(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2014

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(FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY)	



HO TAK SANG & CO., Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong

何德生會計師事務所

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to Members their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 2014.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are the advancement of education of the general public in recycling, responsible consumerism and the effects of pollution generally on the overall health of the Hong Kong community.

There are no significant changes compared with the activities conducted in the previous year.

#### **RESULTS**

The results for the financial year are exhibited in the annexed audited financial statements.

#### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in property, plant and equipment during the year are set out in Note 4 of the Notes on the Financial Statements.

#### **DONATIONS**

During the year the Company did not make any charitable donation. (2013: HK\$5,000)

#### **DIRECTORS**

The following Directors held office during the year and up to the date of this report:-

Christian John Constantin Brun Christina Emily Brun Gabrielle Edel Mary Kirstein

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, all existing directors retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

#### **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS**

No contracts of significance to which the Company was a party and in which a Director had a material interest subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

#### **AUDITORS**

The financial statements for the year were audited by Messrs. HO TAK SANG & COMPANY who retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

Director

1 1 DEC 2015



# HO TAK SANG & CO.,

Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kon-

何德生會計師事務所

Partners:

HO Tak Sang FCPA (Practising), MBA, CFP SM, FTIHK, CTA LEUNG Ka Wa FCPA (Practising), FTIHK, CTA CHANG Miranda FCPA (Practising), FTIHK, CTA

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# REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF REDRESS LIMITED

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

We have audited the financial statements of reDress Limited set out on pages 5 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December, 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

#### Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the old Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and the true and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 141 of the old Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32), and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 2014 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the old Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32).

Ho Tak Sang & Co.,

Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

HONG KONG, 11 DES 2015

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2014

	Note	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	0	0
Current Assets			
Account and Other Receivables	5	45,951	21,362
Cash and Bank Balances		282,958	419,812
	_	328,909	441,174
Current Liabilities			
Accrued Liabilities		(9,350)	(7,142)
Amounts due to a Director	6 _	(940,129)	(1,528,716)
	_	(949,479)	(1,535,858)
Net Current Liabilities	=	(620,570)	(1,094,684)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	-	(620,570)	(1,094,684)
Financed by:			
Funds			
Accumulated Deficits	=	(620,570)	(1,094,684)

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2014

	Note	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
INCOME			
Turnover	7	3,704,973	2,911,258
Other Revenues	7	116,794	155,082
Exchange Gains		555	0
TOTAL INCOME	ë 9	3,822,322	3,066,340
LESS: EXPENDITURE			
Cost of Events		(3,116,227)	(2,404,817)
Operating Expenditure		(231,981)	(311,658)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	a a	(3,348,208)	(2,716,475)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	10	474,114	349,865
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		0	0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	e B	474,114	349,865

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2014

	Accumulated Deficits HK\$
Balance as at 31st December, 2012	(1,444,549)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st December, 2013	349,865
Balance as at 31st December, 2013	(1,094,684)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st December, 2014	474,114
Balance as at 31st December, 2014	(620,570)

# HO TAK SANG & CO., Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong

Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong
何德生會計師事務所

# REDRESS LIMITED

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2014

	Note	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities			
Surplus for the year		474,114	349,865
Adjustment for:			
Interest Income		(17)	(18)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	_	474,097	349,847
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts and Other Receivables		(24,589)	135,857
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities and Receipts in Adva	nce	2,208	(959,908)
Decrease in Amounts due to a Director		(588,587)	(126,271)
Cash used in operations	-	(136,871)	(600,475)
Interest Received		17	18
Net cash used in operating activities	-	(136,854)	(600,457)
Cash flows from investing activities	_	0	0
Cash flows from financing activities	-	0	0
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	=	(136,854)	(600,457)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	12	419,812	1,020,269
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	12	282,958	419,812

何德生會計師事務所

#### REDRESS LIMITED

#### NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **Reporting Entity**

REDRESS LIMITED is a company incorporated in Hong Kong, limited by quarantee and not having a share capital. The Company's registered office is located at Suite 2406, 24/F., 9 Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong. The principal activities of the Company are the advancement of education of the general public in recycling, responsible consumerism and the effects of pollution generally on the overall health of the Hong Kong community.

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# a. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost basis and in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, and the disclosure requirements of the old Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32).

These financial statements also comply with the applicable requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622) which came into effect on 3rd March, 2014. In accordance with transitional and saving arrangements stated in Part 9 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622), "Accounts and Audit", which are further set out in sections 76 to 87 of Schedule 11 to that Ordinance, for this financial year and the comparative period the applicable requirements continue to be those of the old Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32).

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the same as the functional currency of the Company.

# b. Impact of New and Revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants has issued a number of new and revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") and Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs"), which are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2014. Such new and revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards however do not have any significant impact to the Company.

#### NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### c. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of each item comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the item to working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally recognised as an expense in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred. In situation where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the property, plant and equipment, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of the property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset and is recognised in the income statement as an income or expense in the period of derecognition.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method at the following annual rates:

Computer Equipment

33 1/3%

#### d. Impairment

At each date of statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as an income immediately.

# NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### e. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

#### Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into four categories, including financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets.

#### (i) Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and those designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

#### (ii) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. At each date of statement of financial position subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity Investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

#### (iv) Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale investments or not classified as any of the above 3 categories. At the date of statement of financial position subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in equity, until the financial asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

For available-for-sale equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, they are measured at cost less any identified impairment loss at the date of statement of financial position subsequent to initial recognition.

#### NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### e. Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

#### (i) Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are those financial liabilities held for trading and those designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. At the date of statement of financial position subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised directly in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability.

#### (ii) Other Financial Liabilities

At the date of statement of financial position subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting is immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or, the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### f. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

- (i) Grants are recognised on an accrual basis.
- (ii) Sponsorship income are recognised on cash basis.
- (iii) Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.
- (iv) Operating lease rental income is recognised on the straight-line basis.

#### g. Operating Leases

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets remain with the lessors are accounted for as operating leases.

Where the Company is lessor, assets leased by the Company under operating leases are included in non-current assets and lease receipts applicable to such leases are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an income on a straight line basis over the period of the relevant leases, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets. Lease incentives to the lessees are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased assets, irrespective of their nature or form or the timing of payments.

Where the Company is lessee, lease payments applicable to such leases are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense on a straight line basis over the period of the relevant leases, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets. Lease incentives from the lessors are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made, irrespective of their nature or form or the timing of payments.

#### h. Employee Benefits

#### **Retirement Benefits Costs**

The Company operates an approved defined contribution retirement benefits scheme for employees: a Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) Scheme under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance.

The contributions payable to the Company's defined contribution retirement benefits schemes are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

#### NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

#### 2 KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances.

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of statement of financial position, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period, are discussed below.

#### Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

In applying the accounting policy on property, plant and equipment with respect to depreciation, management estimates the useful lives of various categories of property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment of similar nature and functions. The estimated useful lives reflect the management's estimate of the period that the Company could derive future economic benefits from the use of these assets.

#### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's major financial instruments include bank deposits and amounts due to a director. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies applied by the Company to mitigate these risks are set out below.

#### (a) Credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of the counterparties' failure to perform their obligations in relation to each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

The credit risk on bank deposits is minimal because the counterparties are banks or financial institutions with high credit-rating awarded by international credit-rating agencies.

#### NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

# (a) Credit risk (Continued)

Other than concentration of credit risk on liquid funds which are deposited with a bank with high credit rating and government funding grants receivable, the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

#### (b) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate liquid funds, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 2014 and 31st December, 2013 are analysed into relevant maturity buckets based on their contractual undiscounted obligations in the table below:

31st December, 2014	On Demand HK\$	Within 1 year HK\$	Total HK\$
Accrued Liabilities	0	9,350	9,350
Amounts due to a Director	940,129	0	940,129
	940,129	9,350	949,479
31st December, 2013			
Accrued Liabilities	0	7,142	7,142
Amounts due to a Director	1,528,716	0	1,528,716
	1,528,716	7,142	1,535,858

#### (c) Cash flow interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk is minimal because the Company does not have any floating rate borrowings.

#### (d) Fair Value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying amounts because of their immediate or short term maturity.

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# NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost		Computer Equipment HK\$
As at 1st January, 2013		1,600
Additions during year		0
Disposals during year		0
As at 31st December, 2013 and		
1st January, 2014		1,600
Additions during year		0
Disposals during year		0
As at 31st December, 2014	; <del>-</del>	1,600
Deduct:		
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at 1st January, 2013		1,600
Provided for the year		0
Eliminated on Disposals		0
As at 31st December, 2013 and		
1st January, 2014		1,600
Provided for the year		0
Eliminated on Disposals		0
As at 31st December, 2014	2. 8 <del></del>	1,600
Net Book Value		
As at 31st December, 2014	:=	0
As at 31st December, 2013	:=	0
	2014	2013
ACCOUNT AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	HK\$	HK\$
Prepayments	27,775	0
Rental and Utility Deposits	14,676	5,176
Sundry Debtors	3,500	16,186
	45,951	21,362

# NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 6 AMOUNTS DUE TO A DIRECTOR

Amounts due to director are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### 7 TURNOVER AND REVENUE

Revenues recognised during the year are as follows:-	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
Turnover		
Grants Received	1,785,490	1,603,140
Sponsorship Income	1,919,483	1,308,118
	3,704,973	2,911,258
Other Revenues		
Sundry Income	116,777	155,064
Interest Income	17	18
	116,794	155,082
Total Revenues	3,821,767	3,066,340

#### 8 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

During the year, no amounts were paid in respect of directors' emoluments, directors' or past directors' pensions or for any compensation to directors or past directors in respect of loss of office.

# 9 EMPLOYMENT COSTS

10

Salaries and Allowances	1,254,121	877,216
Mandatory Provident Fund Contributions	7,482	303
	1,261,603	877,519
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		
Surplus for the year is arrived at after charging:		
Auditors' Remuneration	16,000	5,000
Hire of Land and Building under Operating Leases		
Minimum Lease Payments	0_	10,916

#### and after crediting:

Interest Income	17	18

# NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 11 INCOME TAX

The Company is exempted from Profits Tax in accordance with S.88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

#### 12 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following amounts in the statement of financial position:

	2014	2013
	HK\$	HK\$
Cash on hand and balances with banks	282,958	419,812

#### 13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each category of financial instruments as at the date of statement of financial position are as follows:

		Financial		
		Assets at		
	Held-to-	Fair Value		Available-
	maturity	through	Loans and	for-sale
	Investments	Profit or Loss	Receivables	Investments
Financial assets	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
2014				
Rental and Utility Deposits	0	0	14,676	0
Sundry Debtors	0	0	3,500	0
Cash and Bank Balances	0	0	282,958	0
	0	0	301,134	0
2013				
Rental and Utility Deposits	0	0	5,176	0
Sundry Debtors	0	0	16,186	0
Cash and Bank Balances	0	0	419,812	0
	0	0	441,174	0

#### NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (CONTINUED)

	Financial	
	Liabilities at	
	Fair Value	Other
	through	Financial
	Profit or Loss	Liabilities
Financial liabilities	HK\$	HK\$
	3	
2014		
Accrued Liabilities	0	9,350
Amounts due to a Director	0	940,129
	0	949,479
2013	15	
Accrued Liabilities	0	7,142
Amounts due to a Director	0	1,528,716
	0	1,535,858

#### 14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions and balances detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Company had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

Sponsorship Income received from the Company's Director 245,000

# 15 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on 11 DEC 2015.

# DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2014 (FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY)

		HK\$
INCOME		
Grants Received	1,785,490	1,603,140
Sponsorship Income	1,919,483	1,308,118
	3,704,973	2,911,258
OTHER INCOME		
Sundry Income	116,777	155,064
Interest Income	17	18
Exchange Gains	555	0
TOTAL INCOME	3,822,322	3,066,340
LESS: COST OF EVENTS	3,116,227	2,404,817
_	706,095	661,523
LESS: EXPENDITURE		
Accountancy Fees	2,400	5,228
Auditors' Remuneration	5,000	5,000
Advertising and Marketing	3,255	0
Bank Charges	3,270	5,619
Computer Hardware and Software	14,715	0
Consultancy Fee	0	156,168
Donation	0	5,000
Electricity, Telecommunications and Water	0	10,502
Exchange Losses	0	705
Legal and Professional Fees	4,500	41,288
Mandatory Provident Fund Contributions	5,520	0
Postage, Printing and Stationery	5,882	4,013
Rent	23,090	18,950
Salaries and Allowances	111,000	0
Sundries	26,660	34,965
Travelling and Transportation	26,689	22,720
Website and Brand Building	0	1,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	231,981	311,658
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	474,114	349,865