. Gabriel Matthew Leung (Resigned on 7 June 2022)

In accordance with Articles 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, all executive committee members of the Executive Committee retire from the committee and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

A full list of the names of the directors of the Company's subsidiary is shown in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

INDEMNITY OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the executive committee members of the Company is currently in force and was in force throughout this year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contract concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the operation of the Group were entered into or existed during the year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance in relation to the Group's operation to which the Company or its subsidiary was a party and in which an executive committee member of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the reporting period or at any time during the year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Company or its subsidiary a party to any arrangement to enable the executive committee members of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

AUDITORS

The financial statements have been audited by Crowe (HK) CPA Limited, who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Executive Committee

Johanna Arculli

Chairperson, Executive Committee
Hong Kong, 9 September 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HELPING HAND

(Incorporated in Hong Kong as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Helping Hand ("the Company") and its subsidiary ("the Group") set out on pages 4 to 35, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the consolidated statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account, the consolidated statement of changes in funds employed and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those 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 HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Executive Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Executive Committee for the consolidated financial statements

The Executive Committee is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the Executive Committee 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 Committee 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 Committee 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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 by the Executive Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Executive Committee'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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Executive 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.

CROWE (HK) CPA LIMITED

Crowe (HK) CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 9 September 2022

Sze Chor Chun, Yvonne
Practising Certificate Number P05049

HCH0896-2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE			
Community Chest allocation	20(a)	3,120,900	3,477,890
Donations			
- Others	20(b)	4,443,284	3,476,943
Interest income		32,171	32,843
Lump sum grant		61,029,063	61,263,643
Meal income		7,084,258	7,079,225
Meal income from staff		526,047	513,430
Rental income		16,921,864	17,046,875
Sundry income		1,552,998	2,359,198
SWD Subvention for homes		13,314,847	13,268,352
SWD others		2,185,142	1,670,994
Total operating income (Appendix I)		110,210,574	110,189,393
Less: Operating expenditure (Appendix I)		(120,939,379)	(119,746,412)
		(10,728,805)	(9,557,019)
Less: Finance cost (Appendix I)		(61,950)	(171,045)
Donations for capital costs			
- SWD – Block Grants		756,479	849,185
- Community Chest Capital Project		-	737,409
- Others	20(b)	2,003,357	2,144,229
		2,759,836	3,730,823
		(8,030,919)	(5,997,241)
ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE			
Community Chest allocation	20(a)	449,000	449,000
Donation for capital cost	20(b)	-	1,128,580
Fair value (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(2,438,565)	5,341,094
General donations	20(b)	1,533,903	1,668,988
Interest income		99,627	152,113
Lump sum grant		6,926,728	6,963,949
Membership fee and sponsoring membership		21,640	16,320
Sundry income		117,314	411,141
SWD - Lotteries Funds		65,876	839,091
SWD - Others		44,484	573,339
Total administrative income		6,820,007	17,543,615
Less: Administrative expenditure		(8,042,207)	(8,661,182)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		(4,499,877)	(4,145,467)
Net administrative (deficit)/surplus (Appendix II)		(5,722,077)	4,736,966
FUND RAISING EVENTS INCOME, NET			
Cookie Campaign (Appendix III)		2,658,459	3,507,129
Other fund raising events (Appendix IV)		1,967,477	79,024
		4,625,936	3,586,153
HOLIDAY CENTRE – SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	5	3,746,227	3,012,834
(DEFICIT) /SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(5,380,833)	5,338,712
Other comprehensive expenditure for the year			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to surplus or deficit:			
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operation		1,427,651	2,903,109
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (EXPENDITURE)/ INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(3,953,182)	8,241,821

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		HK$	HK$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	159,145,869	138,292,550
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	15,996,672	18,526,788
		175,142,541	156,819,338
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	9	127,847	142,666
Trade and other receivables	10	5,055,817	4,366,492
Deposits with banks (maturity over 3 months)	11(b)	9,808,161	9,013,285
Cash and cash equivalents	11(a)	52,191,071	35,918,020
		67,182,896	49,440,463
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	26,588,206	16,220,978
Deferred income	14	32,551,736	1,045,541
Lease liabilities	13	-	1,854,605
		(59,139,942)	(19,121,124)
NET ASSETS		183,185,495	187,138,677
FUNDS EMPLOYED			
General deficit		(68,832,328)	(63,451,495)
General reserve		1,885,526	1,885,526
Exchange reserve		9,106,095	7,678,444
Christa Tisdall Fund	15	13,239	13,239
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust	16	86,276,361	86,276,361
Holiday Centre project:			
Gold Coin Fund	17	77,636,711	77,636,711
SWD Reserve Fund	18	2,091,898	2,091,898
Others		1,316,280	1,316,280
SWD Lotteries Fund	19	73,691,713	73,691,713
TOTAL FUNDS EMPLOYED		183,185,495	187,138,677

Approved and authorised for issue by the executive committee on 9 September 2022

Mrs. Johanna Arculli
Chairperson, Executive Committee

Mr. Tim-leung Lui
Hon Treasurer, Executive Committee

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS EMPLOYED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	General reserve	Exchange reserve	Christa Tisdall Fund	The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust
	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
At 1 April 2020	1,885,526	4,775,335	13,239	86,276,361
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,903,109	-	-
At 31 March 2021	1,885,526	7,678,444	13,239	86,276,361
At 1 April 2021	1,885,526	7,678,444	13,239	86,276,361
Total comprehensive income/ (expenditure) for the year	-	1,427,651	-	-
At 31 March 2022	1,885,526	9,106,095	13,239	86,276,361

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	SWD Reserve Fund				
Gold Coin Fund	Holiday Centre Project - Others	Holiday Centre	SWD Lotteries Fund	General deficit	Total
HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
77,636,711	1,316,280	2,091,898	73,691,713	(68,790,207)	178,896,856
-	-	-	-	5,338,712	8,241,821
77,636,711	1,316,280	2,091,898	73,691,713	(63,451,495)	187,138,677
77,636,711	1,316,280	2,091,898	73,691,713	(63,451,495)	187,138,677
-	-	-	-	(5,380,833)	(3,953,182)
77,636,711	1,316,280	2,091,898	73,691,713	(68,832,328)	183,185,495

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Deficit)/surplus for the year		(5,380,833)	5,338,712
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		14,262,045	14,443,439
Interest income		(131,798)	(184,956)
Finance cost		61,950	171,045
Donations received		(12,846,083)	(11,405,123)
Provision/(reversal of provision) for untaken annual leave		167,572	(107,947)
Reversal of provision for long service payment		(167,391)	(529,090)
Fair value loss/(gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2,438,565	(5,341,094)
Foreign exchange gain		(4,162)	(1,062)
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		50,112	1,032
		(1,550,023)	2,384,956
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL			
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		14,819	(32,070)
Increase in trade and other receivables		(689,325)	(672,364)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		10,367,028	(950,067)
Increase in deferred income		31,506,153	518,203
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		39,648,652	1,248,658
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		131,859	184,629
Increase in deposits with banks (maturity over 3 months)		(794,876)	(3,133,454)
Payment for the purchase of financial assets		-	(171,150)
Payment for the purchases of property, plant and equipment		(33,688,597)	(5,687,648)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		91,502	173,859
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(34,260,112)	(8,633,764)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Donations received		12,846,083	11,405,123
Interest element of lease rental paid	11(c)	(61,950)	(171,045)
Capital element of lease rental paid	11(c)	(1,854,605)	(1,745,510)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		10,929,528	9,488,568
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		16,318,068	2,103,462
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	11(a)	35,918,020	33,745,449
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		(45,017)	69,109
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	11(a)	52,191,071	35,918,020

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Helping Hand ("the Company"), a company limited by guarantee and its subsidiary (together "the Group"), is a charitable organisation engaged in providing care, housing and recreational facilities, including care homes, housing for the elderly and a holiday resort centre cum day care unit, for the needy elderly of Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China ("the PRC"). The Company has obtained permission from the Registrar of Companies to omit "Limited" from its name. The income and property of the Company, wheresoever derived, is applied solely towards the promotion of the objects set out in the Company's memorandum of association. The Company's funds are not distributable to its members.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs"), Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Group are disclosed below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group. Note 3 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Group for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 comprise the Company and its subsidiary.

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong Dollars ("HK$"), which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that the investments in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at their fair value as explained in note 2(d).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 24.

c) Subsidiary

Subsidiary is entity controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

In the Company's statement of financial position, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 2(g)).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Other investments in equity securities

The Group's policies for investments in equity securities, other than investment in subsidiary, are set out below:

Investments in equity securities are recognised / derecognised on the date the Group commits to purchase / sell the investment. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) for which transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss. For an explanation of how the Group determines fair value of financial instruments, see note 22(f). These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification.

Equity investments

An investment in equity securities is classified as fair value at profit or loss (FVPL) unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment the Group makes an election to designate the investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but may only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective. Where such an election is made, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income remains in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) until the investment is disposed of. At the time of disposal, the amount accumulated in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) is transferred to general deficit. It is not recycled through profit or loss. Dividends from an investment in equity securities, irrespective of whether classified as at FVPL or FVOCI, are recognised in surplus or deficit as other income in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(o).

Financial assets at FVPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets and is included in the "fair value gain/loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 7.

e) Property, plant and equipment

The following items of property, plant and equipment, other than construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (see note 2(g)(ii)):

- interests in leasehold land and buildings where the Group is the registered owner of the property interest;
- right-of-use assets arising from leases over leasehold properties where the Group is not the registered owner of the property interest; and
- other items of property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- buildings situated on leasehold land are depreciated over the shorter of the unexpired term of lease and their estimated useful lives, being no more than 50 years after the date of completion.

- Leasehold improvements	4 to 15 years or over the remaining term of the lease
- Furniture and fixtures	4 to 5 years
- Office equipment	4 to 5 years
- Motor vehicles	4 to 5 years

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gain or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account on the date of retirement or disposal.

Properties, plant and equipment in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Costs includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties, plant and equipment are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

f) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

Where the contract contains lease component(s) and non-lease component(s), the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see notes 2(e) and 2(g).

The initial fair value of refundable rental deposits is accounted for separately from the right-of-use assets in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to receivables carried at amortised cost (see notes 2(i) and 2(g)(i). Any difference between the initial fair value and the nominal value of the deposits is accounted for as additional lease payments made and is included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Leased assets (Continued)

(i) As a lessee (Continued)

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract ("lease modification") that is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification. The only exceptions are rent concessions that occurred as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and met the conditions set out in paragraph 46B of HKFRS 16 Leases. In such cases, the Group has taken advantage of the practical expedient not to assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications, and recognised the change in consideration as negative variable lease payments in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concessions occurred.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

g) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) financial assets measured at amortised cost (including deposits with banks, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables).

Financial assets measured at fair value, including equity securities measured at FVPL, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets, trade and other receivables: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof;
- variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate;

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the Group considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due. The Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (Continued)

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in surplus or deficit. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Basis of calculation of interest income

Interest income recognised in accordance with note 2(o)(vi) is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in surplus or deficit in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- property, plant and equipment; and
- investments in a subsidiary in the Company's statement of financial position.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

- Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing 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. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). A portion of the carrying amount of a corporate asset (for example, head office building) is allocated to an individual cash-generating unit if the allocation can be done on a reasonable and consistent basis, or to the smallest group of cash-generating units if otherwise.

- Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable) or value in use (if determinable).

- Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

h) Inventories

Inventories are assets which are held for sale in the ordinary course of operation, in the process of production for such sale or in the form of material or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expenditure in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expenditure in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expenditure in the period in which the reversal occurs.

i) Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. If revenue has been recognised before the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at their transaction price. Trade receivables that contain a significant financing component and other receivables are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. All receivables are subsequently stated at amortised cost, using the effective interest method and including an allowance for credit losses (see note 2(g)(i)).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for expected credit losses (ECLs) in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(g)(i).

k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at invoice amounts.

l) Employee benefits

i) Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

Contributions to the Mandatory Provident Funds as required under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance are charged to statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account when incurred.

ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when it recognises re-structuring costs involving the payment of termination benefits.

m) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in statement of surplus or deficit except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences include those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary difference, provided that those differences relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits, that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those temporary differences arising from goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit (provided they are not part of a business combination), and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that, in the case of taxable differences, the Group controls the timing of the reversal and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or in the case of deductible differences, unless it is probable that they will reverse in the future.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

m) Income tax (Continued)

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, if the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

– in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or

– in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

  – the same taxable entity; or

  – different taxable entities, which, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered, intend to realise the current tax assets and settle the current tax liabilities on a net basis or realise and settle simultaneously.

n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group or the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

o) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods or the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Group's operation.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the customer for more than 12 months, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction with the customer, and interest income is accrued separately under the effective interest method. Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the Group, revenue recognised under that contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. The Group takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if the period of financing is 12 months or less.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o) Revenue and other income (Continued)

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

i) government grants for specific capital costs of projects are deferred and released to the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account as income when those specific capital costs are incurred. Any unused grants are classified as deferred income under current liabilities as further explained in note 2(r) below;

ii) donations received from specific donors (other than government bodies) for specific purposes are deferred and released to the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account as income when the donations are expended on those specific purposes. Any unused donations are classified as funds within the funds employed section of the statement of financial position;

iii) donations and government subventions other than the items (i) and (ii) above, on a cash receipt basis. Any excess government subventions to be refunded to government are classified as trade and other payables under current liabilities;

iv) income from functions organised by the Group, on a cash receipt basis;

v) membership fee and sponsorship membership fee, in the accounting year to which the subscription are related;

vi) interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling) that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) of the asset (see note 2(g)(i)).

vii) rental and meals income, in the period when the services are rendered;

viii) income from sale of investments, on the transaction dates when the relevant contract notes are exchanged;

ix) sales of goods, transfer of control over goods which generally coincides with the time when the goods are delivered to customers and title has passed; and

(x) dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

p) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. The transaction date is the date on which the Group initially recognises such non-monetary assets or liabilities. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

The results of foreign operations are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Items in statement of financial position are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the closing foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and expenditure and accumulated separately in the exchange reserve in funds employed.

q) Related parties

a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:

i) has control or joint control over the Group;

ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

q) Related parties (Continued)

b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.

vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

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 entity.

r) Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenditure the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account in the period in which they become receivable.

s) Projects surplus/(deficit)

Donations and other income received and expenditure incurred on project operations during the year are dealt with in the projects' statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income and expenditure account.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRSs

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Group has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA to these financial statements for the current accounting period:

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - phase 2
Amendment to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions
Amendment to HKFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

None of the developments have had a material effect on how the Group's results and financial position for the year have been prepared or presented in the consolidated financial statements. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and a new standard which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2022 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Group.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRSs (Continued)

HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and the related Amendments[2]
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[3]
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)[2]
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies[2]
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates[2]
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction[2]
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use[1]
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract[1]
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020[1]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined

The directors anticipate that the application of the new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

4. INCOME TAX

(a) Income tax in the consolidated statement of surplus or deficit

The Company being a charitable organisation is exempt from Hong Kong Profits Tax by virtue of Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

No PRC Enterprise Income Tax has been provided for in the consolidated financial statements as the subsidiary, Zhaoqing Helping Hand Home for The Elderly Limited, has no assessable profits for the year (2021: Nil).

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting (deficit)/surplus at applicable tax rates:

	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
(Deficit)/surplus for the year before taxation	(5,380,833)	5,338,712
Notional tax on (deficit)/surplus before taxation, calculated at the rates applicable to (deficit)/surplus in the countries concerned	(1,097,661)	800,666
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	22,654,757	23,267,821
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(22,174,223)	(24,304,434)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	617,127	235,947
Actual tax expense	-	-

(c) Deferred tax assets not recognised

As at 31 March 2022, the Group has unused tax losses of HK$ 19,387,720 (2021: HK$22,443,955) available for offset against future surplus that may be carried forward with expiry date of within 5 years in the tax jurisdiction of the PRC. No deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of the tax losses due to the unpredictability of future surplus streams.

5. HOLIDAY CENTRE

The Holiday Centre is subvented by the Social Welfare Department (the “SWD”). During the year, subventions, camp fees, donations and other income received amounted to HK$17,136,291 (2021: HK$21,276,665) and expenses incurred amounted to HK$13,390,064 (2021: HK$18,263,831).

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Right-of-use assets	Buildings
	HK$	HK$
Cost		
At 1 April 2020	8,480,507	235,065,938
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	45,853	6,804,703
Additions	-	-
Transfer	-	123,625
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2021	8,526,360	241,994,266
At 1 April 2021	8,526,360	241,994,266
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	134,539	3,637,247
Additions	-	132,043
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2022	8,660,899	245,763,556
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2020	2,063,375	113,357,040
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(193,954)	4,256,999
Charge for the year	1,861,820	6,612,654
Written back on disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2021	3,731,241	124,226,693
At 1 April 2021	3,731,241	124,226,693
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	11,069	2,374,319
Charge for the year	1,868,078	5,631,448
Written back on disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2022	5,610,388	132,232,460
Carrying amounts		
At 31 March 2022	3,050,511	113,531,096
At 31 March 2021	4,795,119	117,767,573

Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Construction-in-progress	Total
HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
19,505,558	16,805,571	19,388,884	11,176,467	68,436	310,491,361
206,444	282,924	507,078	208,488	5,739	8,061,229
1,124,934	695,179	3,818,085	-	49,450	5,687,648
-	-	-	-	(123,625)	-
-	(125,146)	(241,690)	-	-	(366,836)
20,836,936	17,658,528	23,472,357	11,384,955	-	323,873,402
20,836,936	17,658,528	23,472,357	11,384,955	-	323,873,402
110,194	151,003	268,658	111,285	-	4,412,926
397,600	1,109,798	2,324,677	-	29,724,479	33,688,597
(2,074,175)	(406,913)	(365,735)	-	-	(2,846,823)
19,270,555	18,512,416	25,699,957	11,496,240	29,724,479	359,128,102
12,565,017	15,470,402	14,825,713	8,151,046	-	166,432,593
106,189	275,960	438,293	187,137	-	5,070,624
2,445,375	712,104	1,960,653	850,833	-	14,443,439
-	(124,509)	(241,295)	-	-	(365,804)
15,116,581	16,333,957	16,983,364	9,189,016	-	185,580,852
15,116,581	16,333,957	16,983,364	9,189,016	-	185,580,852
57,274	148,550	244,547	100,288	-	2,936,047
2,610,214	647,262	2,671,212	833,831	-	14,262,045
(2,074,175)	(375,590)	(346,946)	-	-	(2,796,711)
15,709,894	16,754,179	19,552,177	10,123,135	-	199,982,233
3,560,661	1,758,237	6,147,780	1,373,105	29,724,479	159,145,869
5,720,355	1,324,571	6,488,993	2,195,939	-	138,292,550

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

b) Right-of-use assets

The analysis of the carrying amount of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
Ownership interests in leasehold land held for own use, carried at depreciated cost in the People's Republic of China	3,050,511	3,038,645
Property leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	-	1,756,474
	3,050,511	4,795,119

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset:		
Ownership interests in leasehold land	111,604	105,346
Property leased for own use	1,756,474	1,756,474
	1,868,078	1,861,820
Interest on lease liabilities	61,950	171,045
Expense relating to short-term leases	3,413,736	3,281,020

Note:
Details of total cash outflow for leases and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities are set out in notes 11(c) and 13, respectively.

Ownerships interests in leasehold land held for own use

The Group holds a leasehold land, where one of its elderly residential homes is located. The Group is the registered owner of these property interests, including the whole or part of undivided share in the underlying land. Lump sum payments were made upfront to acquire these property interests from its previous registered owners, and there are no ongoing payments to be made under the land lease, other than payments based on rateable values set by relevant government authorities. These payments vary from time to time and are payable to the relevant government authorities.

Property leased for own use

The Group has obtained the right to use properties as elderly residential care home through tenancy agreement. The lease typically run for an initial period of three years. The lease does not include an option to renew the lease after the end of the contract term and variable lease payments.

The Group regularly entered into short-term leases for properties for use as elderly residential care home. As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, the portfolio of short-term leases is similar to the portfolio of short-term lease to which the short-term leases expense disclosed above.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The Group held funds and equity securities under management as follows:

	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
At fair values:		
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	12,442,219	15,954,630
Equity securities listed outside Hong Kong	1,891,663	2,148,320
Cash under management	1,662,790	419,880
Other funds	-	3,958
	15,996,672	18,526,788

At the end of the reporting period, the financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair values based on valuation provided by respective fund managers and the current bid prices in active market for the funds and the listed equity securities respectively.

8. SUBSIDIARY

The particulars of the Group's subsidiary, which is unlisted and limited liability company, are set out as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation and operation	Class of shares held	Particulars of paid up capital	Percentage of interest held	Principal activity
Zhaoqing Helping Hand Home for The Elderly Limited*	The PRC	Registered	HK$86,369,200 (2021: HK$84,650,200)	100%	Operation of a care home for the elderly

* A wholly foreign owned enterprise

The directors of the subsidiary during the financial year and up to the date of this report were:

Mr. Gary Kin-man Yau
Mr. Leo-Lin-cheng Kung
Mr. Tim-leung Lui
Mr. Stephen Wing-fai, Sun
Dr. York Yat-ngok Chow
Mr. Simon Yun-sang Yung
Mr. Frank Yee Chon Lyn (appointed on 15 April 2021)

9. INVENTORIES

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
Merchandises	127,847	142,666

All of the inventories are expected to be recovered within one year.

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
Other receivables	653,640	546,491
Prepayments and deposits	4,402,177	3,820,001
	5,055,817	4,366,492

All of the receivables are neither past due nor impaired and are expected to be recovered within one year and prepayments are expected to be recognised as expense within one year.

The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS (MATURITY OVER 3 MONTHS)

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
Deposits with banks	21,930,000	14,340,520
Cash at banks and on hand	30,261,071	21,577,500
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of cash flows	52,191,071	35,918,020

The interest rates on the deposits with banks and cash at banks ranged from 0% to 0.75% (2021: 0% to 1.35%) per annum.

(b) Deposits with banks (maturity over 3 months)

The interest rates on the deposits with banks with maturity over 3 months ranged from 0.35% to 1.75% (2021: 0.3% to 1.75%) per annum.

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS (MATURITY OVER 3 MONTHS) (Continued)

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Continued)

	Total HK$ (note 13)
At 1 April 2020	3,600,115
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Capital element of lease rentals paid	(1,745,510)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	(171,045)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(1,916,555)
Other changes:	
Interest expenses	171,045
Total other changes	171,045
At 31 March 2021	1,854,605
At 1 April 2021	1,854,605
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Capital element of lease rentals paid	(1,854,605)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	(61,950)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(1,916,555)
Other changes:	
Interest expenses	61,950
Total other changes	61,950
At 31 March 2022	-

d) Total cash outflow for leases

Amounts included in the statement of cash flows for leases comprise the following:

	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
Within operating cash flows	3,413,736	3,281,020
Within financing cash flows	1,916,555	1,916,555
	5,330,291	5,197,575

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Group's trade and other payables included the social welfare subvention surplus accounts in respect of Helping Hand of HK$nil (2021: HK$39,908), which is required to be refunded to the SWD.

The below expenditure under the Social Welfare Development Fund ("SWDF") funded by Lotteries Fund have been incurred in accordance with the requirements stipulated in SWDF Guidance Notes for Applications, SWD's approval letters and the procurement of projects and services are in line with the procedures specified in the Lotteries Fund Manual.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (Continued)

Use of the Social Welfare Development Fund Phase 3

	HK$
Balance of SWDF brought forward from previous financial year	497,228
Allocation from SWDF during the year	190,000
Interest received during the year	19
Expenditure under SWDF during the year	
Project under scope A	(47,860)
Project under scope B (IT)	(388,299)
Balance of SWDF carried forward to the next financial year	251,088

All of the trade and other payables are expected to be settled or recognised as income within one year or are repayable on demand.

13. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the end of the reporting periods.

	2022		2021	
	Present value of the minimum lease payments	Total minimum lease payments	Present value of the minimum lease payments	Total minimum lease payments
	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
Within 1 year	-	-	1,854,605	1,916,555
After 1 year but within 2 years	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,854,605	1,916,555
Less: total future interest expenses		-		(61,950)
Present value of lease liabilities		-		1,854,605

14. DEFERRED INCOME

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
Block Grants received from The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the "HKSAR") (note a)	1,163,032	733,361
Lotteries Fund received from the HKSAR		
Wi-Fi Project (note b)	185,104	156,180
New Care Home	1,341,600	156,000
Renovation Works for Helping Hand Cheung Muk Tau Holiday Centre for the Elderly	28,078,000	-
	29,604,704	312,180
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust		
Upgrade of Cheung Muk Tau Holiday Centre for the Elderly	1,784,000	-
	32,551,736	1,045,541

14. DEFERRED INCOME (Continued)

a) Block Grants received from The Government of the HKSAR

	HK$	HK$
Credit balance brought forward from previous financial year		733,361
Add: Block Grants received during the year	1,464,000	
Interest income received	42	
		1,464,042
Less: Expenditure during the year		
Furniture & Equipment	588,190	
Minor Works Projects	343,981	
Vehicle Overhauling	102,200	
		(1,034,371)
Credit balance carried forward to the next financial year		1,163,032

The Block Grants received from the Government of the HKSAR can only be used for minor work projects, furniture and equipment replenishment and vehicle overhauling.

Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2022, the outstanding commitments in respect of F&E Replenishment and Minor Works Grant not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
Contracted for	100,177	181,568
Authorised but not contracted for	1,062,855	551,793
	1,163,032	733,361

b) Wi-Fi Project

	HK$	HK$
Income		
Lotteries Fund Grant		94,800
Interest income		-
Total income		94,800
Expenditure		
Other Expenditure:		
(i) Technical set-up and installation cost		41,293
(ii) Operating expenses		24,583
Total Expenditure		65,876
Surplus for the Year		28,924
Add: Cumulated Income brought forward	995,271	
Cumulated Expenditure brought forward	(839,091)	
Cumulated surplus brought forward		156,180
Cumulated surplus carried forward		185,104

15. CHRISTA TISDALL FUND

The Christa Tisdall Fund was established to provide leisure and recreation activities for elderly people and was approved by the Executive Committee at a Board meeting held on 31 March 1990.

16. THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB CHARITIES TRUST

The donation received from Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust was utilised for the establishment of a care home for the elderly in Zhaoqing, Mainland China, the cost of which is included in property, plant and equipment.

17. GOLD COIN FUND – HOLIDAY CENTRE

The fund represents costs incurred by the Company and the Group and reimbursed by The Government of the HKSAR in respect of the construction of the Cheung Muk Tau Holiday Centre, the cost of which is included in property, plant and equipment.

18. SWD RESERVE FUND – HOLIDAY CENTRE

The fund represents costs incurred by the Company and the Group and reimbursed by the Social Welfare Department in respect of the renovation works of the Cheung Muk Tau Holiday Centre, the cost of which is included in property, plant and equipment.

19. SWD LOTTERIES FUND

The fund represents costs incurred by the Company and the Group and reimbursed by the Government of the HKSAR in respect of the construction of Helping Hand Father Sean Burke Care Home, the cost of which is included in property, plant and equipment.

20. DONATIONS

a) Donations from Community Chest - Baseline Allocation

The total donation granted from the Community Chest for the year ended 31 March 2022 amounting to HK$3,569,900 (2021: HK$3,926,890) has been allocated as follows:

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
Homes	2,195,250	2,552,240
Occupational Therapy Unit	422,360	422,360
Physiotherapy Unit	503,290	503,290
	3,120,900	3,477,890
Head office	449,000	449,000
	3,569,900	3,926,890

b) Other donations

The total donations received from others (excluding donations received in cookie campaign and other fund raising events which are included as income as shown in Appendix III and IV) for the year ended 31 March 2022 is as follows:

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
Homes - Operating income	4,443,284	3,476,943
Homes - Donations for capital costs	2,003,357	2,144,229
Head office - Administrative income	1,533,903	2,797,568
Holiday centre - Operating income	129,134	13,506
Holiday centre - Donations for capital costs	75,436	54,366
	8,185,114	8,486,612

The above donations included capital donation granted from Community Chest for the year ended 31 March 2022 amounting to HK$nil (2021: HK$737,409).

Donation for Head Office included donation for the capital cost for the year ended 31 March 2022 amounting to HK$nil (2021: HK$1,128,580).

The above donations included capital donation received from Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust for the year ended 31 March 2022 amounting to HK$3,900,267 (2021: HK$199,600) of which HK$1,876,243 (2021: HK$199,600) is recognised as donation income in the year.

21. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group's major financial instruments include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, deposits with banks, cash and cash equivalents and lease liabilities. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The Executive Committee manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

a) Credit risk

i) Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

ii) The Group's credit risk arises mainly from the investments held by fund managers. Given the high credit ratings, good reputation and past prevailing good performances of the fund managers who are managing the investment portfolios, the Group's management has confidence that they could meet their obligations. Fund managers monitor the credit risks with reference to their respective portfolio mandates. Also, the Group's investment sub-committee was appointed to make direct investment on equities with guidelines on the maximum holding of 45% with upper allowance of not exceeding 10% (2021: 10%) equities for all portfolios and equities on hand in aggregate. Both parties submit reports on portfolio performance to the Group on a regular basis.

iii) The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each debtor. At the end of the reporting period, 52% (2021: 36%) of the total receivables (excluding bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents) of the Group were due from the two largest debtors, one of which being Social Welfare Department.

iv) The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies, which the Group considers to represent low credit risk.

b) Liquidity risk

The Group has all the time being able to ensure that there are adequate funds to meet its current and expected liquidity requirements. Cash flows are closely monitored by the Executive Committee on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to liquidity risk is minimal.

The Group also employs projected cash flow analysis to manage liquidity risk by forecasting the amount of cash required to ensure that all liabilities due and funding requirements are met.

All the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date the Group can be required to pay, at the end of the reporting period are within one year or on demand.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's cash flow interest rate risk mainly concentrates on the fluctuation of market interest rate arising from the bank deposits. The Group controls the risk through benchmark guidelines and asset allocation.

Lease liability is fixed rate instrument which exposes the Group to fair value interest rate risk and is insensitive to any change in interest rate. A change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect surplus or deficit and funds employed of the Group.

i) Interest rate risk profile

The following table, as reported to the management of the Group, details the interest rate risk profile of the Group's bank deposits at the end of the reporting period:

	2022		2021	
	Effective interest rates %	HK$	Effective interest rates %	HK$
Fixed rate bank deposits:				
Cash at banks	0.35% to 1.75%	31,738,161	0.13% to 1.75%	23,353,805
Variable rate bank deposits:				
Cash at banks	0% to 0.45%	4,866,870	0% to 0.35%	5,254,411

21. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

c) Interest rate risk (Continued)

ii) Sensitivity analysis

At 31 March 2022, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 50 basis points (2021: 50 basis points) in interest rates for variable rate bank deposits, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase the Group's deficit for the year and the Group's general deficit by HK$24,334 (2021: increase/decrease the Group's surplus for the year and decrease/increase the Group's general deficit by HK$26,272). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate bank deposits. Other components of funds employed would not change in response to the general increase/decrease in interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on the exposure to interest rate risk at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. The 50 basis points (2021: 50 basis points) increase or decrease in interest rates is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

d) Currency risk

i) Exposure to currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk primarily arising from investments in financial assets, receivables, payables, bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in a foreign currency, that is, a currency other that the functional currency of the operations to which the transactions relate. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily United States Dollars, Renminbi and HK$. The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy as the Group believes its exposure to foreign exchange rate is not significant. However, the management monitors the Group's foreign currency exposures and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposures should the need arise.

The following details the Group's exposure at the end of the reporting period to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are shown in HK$, translated using the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. Differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the Group's presentation currency are excluded.

	Exposure to foreign currencies (expressed in HK$)					
	2022			2021		
	United States Dollars	Renminbi	HK$	United States Dollars	Renminbi	HK$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,891,664	430,013	-	2,240,999	311,070	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	206,687	-	-	125,507
Cash and cash equivalents	432,464	439,655	590,754	427,084	9,181	244,790
Trade and other payables	-	-	(39,283)	-	-	(70,386)
Net exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	2,324,128	869,668	758,158	2,668,083	320,251	299,911

The following table indicates the instantaneous change in the Group's deficit /surplus for the year (and general deficit) that would arise if foreign exchange rates to which the Group has significant exposure at the end of reporting period has changed at that date, assuming all other risk variables remained constant. In this respect, it is assumed that the pegged rate between the HK$ and the US$ would not be affected by any changes in movements in value of the US$ against other currencies. The increase/(decrease) in foreign exchange rates of 5% represents the sensitivity rate of management's assessments of the reasonably possible strengthening/(weakening) of the foreign currency against the functional currencies of the group entities.

21. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

d) Currency risk (Continued)

i) Exposure to currency risk (Continued)

	2022			2021		
	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	Decrease/ (increase) in deficit for the year	Decrease/ (increase) in general deficit	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchanges rates	Increase/ (decrease) in surplus for the year	Decrease/ (increase) in general deficit
		HK$	HK$		HK$	HK$
HK$	5%	37,908	37,908	5%	14,996	14,996
	(5%)	(37,908)	(37,908)	(5%)	(14,996)	(14,996)
RMB	5%	43,483	43,483	5%	16,013	16,013
	(5%)	(43,483)	(43,483)	(5%)	(16,013)	(16,013)

Results of the analysis as presented in the above table represent an aggregation of the instantaneous effects on each of the group entities surplus/deficit for the year and general deficit measured in the respective functional currencies, translated into HK$ at the exchange rate ruling at the end of the reporting period for presentation purposes.

The sensitivity analysis assumes that the change in foreign exchange rates had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the Group which expose the Group to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period. The analysis excludes differences that would result form the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the Group's presentation currency. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

e) Other price risk

The Group is exposed to price changes arising from financial assets at FVPL which comprise listed and unlisted investments.

Decisions to buy or sell investments are based on daily monitoring of the performance of investments by fund managers, who submit reports on portfolio performance to the Group on a regular basis. The Group controls the risk through benchmark guidelines and asset allocation.

Most of the Group's investments are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. Listed investments held in the investment portfolio that are not held for trading purposes have been chosen based on their longer term growth potential and are monitored regularly for performance against expectations.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period.

At 31 March 2022, it is estimated that 10% increase/decrease in the price of the respective equity securities, with all other variables held constant, would have decrease/increase the Group's deficit for the year and the Group's general deficit by approximately HK$1,433,388 (2021: increase/decrease the Group's surplus for the year and decrease/increase the Group's general deficit by approximately HK$1,810,295).

The sensitivity analysis indicates the instantaneous change in the Group's deficit /surplus for the year and other components of funds employed that would arise assuming that the changes in the stock prices had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the Group which expose the Group to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period. It is also assumed that none of the Group's equity securities would be considered impaired as a result of the decrease in the stock prices or other relevant risk variables, and that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the year ended 31 March 2021.

At 31 March 2022, the Group have no concentration of equity price risk on its equity investments as the Group held twelve (2021: twelve) listed equity investment in the investment portfolio. The Group's equity are exposed to equity price risk due to the fluctuation of prices of the listed equity securities in the relevant stock markets.

21. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

f) Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available.
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs.

The fund managers perform valuations for the financial instruments and report directly to the Group's Executive Committee. The fair values of the investments represent the bid prices of these investments in the respective internationally – renowned investment banks and the stock market.

		31 March 2022 categorised into		
	Fair value as at 31 March 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
Recurring fair value measurements				
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,996,672	15,996,672	-	-

		Fair value measurements as at 31 March 2021 categorised into		
	Fair value as at 31 March 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
Recurring fair value measurements				
Assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,526,788	18,526,788	-	-

During the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

g) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value

The fair values of deposits with banks, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and lease liabilities are not materially different from their carrying amounts because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value has been determined either by reference to the market value at the end of each reporting period or by discounting the relevant cash flows using current interest rates for similar instruments.

h) Capital risk management

The Group's objective when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to carry out its principal activities, i.e. to provide care, housing and recreational facilities for the needy elderly of Hong Kong and the PRC.

The capital structure of the Group consists of general deficit, general reserve and other reserves and designated funds. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may appeal for subventions from the HKSAR Government and donations from the general public and other charitable organisations.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Key management personnel remuneration

All members of key management personnel are the executive committee members of the Company.

There was no transaction with key management personnel during the current and prior years.

b) The Group has not entered into any related party transactions.

23. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments outstanding at 31 March 2022 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
Contracted for		
Renovation of property, plant and equipment	4,920	38,400
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	95,257	143,168
Construction of elderly care home	241,315	-
	341,492	181,568

24. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a) Impairment of non-financial assets

Determining whether there is an impairment requires an estimation of recoverable amounts of the non-financial assets or the respective cash-generating unit in which the non-financial assets belong, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, recoverable amount shall be estimated for individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group shall determine the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The value in use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the assets or cash-generating units and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. The discount rate represents a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. Where the actual future cash flows or the revision of estimated future cash flows are less than original estimated future cash flow, a material impairment loss may arise.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowance for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group’s past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

c) Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account the estimated residual values. The Executive Committee reviews the estimated useful lives and the residual values of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation charge for the year. The estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives and residual values of assets of similar nature and functions and taking into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation charge for future periods are adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

25. COMPANY – LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment		121,424,705	99,731,233
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		15,996,672	18,526,788
Interests in a subsidiary		67,979,921	79,251,874
		205,401,298	197,509,895
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories		101,144	125,845
Trade and other receivables		4,808,956	4,208,649
Deposits with banks (maturity over 3 months)		8,100,000	7,400,000
Cash and cash equivalents		50,911,461	34,419,747
		63,921,561	46,154,241
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		22,796,503	12,479,012
Deferred income		32,551,736	1,045,541
Lease liabilities		-	1,854,605
		(55,348,239)	(15,379,158)
NET ASSETS		213,974,620	228,284,978
FUNDS EMPLOYED			
General deficit		(28,528,154)	(14,217,796)
General reserve		1,476,572	1,476,572
Christa Tisdall Fund	15	13,239	13,239
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust	16	86,276,361	86,276,361
Holiday Centre project:			
Gold Coin Fund	17	77,636,711	77,636,711
SWD Reserve Fund	18	2,091,898	2,091,898
Others		1,316,280	1,316,280
SWD Lotteries Fund	19	73,691,713	73,691,713
TOTAL FUNDS EMPLOYED		213,974,620	228,284,978

Approved and authorised for issue by the executive committee on 9 September 2022.

Mrs. Johanna Arculli
Chairperson, Executive Committee

Mr. Tim-leung Lui
Hon Treasurer, Executive Committee

25. company – level statement of financial position (Continued)

Note: Details of the changes in the Company's individual components of funds employed between the beginning and the end of the year are set out below:

	General Reserve	Christa Tisdall Fund	The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust
	HK$	HK$	HK$
At 1 April 2020	1,476,572	13,239	86,276,361
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	1,476,572	13,239	86,276,361
Total comprehensive expenditure for the year	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	1,476,572	13,239	86,276,361

	SWD Reserve Fund				
Gold Coin Fund	Holiday Centre Project - Others	Holiday Centre	SWD Lotteries Fund	General Deficit	Total
HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
77,636,711	1,316,280	2,091,898	73,691,713	(15,860,375)	226,642,399
-	-	-	-	1,642,579	1,642,579
77,636,711	1,316,280	2,091,898	73,691,713	(14,217,796)	228,284,978
-	-	-	-	(14,310,358)	(14,310,358)
77,636,711	1,316,280	2,091,898	73,691,713	(28,528,154)	213,974,620

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR HOLIDAY CENTRE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		HK$	HK$
INCOME			
Lump Sum Grant		15,913,907	15,888,552
Camp fees received		164,655	135,366
Programme income		1,160	492
Donations	20(b)	129,134	13,506
Donation for capital cost	20(b)	75,436	54,366
SWD Time - Limited Posts		130,800	47,250
SWD - Block Grants		277,892	378,992
SWD - Other		430,565	-
Other income			
- Subvented		5,692	4,175,727
- Unrecognised		7,050	582,414
		17,136,291	21,276,665
COST OF SALES			
Opening inventories		5,439	5,439
Purchases		-	-
Closing inventories		(5,439)	(5,439)
		-	-

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR HOLIDAY CENTRE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		HK$	HK$
EXPENDITURE			
Advertising		20,060	8,474
Audit fee		59,850	57,575
Cleaning		206,919	101,731
Food		42,884	50,578
Gas		-	77,304
General expenses		226,615	1,973,478
Insurance		46,367	57,566
Laundry		-	8,054
Medical expenses		55,649	27,543
Motor vehicle expenses		219,525	172,705
Newspaper and magazines		-	3,762
Postage		590	5,181
Printing and stationery		21,000	35,231
Programme expenses		13,629	17,982
Provident fund		490,657	705,664
Reversal of provision for long service payment		(23,703)	(64,393)
Reversal of provision for untaken annual leave		(4,418)	(36,332)
Government rent and rates		288,400	320,800
Repairs and maintenance		895,361	883,810
Salaries		9,838,483	12,110,120
Staff uniform		459	-
Telephone and cable		52,122	79,489
Travelling expenses		11,769	12,765
Unrecognised expenses (Note)		435,889	824,162
Water and electricity		365,957	723,324
SWD Time - Limited Posts		126,000	47,250
Block Grant - One off special		-	60,008
		(13,390,064)	(18,263,831)
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	5	3,746,227	3,012,834

Note: The depreciation charge and loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment of HK$ 225,961 (2021: HK$259,298) and HK$ 31,250 (2021: HK$Nil) respectively, are included in unrecognised expenses in the income and expenditure account for Holiday Centre.

DETAILED OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Lok Fu	Lai Yiu	F S B
	HK$	HK$	HK$
CAPITAL INCOME			
SWD - Block Grant	115,972	354,658	285,849
Community Chest Capital Project	-	-	-
Others	336,333	376,768	503,056
TOTAL CAPITAL INCOME	452,305	731,426	788,905
RECURRENT INCOME			
Community Chest Allocation			
- Homes	288,205	288,205	745,790
- O.T. & P.T. unit	115,716	115,716	249,924
Donation for running costs	800,033	725,331	1,448,449
Interest income	-	-	-
Lump Sum Grant	15,107,737	13,022,521	32,898,805
Meal income	1,348,374	1,518,671	4,217,213
Meal income from staff	102,121	89,547	334,379
Rental income	291,386	328,119	911,157
Sundry income	89,887	30,268	688,516
SWD subvention for homes	1,111,570	2,603,199	9,600,078
SWD others (note)	460,139	462,339	1,262,664
	19,715,168	19,183,916	52,356,975
RUNNING COSTS			
Audit fee	-	-	4,000
Advertising	11,495	7,380	16,151
Bank charges	8,284	8,137	23,592
Cleaning	248,260	106,543	503,640
Depreciation			
- owned property, plant and equipment	475,300	2,443,617	1,162,807
- right of use asset	891,539	864,935	-
Food	1,191,856	986,118	3,188,176
Function expenses			
- Subsidised by outsiders	42,896	56,551	82,438
- Subsidised by Helping Hand – Activities	23,777	26,571	55,289
Fixed assets written off	2,000	-	-
Gas	170,558	184,757	437,713
General expenses	16,975	35,079	7,470
Government charge	-	-	-
Insurance	226,385	214,098	518,659
Life insurance	8,209	6,661	10,432

APPENDIX I
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Chuk Yuen	Po Lam	Siu Sai Wan	Zhaoqing	2022	2021
HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
-	-	-	-	756,479	849,185
-	-	-	-	-	737,409
114,800	580,400	92,000	-	2,003,357	2,144,229
114,800	580,400	92,000	-	2,759,836	3,730,823
291,017	291,017	291,016	-	2,195,250	2,552,240
148,092	148,092	148,110	-	925,650	925,650
467,343	659,703	298,433	43,992	4,443,284	3,476,943
-	-	-	32,171	32,171	32,843
-	-	-	-	61,029,063	61,263,643
-	-	-	-	7,084,258	7,079,225
-	-	-	-	526,047	513,430
3,885,365	3,411,330	1,892,557	6,201,950	16,921,864	17,046,875
23,269	17,063	20,245	683,750	1,552,998	2,359,198
-	-	-	-	13,314,847	13,268,352
-	-	-	-	2,185,142	1,670,994
4,815,086	4,527,205	2,650,361	6,961,863	110,210,574	110,189,393
-	-	-	10,916	14,916	10,304
972	-	8,560	9,883	54,441	62,615
8,958	8,055	4,863	1,058	62,947	46,640
56,486	32,721	14,572	74,753	1,036,975	1,183,789
693,347	290,216	165,507	2,437,335	7,668,129	8,176,853
-	-	-	111,604	1,868,078	1,861,821
14,206	26,749	6,804	921,912	6,335,821	6,122,677
126,537	116,302	33,429	16,699	474,852	597,696
31,031	109,722	4,148	-	250,538	261,599
-	-	-	16,862	18,862	1,032
15,923	16,502	8,200	-	833,653	751,508
5,691	31,223	1,701	127,814	225,953	236,381
-	-	-	51,097	51,097	38,726
38,665	36,614	28,177	43,430	1,106,028	1,143,129
2,128	225	208	-	27,863	34,620

DETAILED OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Lok Fu	Lai Yiu	F S B
	HK$	HK$	HK$
Lucky money	6,400	7,600	21,000
Medical expenses	576,523	606,232	869,896
Newspaper & magazine	8,298	14,400	21,217
O.T. & P.T. unit expenditure	117,350	117,350	253,477
Other tax	-	-	-
Postage	635	1,373	2,310
Printing & stationery	39,254	30,746	72,278
Provident fund	895,746	825,535	1,771,403
(Reversal of provision)/provision for long service payment	(234,578)	118,565	(30,803)
Provision/(reversal of provision) for untaken annual leave	9,367	13,853	102,581
Renaming cost (Appendix V)	-	334,117	-
Rent & rates	152,596	107,800	350,800
Repair & maintenance	190,395	219,580	1,104,967
Salaries	16,948,904	14,886,836	38,731,199
Souvenir	8,305	14,700	16,000
Staff welfare	7,169	11,824	42,239
Sundry expenses	-	-	-
Telephone and cable	34,374	64,605	70,718
Training	-	4,930	180
Transportation expenses	77,469	45,102	121,995
Uniforms	34,236	16,147	43,719
Utensil	19,698	7,105	21,446
Water and electricity	353,859	430,401	1,542,987
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	22,563,534	22,819,248	51,139,976
OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS	(2,848,366)	(3,635,332)	1,216,999
FINANCE COST			
Interest on lease liabilities	(31,445)	(30,505)	-
NET (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS	(2,427,506)	(2,934,411)	2,005,904

Note: “Special anti-pandemic allowance for RCH staff” Scheme is subvented by the Social Welfare Department (the “SWD”). During the year ended 31 March 2022, subventions received amounted to HK$368,000, of which HK$368,000 is recognised as income in the year and expenses incurred amounted to HK$368,000 in the year.

“Extra allowance for RCH staff under on-site quarantine/isolation” Scheme is subvented by the Social Welfare Department (the “SWD”). During the year ended 31 March 2022, subventions received amounted to HK$10,190,500, of which HK$933,000 is recognised as income in the year and expenses incurred amounted to HK$933,000 in the year.

“Additional special allowance for RCHs under on-site quarantine/isolation” Scheme is subvented by the Social Welfare Department (the “SWD”). During the year ended 31 March 2022, subventions received amounted to HK$204,000, of which HK$59,665 is recognised as income in the year and expenses incurred amounted to HK$59,665 in the year.

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Chuk Yuen	Po Lam	Siu Sai Wan	Zhaoqing	2022	2021
HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$	HK$
13,800	12,300	6,900	-	68,000	55,200
38,452	57,950	26,282	77,373	2,252,708	2,277,614
5,732	6,327	7,795	-	63,769	68,780
150,209	150,209	150,208	-	938,803	937,094
-	-	-	5,179	5,179	-
4	610	483	-	5,415	6,071
5,398	16,962	8,632	10,090	183,360	238,073
188,906	120,671	77,993	634,530	4,514,784	4,498,790
15,692	(8,543)	-	-	(139,667)	(445,310)
9,045	7,038	6,335	-	148,219	(55,902)
-	-	-	-	334,117	-
1,575,352	1,221,232	800,944	-	4,208,724	4,112,494
117,314	117,369	31,830	169,905	1,951,360	2,259,295
2,205,631	2,174,398	1,618,684	5,297,326	81,862,978	81,149,313
2,852	437	172	-	42,466	66,100
2,616	2,035	992	13,562	80,437	62,660
-	-	-	158,855	158,855	192,502
108,426	112,670	76,134	63,715	530,642	531,272
1,543	1,543	476	5,525	14,197	18,527
3,677	6,134	3,211	150,743	408,331	455,962
263	2,288	997	-	97,650	3,190
40	1,116	-	-	49,405	27,400
74,831	58,946	48,791	619,679	3,129,494	2,757,897
5,513,727	4,730,021	3,143,028	11,029,845	120,939,379	119,746,412
(698,641)	(202,816)	(492,667)	(4,067,982)	(10,728,805)	(9,557,019)
-	-	-	-	(61,950)	(171,045)
(583,841)	377,584	(400,667)	(4,067,982)	(8,030,919)	(5,997,241)

APPENDIX II
(FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY)

DETAILED ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 HK$	2021 HK$
INCOME			
Community Chest allocation	20(a)	449,000	449,000
Donation for capital cost	20(b)	-	1,128,580
Fair value (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(2,438,565)	5,341,094
General donations	20(b)	1,533,903	1,668,988
Interest income		99,627	152,113
Lump sum grant		6,926,728	6,963,949
Membership fee and sponsoring membership		21,640	16,320
Sundry income		113,152	410,079
Exchange gain		4,162	1,062
SWD - Lotteries Funds		65,876	839,091
SWD - Others		44,484	573,339
Total administrative income		6,820,007	17,543,615
EXPENDITURE			
Advertising		19,250	28,691
Audit fee		313,070	294,315
Bank charges		24,830	16,622
Cleaning		13,684	10,524
Depreciation		4,499,877	4,145,467
Gas		980	2,450
General expenses		27,175	41,223
Insurance		183,373	127,072
Life insurance		4,490	8,976
Medical expenses		12,625	1,530
Membership fee		-	15,260
Motor vehicle expenses		2,080	2,615
Postage		7,089	5,238
Printing and stationery		38,987	42,525
Provident fund		518,791	669,766
Reversal of provision for long services payment		(4,021)	(19,387)
Provision/(reversal of provision) for untaken annual leave		23,771	(15,713)
Publication		26,800	44,241
Rent and rates		2,600	-
Repairs and maintenance		260,524	32,762
Salaries		6,315,637	7,125,363
Souvenir		(26,040)	2,465
Staff welfare		68,925	46,146
Telephone and cable		106,456	116,505
Training		44,622	10,620
Transportation expenses		7,313	16,988
Water and electricity		49,196	34,385
		(12,542,084)	(12,806,649)
NET ADMINISTRATIVE (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS		(5,722,077)	4,736,966

APPENDIX III
(FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY)

COOKIE CAMPAIGN - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
INCOME (Note)	3,369,214	4,462,901
EXPENDITURE	(710,755)	(955,772)
SURPLUS FROM "COOKIE CAMPAIGN"	2,658,459	3,507,129

Note: Included in the income of the Cookie Campaign for the year ended 31 March 2022, there is HK$2,571,426 (2021: HK$2,684,879) being donations and sponsorship income.

APPENDIX IV
(FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY)

OTHER FUND RAISING EVENTS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	HK$	HK$
INCOME (Note)	2,355,149	269,131
EXPENDITURE	(387,672)	(190,107)
SURPLUS FROM OTHER FUND RAISING EVENTS	1,967,477	79,024

Note: Included in the income of other fund raising events for the year ended 31 March 2022, there is HK$2,089,543 (2021: HK$233,632) being donations and sponsorship income.

APPENDIX V
(FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY)

NAMING OF HELPING HAND LAI YIU BRADBURY CARE HOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Naming after: Helping Hand Vera R. Desai Lai Yiu Care Home
Date of approval for naming the service unit after the donor: 03/01/2022

	HK$	HK$
(A1) **Donation for naming-after purpose**		
(i) Amount of donation designated for naming-after purpose	668,234	
(ii) Contribution to the Lotteries Fund	(334,117)	
(iii) Donation retained for upgrading the project (iii) = (i) - (ii)		334,117
(A2) **Balance of donation for naming-after purpose brought forward from previous financial year**		-
(B) **Interest income received**		1
Total Income: [A1(iii)/A2 + B]		334,118
Expenditure during the year for upgrading the project		
(i) Minor Works	6,000	
(iii) Furniture and Equipment	42,865	
		(48,865)
Balance carried forward to next financial year		285,253