# SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE 西貢區社區中心 (INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG AND LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

#### SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE 西 貢 區 社 區 中 心 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors submit herewith their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

#### **Business review**

Sai Kung District Community Centre was established in the year of 1970. The organisation is continuously promoting livelihood support and establishing a support network in rural area. With the service mission of "connecting and mobilizing community resources to love and care our folks and nature across Sai Kung", we establish a unique rural service model to reduce the uneven distribution of resources between urban and rural areas, so that rural life can be preserved and a win-win society can be created.

Our vision

We are eager to build a happy and livable community for Sai Kung residents.

Our mission

We connect and mobilise community resources to love and care our folks and nature across Sai Kung.

Our belief

We believe in welfare equality regardless of who you are and where you live.

Service performance

On 31 March 2024, total income has recorded a decrease by HK\$889,159 from HK\$27,320,671 for the year ended 31 March 2023 to HK\$26,431,512 for the year ended 31 March 2024.

During the reporting period, the organisation made no significant change in the scope of its principal services:

Our Services

Children and youth services
Child care and family support services
Elderly and primary care services
Rural support services
Community network and capital construction projects
Ecological conservation projects

#### SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE 西 貢 區 社 區 中 心 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

#### **Business review (continued)**

Principal risks and uncertainties

Under the global economic downturn, operating in the current social and economic environment is still challenging. Charitable foundations and charities are more stringent for funding both existing and new programs. As a result, local competition in terms of charity funding program is fierce, more innovative programs have to be explored in order to maintain service growth while the organisation has actively expanded school services and primary health care service to the elders in the district.

The strategic growth of the organisation in the coming years are continuing to uphold the accountability of the organisation to its stakeholders, partners and public through enhanced corporate governance, program quality and communication of program outcomes and impacts.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of the organisation are the organisation and promotion of non-profitable leisure activities for the general public in order to enhance the health and well-being of Hong Kong citizens.

#### **Financial statements**

The results of the organisation for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the state of the organisation's affairs as at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 7 to 22.

#### Directors

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

Chan Kuen Kwan
Cheung Ting Kiu
Cheung To Shing
Cheung Yat Leung Jacky
Lau Kam Lun
Lau Wai Kuen Kenneth
Lau Wan Ming
Lok Shui Sang
Mo Ka Hung Joseph
So Kwok Hing
Wan Keung
Yuen To Shing
Lai Sung Tak

Li Fuk Hong

(appointed on 15 August 2023) (resigned on 4 July 2023)

As there is no provision in the organisation's Articles of Association concerning the rotation of directors, all the present directors would continue in office for the ensuing year.

#### SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE 西 貢 區 社 區 中 心 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

#### **Indemnity of directors**

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 469 of the Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the directors of the organisation is currently in force.

#### Directors' interests in shares or debentures

At no time during the year was the organisation to any arrangement to enable the directors of the organisation to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the organisation or any other body corporate.

#### Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which the organisation was a party in which a director of the organisation had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

#### Auditor

K.W. Tam & Co. retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of K.W. Tam & Co. as auditor of the organisation is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE
西貢區社區中心
(incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

譚根榮會計師行 香港九龍觀塘道 370 號 創紀之城 3 期 20 樓 2002 室

K.W. Tam & Co.

Certified Public Accountants (Practising) Unit 2002, 20/F, Millennium City 3, 370 Kwun Tong Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2393 1168 Fax: (852) 2393 2988 www.kwtamco.com.hk

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Sai Kung District Community Centre ("the organisation") set out on pages 7 to 22, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in reserves and funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the organisation as at 31 March 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard for Private Entities ("HKFRS for Private Entities") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in accordance with the 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organisation 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 Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the directors, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE 西 貢 區 社 區 中 心 (incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

#### Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS for Private Entities issued by the HKICPA and the Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the organisation'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 directors either intend to liquidate the organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the organisation's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the 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 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 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 organisation's internal control.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE
西 頁 區 社 區 中 心
(incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

K.W. Tam & Co.

Certified Public Accountants (Practising) Unit 2002, 20th Floor, Millennium City 3, 370 Kwun Tong Road,

Ken Tam I or

Kowloon, Hong Kong

29 October 2024

#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note		2024 HK\$		2023 HK\$
Revenue Social Welfare Department ("SWD") subventions Other subventions income Programme income Income from The Community Chest allocations Income from The Hong Kong Jockey Club donations Service fee income Donations income Flag day income Membership fee income	3	?==	9,228,853 10,741,238 3,996,260 1,173,480 325,138 461,312 120,948 301,600 9,135	8	9,021,747 13,277,794 2,333,417 1,066,800 506,736 407,433 193,024 114,607 14,830
Other income	4		73,548	_	384,283
Expenditure Personal emoluments Utilities Administrative expenses Stores and equipment Repairs and maintenance Programme expenses Travelling and transportation Insurance Miscellaneous expenses Rent and rates Depreciation SWD non-routine subventions expenditure	5		16,446,853) 95,364) 409,438) 423,264) 362,847) 8,096,776) 183,937) 371,409) 93,226) 136,231) 92,498) 68,208)		202,496) 292,100) 301,312) 184,446) 8,774,833) 206,307) 321,574) 139,664) 643,330) 216,498) 196,273)
(Deficit)/surplus before tax	7	(	348,539)		102,584
Income tax expense	9	-		-	
(Deficit)/surplus for the year		(	348,539)		102,584
Other comprehensive surplus for the year		:=		2	
Total comprehensive (deficit)/surplus for the year		(_	348,539)	-	102,584

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 HK\$	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	10		1,056,041	468,539
Current assets Subventions receivables Prepayments Deposits paid Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,180,501 116,694 112,468 3,989,910 6,399,573		2,288,418 263,234 102,764 4,401,152 7,055,568
Current liabilities Accruals Receipts in advance Deferred income		( 197,953 ) ( 2,272,470 ) ( 472,800 ) ( 2,943,223 )		( 216,990) ( 2,190,880) ( 358,400) ( 2,766,270)
Net current assets			3,456,350	4,289,298
Total assets less current liabilities			4,512,391	4,757,837
Non-current liabilities Provision for long service payment	12		(110,134_)	
Net assets			4,402,257	4,757,837
Reserves and funds SWD funds Accumulated funds			2,121,961 2,280,296 4,402,257	1,932,446 2,825,391 4,757,837

SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE 西 寅 區 社 區 中 心 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Total HK\$	4,683,568	102,584 28,315)	4,757,837	4,757,837	348,539) 24,259)	17,218	4,402,257
	Sub-total HK\$	2,310,794	476,909 (	2,825,391	2,825,391	74,456)( (	470,639)	2,280,296
Accumulated funds	Emergency assistance fund HK\$	1,103,284	1 1 1	1,103,284	1,103,284	1 1		1,103,284
A	Operational fund HK\$	1,207,510	476,909	1,722,107	1,722,107	74,456)	470,639)	1,177,012
	Sub-total HK\$	2,372,774	374,325) 28,315) 37,688)	1,932,446	1,932,446	274,083) ( 24,259)	17,218	2,121,961
SWD funds	Lump sum grant P.F. surplus reserve HK\$	665,212	141,518 (	812,172	812,172	71,647 (	11,669	895,488
	Social welfare subvention surpluses account HK\$	1,707,562	(515,843) (28,315) (43,130)	1,120,274	1,120,274	( 345,730) ( 24,259)	17,218 458,970	1,226,473
		At 1 April 2022  Total commensative (deficit)	surplus for the year  Refunded to the government  Adjustments as advised by SWD (	At 31 March 2023	At 1 April 2023 Total commehensive (deficit)/	surplus for the year Refunded to the government Undernavment received	from the government Adjustments as advised by SWD	At 31 March 2024

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	)	2024 HK\$		2023 HK\$
Operating activities					
(Deficit)/surplus before tax		(	348,539)		102,584
Adjustments for: Bank interest income		(	25 975 )	-	6 165)
Depreciation		(	92,498		6,465) 216,498
Provision for long service payment			110,134	_	
Operating (deficit)/surplus before changes in working capital	l	(	171,782)		312,617
Decrease/(increase) in subventions receivables			107,917	(	520,753)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments			146,540	(	261,857) 2,700) 142,249)
Increase in deposits paid		(	9,704)	(	2,700)
Decrease in accruals		(	19,037)	(	142,249)
Increase in receipts in advance					226,870
Increase in deferred income		7	114,400	-	358,400
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities			249,924	(	29,672)
Investing activities					
Bank interest received			25,875		6,465
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(_	680,000)	(_	448,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(	654,125 )	(	441,535)
Financing activities					
Refunded to the government		(	24 259 )	(	28,315)
Underpayment received from the government		_	17,218		
Net cash used in financing activities		(	7,041)	(	28,315)
				-	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(	411,242)	(	499,522)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		_	4,401,152	_	4,900,674
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	_	3,989,910	-	4,401,152

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. General status

Sai Kung District Community Centre ("the organisation") is incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of operation at No.8 Mei Yuen Street, Sai Kung, New Territories, Hong Kong. The principal activities of the organisation are the organisation and promotion of non-profitable leisure activities for the general public in order to enhance the health and well-being of Hong Kong citizens.

The organisation is an approved charitable institution and is exempted from tax under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards for Private Entities ("HKFRS for Private Entities") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### (a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdraft is shown within bank borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### (b) Accounts receivables and prepayments

Accounts receivables and prepayments are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when where is objective evidence that the organisation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### (c) Accounts payables and accruals

Accounts payables and accruals are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### (d) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The organisation's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (d) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases using in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the organisation expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. However, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities associated with an investment property measured at fair value does not exceed the amount of tax that would be payable on its sale to an unrelated market participant at fair value at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### (e) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses [see note 2(i)].

Where the organisation acquires leasehold land for own use under a finance lease, the prepaid cost included in property, plant and equipment on initial recognition represents the fair value of the leasehold land, or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, determined at the inception of the lease and any initial direct costs of the lessee (incremental costs that are directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease).

The other cost of such items of property, plant and equipment comprises the following:

- the purchase price, including legal and brokerage fees, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management;
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Assets held under finance leases, for which there is no reasonable certainty that the organisation will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets, or where shorter, the terms of the relevant lease. The following annual rates are used for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment:

Buildings Shorter of remaining terms of leases or 50 years

Motor vehicles 20% Furniture and fixtures 25%

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

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.

#### (f) Employee benefit obligations

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.

#### (g) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the organisation. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rights to assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the organisation at the fair value of the leased property (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit or loss. Assets held under finance leases are included in property, plant and equipment, and depreciated and assessed for impairment losses in the same way as owned assets.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised in profit or loss provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the organisation and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, as follows:

- (i) Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with;
- (ii) Subvention income, sponsor income and program income are recognised when the corresponding activities are held;
- (iii) Donation income is recognised when the right to receive is established; and
- (iv) Interest income is recognised on a time apportioned basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the interest applicable.

#### (i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, property, plant and equipment are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If an estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (group of related assets) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### (i) Related parties

- (I) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the organisation if that person:
  - (i) has control or joint control over the organisation;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the organisation; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the organisation or the organisation's parent.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- (j) Related parties (continued)
  - (II) An entity is related to the organisation if any of the following conditions applies:
    - (i) The entity and the organisation 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 organisation or an entity related to the organisation. If the organisation is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the organisation.
    - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (I).
    - (vii) A person identified in (I)(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 organisation or to the organisation'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.

#### 3. Social Welfare Department subventions

This represents net amounts of subventions from the SWD and recognised during the year:

	2024	2023
	HK\$	HK\$
Lum sum grant	8,330,165	7,976,390
Provident fund	520,829	497,638
Rent and rates	23,747	23,747
Block grant	68,208	155,493
Social Welfare Development fund		
- training and professional development programmes		43,780
Central item - After-school care programme	285,904	304,699
Special COVID-19 grant		20,000
	9,228,853	9,021,747

# 4. Other income

	Bank interest income Government employment subsidy Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment Sundry income	2024 HK\$ 25,875  47,673 73,548	2023 HK\$ 6,465 356,000 3,000 18,818
5.	Administrative expenses		
		2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
	Auditor's remuneration Bank charges Cleaning fees Fire safety system maintenance Postages Recruitment fees Staff medical compensation Training fees Telephone and internet expenses	105,815 6,776 20,320 7,600 1,422 30,534 9,432 142,180 85,359	73,680 6,267  4,950 1,458 31,136  77,720 96,889 292,100
6.	SWD non-routine subventions expenditure		
		2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
	Block grant - minor work projects Social Welfare Development Fund	68,208	155,493
	- training and professional development programmes		40,780
		68,208	196,273

#### 7. (Deficit)/surplus before tax

(D-	C = 14 \ /1 C 41 1 1 4 C 1		
(De	ficit)/surplus for the year is arrived at after charging:	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
(a)	Staff costs:	11114	11124
()	Contributions to defined contribution plan Salaries and other staff costs, including	817,330	694,314
	directors' remuneration	15,709,109	15,393,285
	Long service payments paid	122,768	
	Provision for long service payment	110,134	
		16,759,341	16,087,599
(b)	Other items:		
` /	Auditor's remuneration	105,815	73,680
	Depreciation	92,498	216,498

#### 8. Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

ab Tollows.	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Fees Contributions to defined contribution plan Other emoluments	  	 

#### 9. Income tax expense

- (a) No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the organisation is exempted from tax under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance for the year (2023: Nil).
- (b) No provision for deferred tax has been made for the year as the organisation does not have material temporary differences as at 31 March 2024 (2023: Nil).
- (c) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting surplus at applicable tax rates:

		2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
(Deficit)/surplus before tax	(_	348,539)	102,584
Notional tax on (deficit)/surplus before tax, calculated at the rates applicable to profits in Hong Kong i.e. 16.5% (2023: 16.5%) Tax effect of non-taxable revenue Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(	57,508) 4,361,200) 4,418,708	16,926 ( 4,507,910) 4,490,984
Actual tax expense	=		

# 10. Property, plant and equipment

		Buildings HK\$	Motor vehicles HK\$	Furniture and fixtures HK\$	Total HK\$
	Cost: At 1 April 2022 Additions Disposals	144,920  (	1,045,685 448,000 425,685)	66,300  (	1,256,905 448,000 425,685)
	At 31 March 2023	144,920	1,068,000	66,300	1,279,220
	Accumulated depreciation: At 1 April 2022 Charge for the year Written back upon disposals	31,883 2,898 ———(_	921,685 213,600 425,685)	66,300	1,019,868 216,498 425,685)
	At 31 March 2023	34,781	709,600	66,300	810,681
	Net book value: At 31 March 2023	110,139	358,400		468,539
	Cost: At 1 April 2023 Additions	144,920	1,068,000 680,000	66,300	1,279,220 680,000
	At 31 March 2024	144,920	1,748,000	66,300	1,959,220
	Accumulated depreciation: At 1 April 2023 Charge for the year At 31 March 2024	34,781 2,898 37,679	709,600 89,600 799,200	66,300	810,681 92,498 903,179
	Net book value: At 31 March 2024	107,241	948,800		1,056,041
11.	Cash and cash equivalents				
				2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
	Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of c			3,989,910	4,401,152

#### 12. Provision for long service payment

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
At the beginning of the reporting period Charge to the statement of comprehensive income	110,134	
At the end of the reporting period	110,134	<u> </u>

Under the Employment Ordinance, the organisation is required to make long service payment to its employees upon the termination of their employment or retirement when the employee fulfils certain conditions and the termination meets the required circumstances. However, when an employee is simultaneously entitled to a long service payment and to a retirement scheme payment, the amount of long service payment may be reduced by certain benefits arising from the retirement scheme. Based on the organisation's past experience and the directors' knowledge of the business and work force, it is probable that the organisation will have to make long service payment to some employees on termination of their employment or retirement. As a result, a provision for long service payment is recognised, being the best estimate of the long service payment that are required to be made to the employees of the organisation in respect of their services up to the end of the reporting period less any amounts that would be expected to be met out of the retirement scheme.

#### 13. Lotteries Fund - Block Grant

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Balance brought forward	3,947	34,440
Grants received during the year	128,000	125,000
Expenditure during the year - Minor works projects	(68,208_) (	155,493)
Balance carried forward	63,739	3,947

# SAI KUNG DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTRE

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

### 14. Social Welfare Development Fund - Phase 3

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Balance brought forward	86,112	126,413
Interest received during the year	713	231
Refund of expenditure in prior year		3,248
Expenditure during the year - Expenditure for projects under scope A (i) - Expenditure for administrative support		( 40,780) ( 3,000) ( 43,780)
Balance carried forward	86,825	86,112

(i) Scope A - Training and professional development programmes

#### 15. Net proceeds from Flag Day fund raising activities

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the organisation held Flag Day fund raising activities in public places of New Territories region on 9 December 2023.

# (a) Covered by Public Subscription Permit No.: FD/R006/2023

*	HK\$
Income	
Donations raised from online and street selling	301,600
Expenditure	
Insurance	( 1,201)
Payment platform charges	( 329)
Practitioner's remuneration	( 4,600)
Printing and stationary	( 8,858)
Promotion	( 1,278)
Sundry expense	( 1,547)
Telecommunications	( 1,491)
Transportation	(1,445)
	(20,749)
•	
Excess of income over expenditure	280,851

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#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

#### 15. Net proceeds from Flag Day fund raising activities (continued)

#### (b) Usage of the Flag Day donations

The net proceeds raised from the Flag Day fund raising activities had been used for the following items:

	Percentage of net proceeds %	Total used amounts HK\$
Elderly and primary healthcare Rural support services	50 50	140,425 140,426
Total	100	280,851

#### 16. Capital commitments

Capital commitments outstanding at 31 March 2024 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Contracted for	227,070	227,070

#### 17. Commitments under operating leases

The organisation had the following total future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases:

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Not later than one year		24,000

#### 18. Other related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel, including amounts paid to the organisation's directors as disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements, is as follows:

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	1,024,680 98,612	955,760 95,576
	1,123,292	1,051,336

Total remuneration is included in "staff costs" [see note 7(a)].

#### 19. Members' liability

The liability of each member to contribute to the assets of the organisation in the event of its being wound up while he is a member or within one year after he ceases to be a member, is limited to HK\$10.

#### 20. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the opinion of the directors, there is no material estimation uncertainty in preparing these financial statements that needed to be disclosed.

# 21. Change in accounting policy as a result of application of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants("HKICPA") guidance on the accounting implications of the abolition of the Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") - Long Service Payment ("LSP") offsetting mechanism in Hong Kong

The organisation is obliged to pay LSP to Hong Kong employees under certain circumstances. Meanwhile, the organisation makes MPF contributions to the trustee who administers the assets held in a trust solely for the retirement benefits of each individual employee. Offsetting of LSP against an employee's accrued retirement benefits derived from employers' MPF contributions was allowed under the Employment Ordinance (Cap.57). In June 2022, the Government of the HKSAR gazetted the Employment and Retirement Schemes Legislation (Offsetting Arrangement) (Amendment) Ordinance 2022 (the "Amendment Ordinance") which abolishes the use of the accrued benefits derived from employers' mandatory MPF contributions to offset severance payment and LSP (the "Abolition"). The Abolition will officially take effect on 1 May 2025 (the "Transition Date"). In addition, under the Amendment Ordinance, the last month's salary immediately preceding the Transition Date (instead of the date of termination of employment) is used to calculate the portion of LSP in respect of the employment period before the Transition Date.

In July 2023, the HKICPA published "Accounting implications of the abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism in Hong Kong" which provides guidance for the accounting for the offsetting mechanism and the impact arising from abolition of the MPF-LSP offsetting mechanism in Hong Kong. In particular, the guidance indicates that entities may account for the accrued benefits derived from mandatory MPF contributions that are expected to be used to reduce the LSP payable to an employee as deemed contributions by that employee towards the LSP

The policy has been applied prospectively from 1 April 2023 because it was not practicable to estimate the effects of applying the policy either retrospectively, or prospectively from any earlier date. Accordingly, the adoption of the new policy has no effect on prior years.

#### 22. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

#### 23. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the organisation's board of directors on 29 October 2024.