

**THE HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**  
**AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**



## **REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**

The directors of The Hong Kong Baseball Association Limited (hereinafter referred to as “the Association”) present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Association for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### **Principal activities**

The Association is a company limited by guarantee. The principal activities of the Association are to promote and develop baseball sports in Hong Kong. There was no significant change in these activities during the year.

### **Results**

The results of the Association for the year ended 31 March 2022 are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 7.

The state of affairs of the Association as at 31 March 2022 is set out in the statement of financial position on pages 8 and 9.

The cash flows of the Association for the year ended 31 March 2022 are set out in the statement of cash flows on page 11.

### **Business review**

The Association has satisfied the exemption criteria set out in Section 388(3)(a) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. Therefore, the directors of the Association are not required to prepare the report for the business review in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).

### **General fund**

Details of the movements in general fund of the Association during the year ended 31 March 2022 are set out in the statement of changes in funds on page 10.

### **Equipment and right-of-use assets**

Details of the movements in equipment and right-of-use assets of the Association during the year are set out in Notes 11 and 12 to the financial statements.

## **REPORT OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)**

### **Directors**

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

Au Hok Leung  
Au Wing Leung  
Chan Tsz Yeung  
Chiu Chi Kam, Kenneth  
Chong Ki Ming  
Dave Ho  
Fan Chun Wah, Andrew  
Lam Ho Yi  
Lau Tsz Chin  
Leung Ka Ho, Sam  
Leung Tak Kwong  
Leung Wai Hung  
Lui Chun Pong  
Man Chin Wing  
Ng Kwong Yuen  
Wong Ki, Jonathan  
Yip Chun To, Adrian

In accordance with Article 30 of the Articles of Association, the directors shall resign and are eligible for reappointment at the annual general meeting upon expiry of two consecutive terms.

### **Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements and contracts that are significant in relation to the Association's business**

No transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance business to which the Association, was a party and in which the directors of the Association had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

### **Directors' interests, underlying shares and debentures of the Association or any specified undertaking of the Association**

At no time during the year was the Association a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Association to hold any interests in the shares or debentures of, the Association or its specified undertakings.

**REPORT OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)**

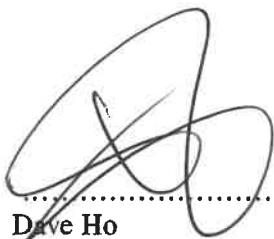
**Management contracts**

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Association were entered into or existed during the year.

**Auditor**

The financial statements of the Association for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been audited by HLB who shall retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment as the auditors of the Association at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On behalf of the board of directors



.....  
Dave Ho  
Chairman

Hong Kong, 28 October 2022  
.....



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
THE HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

4

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Hong Kong Baseball Association Limited ("the Association") set out on pages 7 to 45, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and the 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 Association as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and its 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 ("HKSA") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Association 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.

**Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of directors, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon (the "Other Information").

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.

**hic.com.hk**

31/F, Gloucester Tower, The Landmark, 11 Pedder Street, Central, Hong Kong SAR

香港中環畢打街11號置地廣場告羅士打大廈31字樓

TEL: +(852) 2810 8333 FAX: +(852) 2810 1948 EMAIL: hic@hic.com.hk

電話: +(852) 2810 8333 傳真: +(852) 2810 1948 電子郵件: hic@hic.com.hk

A member of HLB International, the global advisory and accounting network

本所為HLB國際成員之一 HLB國際為全球會計師事務所及商業顧問網絡



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
THE HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)** \_\_\_\_\_ 5  
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability 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 HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong 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 Association'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 Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs 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 HKSAAs, 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 Association's internal control.

**hic.com.hk**

31/F, Gloucester Tower, The Landmark, 11 Pedder Street, Central, Hong Kong SAR

香港中環畢打街11號置地廣場告羅士打大廈31字樓

TEL: +(852) 2810 8333 FAX: +(852) 2810 1948 EMAIL: hic@hic.com.hk

電話: +(852) 2810 8333 傳真: +(852) 2810 1948 電子郵件: hic@hic.com.hk

A member of HLB International, the global advisory and accounting network

本所為HLB國際成員之一 HLB國際為全球會計師事務所及商業顧問網絡



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
THE HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)** \_\_\_\_\_ 6  
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

**Auditors' 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 Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association 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.

Certified Public Accountants

**Shek Lui**

Practicing Certificate Number: P05895

Hong Kong, 28 October 2022

**hic.com.hk**

31/F, Gloucester Tower, The Landmark, 11 Pedder Street, Central, Hong Kong SAR

香港中環畢打街11號置地廣場告羅士打大廈31字樓

**TEL:** +(852) 2810 8333 **FAX:** +(852) 2810 1948 **EMAIL:** hic@hic.com.hk

電話: +(852) 2810 8333 傳真: +(852) 2810 1948 電子郵件: hic@hic.com.hk

A member of HLB International, the global advisory and accounting network

本所為HLB國際成員之一 HLB國際為全球會計師事務所及商業顧問網絡

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue	6	10,602,743	9,120,222
Other revenue	7	176,602	178,046
Training, championship and tournaments expenses		(6,420,720)	(4,193,930)
General expenses		(4,456,087)	(5,109,548)
Finance costs	8	(3,094)	(3,326)
<b>Deficit before taxation</b>	9	(100,556)	(8,536)
Taxation	10	-	-
<b>Deficit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year</b>		(100,556)	(8,536)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.






## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Equipment	11	33,082	39,246
Right-of-use assets	12	206,204	66,820
		<b>239,286</b>	106,066
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	13	246,044	-
Account receivables	14	343,534	56,225
Deposits and prepayments	15	103,927	289,221
Bank balances and cash	16	13,827,144	10,502,206
		<b>14,520,649</b>	10,847,652
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Account payables		13,301,286	9,107,967
Deposits received and accruals		182,976	159,955
Contract liabilities		86,460	576,028
Amounts due to directors	17	40,749	-
Lease liability	12	129,923	68,130
		<b>13,741,394</b>	9,912,080
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>779,255</b>	935,572
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>1,018,541</b>	1,041,638

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

As at 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)	Note	2022	2021
<b>Non-current liability</b>			
Lease liability	12	77,459	-
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>941,082</b>	1,041,638
<b>General fund</b>		<b>941,082</b>	1,041,638

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 October 2022:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dave Ho  
Chairman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chong Ki Ming  
Secretary General

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

	<b>General fund</b>
As at 1 April 2020	1,050,174
Deficit for the year	<u>(8,536)</u>
As at 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	1,041,638
Deficit for the year	<u>(100,556)</u>
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b><u>941,082</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Deficit before taxation		(100,556)	(8,536)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation of equipment	9,11	10,357	9,812
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	9,12	121,084	114,548
Interest on lease liability	8,9	3,094	3,326
Bank interest income		(138)	(6,187)
<b>Operating surplus before changes in working capital</b>		33,841	112,963
Increase in inventories		(246,044)	-
(Increase)/decrease in account receivables		(287,309)	2,014,983
Decrease in deposits and prepayments		185,294	316,092
Decrease in contract liabilities		(489,568)	(378,902)
Increase in account payables		4,193,319	2,478,943
Increase in amounts due to directors		40,749	-
Increase/(decrease) in deposits received and accruals		23,021	(110,224)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		3,453,303	4,433,855
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Bank interest received		138	6,187
Purchases of equipment		(4,193)	(49,058)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		(4,055)	(42,871)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Capital element of lease rentals paid		(121,216)	(114,274)
Interest element of lease rentals paid		(3,094)	(3,326)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		(124,310)	(117,600)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		3,324,938	4,273,384
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		10,502,206	6,228,822
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		13,827,144	10,502,206
<b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Bank balance and cash		13,827,144	10,502,206

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Hong Kong Baseball Association Limited (“the Association”) is a company limited by guarantee in Hong Kong. The registered office of the Association is located at Room 1003, 1/F., Olympic House, 1 Stadium Path, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.

The principal activities of the Association are to promote and develop baseball sports in Hong Kong.

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

**2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”)****Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year**

In the current year, the Association has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing on or after 1 April 2021:

Amendments to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concession
Amendments to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concession beyond 30 June 2021
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In addition, the Association applied the agenda decision of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (the “Committee”) of the International Accounting Standards Board issued in June 2021 which clarified the costs an entity should include as “estimated costs necessary to make the sale” when determining the net realisable value of inventories.

The application of the amendments to HKFRs in the current year had no material impact on the Association’s financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

**2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (CONTINUED)****New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective**

The Association has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective.

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

<sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

The executive committee members anticipate that the application of all new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the financial statements in the foreseeable future.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable HKFRSs, which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the HKICPA and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

**Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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 judgments 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 year of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Equipment**

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its location and working condition for its intended use. Expenses incurred after item of equipment has been put into operation, such as repair and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which it is 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 an item of equipment and where the cost of the item can be measured reliably, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of that asset or as a replacement.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of equipment, less its estimated residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life at the following rates per annum:

Office equipment	20%
Baseball equipment	20%

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Equipment (continued)**

Where parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant assets.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise fixed deposits, cash on hand and at banks 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, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired form an integral part of the Association's cash management.

For the purpose of the statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise fixed deposits, cash on hand and at a bank and deposits held at call with a bank.

**Revenue from contracts with customers**

The Association recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a service (or a bundle of services) that is distinct or a series of distinct services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Association's performance as the Association performs;
- the Association's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Association performs; or
- the Association's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Association and the Association has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)**

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct service.

- Revenue from membership fees and donations is recognised at a point in time on the cash received basis.
- Revenue from government subsidies and events fees is recognised at a point in time when designated activities as performed and expenses are incurred.

A contract asset represents the Association's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Association has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. It is assessed for impairment in accordance with HKFRS 9. In contrast, a receivable represents the Association's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

A contract liability represents the Association's obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Association has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

A contract asset and a contract liability relating to a contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

**Inventories**

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

Cost is calculated on a 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Leases***Definition of 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.

For contracts entered into or modified or arising from business combinations on or after the date of initial application, the Association assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

*The Association as a lessee**Allocation of consideration to components of a contract*

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Association allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Association also applies practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease component, and instead account for the lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

As a practical expedient, leases with similar characteristics are accounted on a portfolio basis when the Association reasonably expects that the effects on the financial statements would not differ materially from individual leases within the portfolio.

*Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Association applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of office premises that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Leases (continued)*****The Association as a lessee (continued)******Right-of-use assets***

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Association; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Association in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The Association recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the leases. (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Association is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Association presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item on the statement of financial position.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

**Leases (continued)***The Association as a lessee (continued)**Refundable rental deposits*

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

*Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of a lease, the Association recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Association uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Association under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Association is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Association exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets, and are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Leases (continued)***The Association as a lessee (continued)**Lease liabilities (continued)*

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Association remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review/expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

The Association presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the statement of financial position.

*Lease modifications*

The Association accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Association remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Lease (continued)*****The Association as a lessee (continued)******Lease modifications (continued)***

The Association accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities and lease incentives from lessor by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Association allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for account receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income which are derived from the Association's ordinary course of business are presented as revenue.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)*****Financial assets******Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost***

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at the date of initial application/initial recognition of a financial asset the Association may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations* applies.

**Amortised cost and interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)***Financial assets (continued)**Impairment of financial assets*

The Association perform impairment assessment under expected credit loss (“ECL”) model on financial assets which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9 (including account receivables and deposits). The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL (“12m ECL”) represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Association’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The Association always recognises lifetime ECL for account receivables without significant financial component. The ECL on these assets are assessed individually for debtors with significant balances and collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings.

For all other instruments, the Association measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Association recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)*****Financial assets (continued)******Impairment of financial assets (continued)*****(i) Significant increase in credit risk**

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Association compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Association 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.

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Association presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Association has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)***Financial assets (continued)**Impairment of financial assets (continued)***(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)**

The Association regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

**(ii) Definition of default**

For internal credit risk management, the Association considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Association, in full.

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

**(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets**

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

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)***Financial assets (continued)**Impairment of financial assets (continued)***(iv) Write-off policy**

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

**(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL**

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Association in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Association expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

For collective assessment the Association takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)*****Financial assets (continued)******Impairment of financial assets (continued)*****(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL (continued)**

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income 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 amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Association recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of account receivables where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

***Derecognition of financial assets***

The Association derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Association neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Association recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Association retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Association continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceed received.

***Financial liabilities and equity instruments******Classification as financial liabilities or equity***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

***Equity instruments***

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Association are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)*****Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)******Financial liabilities***

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

***Financial liabilities at amortised cost***

Financial liabilities (including account payables, accruals, lease liabilities and bank overdraft) are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

***Derecognition/modification of financial liabilities***

The Association derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Association's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the contractual terms of a financial liability are modified, the Association assess whether the revised terms result in a substantial modification from original terms taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances including qualitative factors. If qualitative assessment is not conclusive, the Association considers that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received, and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Accordingly, such modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. The exchange or modification is considered as non-substantial modification when such difference is less than 10 per cent.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Financial instruments (continued)*****Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)******Derecognition/modification of financial liabilities (continued)***

For non-substantial modifications of financial liabilities that do not result in derecognition, the carrying amount of the relevant financial liabilities will be calculated at the present value of the modified contractual cash flows discounted at the financial liabilities' original effective interest rate. Transaction costs or fees incurred are adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial liabilities and are amortised over the remaining term. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss at the date of modification.

**Related parties**

A party is considered to be related to the Association if:

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Related parties (continued)**

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

- (i) the entity and the Association 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 and the Association 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 Association or an entity related to the Association. If the Association is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employees are also related to the Association;
- (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 Association or to the parent of the Association.

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

- (i) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (ii) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (iii) dependants of the person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between the Association and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Employee benefits****(i) *Short term employee benefits***

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.

**(ii) *Employee leave entitlement***

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees and a provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values. Employee entitlement to sick leave and maternity or paternity leave is not recognised until the time of leave.

**(iii) *Pensions obligations***

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Association pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Association has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient asset to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior years.

The Association contributes to a defined contribution mandatory provident fund retirement benefits scheme (the "MPF Scheme") in accordance with the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees who are eligible to participate. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employee's basic salaries and charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

In the application of the Association's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. 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 estimates 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.

**(a) Impairment of account receivables**

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Association uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Association's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in Note 5(b).

**(b) Useful lives and impairment of equipment and right-of-use assets**

In accordance with HKAS 16, the Association estimates the useful lives of equipment and right-of-use assets in order to determine the amount of depreciation expenses to be recorded. The useful lives are estimated at the time the asset is acquired based on historical experience, the expected usage, wear and tear of the assets, as well as technical obsolescence arising from changes in the market demands or service output of the assets. The Association also performs annual reviews on whether the assumptions made on useful lives continue to be valid. The Association tests annually whether the assets have suffered any impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating units is determined based on value in use calculations which require the use of assumptions and estimates.

**(c) Allowance for slow-moving inventories**

Allowance for slow-moving inventories is based on the aging and estimated net realisable value of inventories. The assessment of the allowance amount involves judgment and estimates. Where the actual outcome in future is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying amount of inventories and the allowance charge/write-back in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

## 5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

## (a) Categories of financial instruments

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Amortised cost		
- Account receivables	343,534	56,225
- Deposits	81,352	53,600
- Bank balances and cash	13,827,144	10,502,206
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Amortised cost		
- Account payables	13,301,286	9,107,967
- Deposits received and accruals	182,976	159,955
- Amounts due to directors	40,749	-
- Lease liabilities	207,382	68,130

## (b) Financial risk management and fair values

The directors of the Association monitor and manage the financial risks relating to the operations of the Association through internal risks reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Association's major financial instruments include account receivables, deposits, bank balances and cash, account payables, deposits received and accruals, bank overdraft and lease liabilities. Details of these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

*Credit risk*

The Association has no significant concentrations of credit risk with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers. The carrying amounts of account receivables, deposits and bank balances and cash represent the Association's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)****(b) Financial risk management and fair values (continued)***Credit risk (continued)*

The Association will review and monitor the level of exposure to ensure that follow-up actions are taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, at the end of each reporting year, the recoverability of each account receivables is evaluated so as to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Association are of the view that the Association does not expose to significant credit risk.

*Account receivables*

The Association applies the simplified approach to provide for ECL prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime ECL provision for all account receivables. To measure the ECL, account receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. The Association has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking macroeconomic data (for example, the economic growth rates which reflect the general economic conditions of the industry in which debtors operate).

In order to minimise the credit risk, the management of the Association has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that followup action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Association reviews the recoverable amount of each individual debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Association consider that the Association's credit risk is significantly reduced.

As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, trade receivables that are individually significant have been separately assessed for impairment. The Association make periodic assessments on the recoverability of the receivable based on the background and reputation of the customers, historical settlement records and past experience. For the year ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Association assessed the ECL for account receivables are insignificant and thus no loss allowance is recognised.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

---

**5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)****(b) Financial risk management and fair values (continued)***Credit risk (continued)**Bank balances and cash*

Credit risk on bank balances and cash is limited because the counterparties are reputable banks with high credit ratings assigned by credit agencies. The Association assessed 12m ECL for bank balances and cash by reference to information relating to probability of default and loss given default of the respective credit rating grades published by external credit rating agencies. Based on the average loss rates, the 12m ECL on cash and cash equivalents is considered to be insignificant and therefore no loss allowance was recognised.

*Deposits*

For other deposits, the directors of the Association make periodic individual assessment on the recoverability of deposits based on historical settlement records, past experience, and also quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. The management believes that there are no significant increase in credit risk of these amounts since initial recognition and the Association provided impairment based on 12m ECL. For the year ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Association assessed the ECL for deposits are insignificant and thus no loss allowance is recognised.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

## 5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## (b) Financial risk management and fair values (continued)

*Liquidity risk*

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework to meet the Association's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The following tables detail the Association's contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest dates on which the Association can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or within one year	More than one year but less than two years	More than two years but less than five years	Total undiscounted cash flow	Carrying amount
As at 31 March 2022						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Account payables	-	13,301,286	-	-	13,301,286	13,301,286
Deposits received and accruals	-	182,976	-	-	182,976	182,976
Amounts due to directors	-	40,749	-	-	40,749	40,749
Lease liability	2.76	133,704	77,994	-	211,698	207,382
Total		13,658,715	77,994	-	13,736,709	13,732,393

	Weighted average interest rate %	On demand or within one year	More than one year but less than two years	More than two years but less than five years	Total undiscounted cash flow	Carrying amount
As at 31 March 2021						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Account payables	-	9,107,967	-	-	9,107,967	9,107,967
Deposits received and accruals	-	159,955	-	-	159,955	159,955
Lease liability	2.76	68,600	-	-	68,600	68,130
Total		9,336,522	-	-	9,336,522	9,336,052

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

## 5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## (c) Fair value

The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The directors of the Association consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

## (d) Capital risk management

The objectives of the Association's capital management are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to promote and develop baseball sports in Hong Kong. The Association defines "capital" as including the general fund maintained by the Association. The Association manages its capital structure and makes adjustment. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

## 6. REVENUE

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Services recognised at a point of time</b>		
Membership fees	949,503	385,286
Training and events fees	660,863	178,471
Subsidies and donations received for the year	<u>8,992,377</u>	<u>8,556,465</u>
	<b>10,602,743</b>	<b>9,120,222</b>

## (i) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

The Association provides promotion and development of baseball sports services.

Revenue is recognised when control of the services has transferred, being when the services have been delivered to the specific customer ("delivery") as agreed in the service contracts. Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution, the primary responsibility on utilising the services and bears the risks of loss in relation to the services.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

**6. REVENUE (CONTINUED)**

- (ii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for contracts with customers

All provision of services is for the periods of one year or less. As permitted under HKFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

**7. OTHER REVENUE**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Sale of baseball related products and sundry income	146,999	147,357
Income from activities	29,465	24,502
Bank interest	138	6,187
	<u>176,602</u>	<u>178,046</u>

**8. FINANCE COSTS**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interest on lease liability	3,094	3,326

**9. DEFICIT BEFORE TAXATION**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Deficit before taxation is arrived at after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration	60,100	49,500
Depreciation of equipment (Note 11)	10,357	9,812
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 12)	121,084	114,548
Interest on lease liability	3,094	3,326
Directors' remuneration		
- Fees	-	-
- Other emoluments	-	-
Salaries, wages and other benefits (excluding directors' remuneration)	2,674,384	2,262,650
Short-term leases and leases with lease term shorter than 12 months	73,209	72,367

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

## 10. TAXATION

No taxation is provided as the Association has not been carrying on business and the income of the Association is mainly derived from the members and from Government subsidies.

## 11. EQUIPMENT

	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Baseball equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Cost:</b>			
As at 1 April 2020	13,100	31,495	44,595
Additions	49,058	-	49,058
As at 31 March 2021	62,158	31,495	93,653
Additions	4,193	-	4,193
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>66,351</b>	<b>31,495</b>	<b>97,846</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>			
As at 1 April 2020	13,100	31,495	44,595
Depreciation provided for the year	9,812	-	9,812
As at 31 March 2021	22,912	31,495	54,407
Depreciation provided for the year	10,357	-	10,357
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>33,269</b>	<b>31,495</b>	<b>64,764</b>
<b>Carrying amount:</b>			
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>33,082</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,082</b>
As at 31 March 2021	39,246	-	39,246



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

## 12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS/LEASE LIABILITIES

## Right-of-use assets

		Leased properties
As at 1 April 2020		181,368
Depreciation charge		(114,548)
As at 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021		66,820
Additions		260,468
Depreciation provided during the year		(121,084)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>		<b>206,204</b>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	73,209	72,367
Total cash outflow for leases (note(i))	197,519	189,967
Additional to right-of-use assets (note(ii))	260,468	-

## Notes:

- (i) Amount includes payments of principal of HK\$121,216 (2021: HK\$114,274) and interest portion of HK\$3,094 (2021: HK\$3,326) of lease liabilities and short-term lease of HK\$73,209 (2021: HK\$72,367).
- (ii) Amount includes right-of-use assets resulting from renew of lease contract of leased properties.

During the current year, the Association leases certain office premises with lease term of 2 years (2021: 2 years). Leases terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Association applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as securities for borrowing purpose.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

## 12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS/LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

## Lease liabilities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Analysed as		
- Current	129,923	68,130
- Non-current	77,459	-
	<u>207,382</u>	<u>68,130</u>
Minimum lease payments due		
- Within one year	133,704	68,600
- More than one year but not later than two years	77,994	-
	<u>211,698</u>	<u>68,600</u>
Less: Future finance charges	(4,316)	(470)
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>207,382</u>	<u>68,130</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments		
- Within one year	129,923	68,130
- More than one year but not later than two years	77,459	-
	<u>207,382</u>	<u>68,130</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

## 13. INVENTORIES

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Baseball and related accessories	246,044	-

## 14. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Account receivables	343,534	56,225

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired related to creditors for whom there was no default. Receivables that were past due but not impaired related to creditors that have good creditworthiness. Based on past experience, the management considered no impairment is necessary as there has not been a significant change in credit quality of these balances, which are still considered fully recoverable.

Details of impairment assessment of account receivables for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 are set out in Notes 3 and 5(b).

The Association does not hold any collateral over the balances.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

**15. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Prepayments	22,575	235,621
Deposits	<u>81,352</u>	<u>53,600</u>
	<u>103,927</u>	<u>289,221</u>

**16. BANK BALANCES AND CASH****Bank balances**

Bank balances and cash carrying interest at market rates of 0.01% per annum for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2022.

Details of impairment assessment of bank balances for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 are set out in Notes 3 and 5(b).

**17. AMOUNTS DUE TO DIRECTORS**

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

**18. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Association had no compensation for key management personnel comprising the directors of the Association during the year (2021: Nil).

Save as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Association entered into the following transactions with related parties during the year:

<u>Name of related parties</u>	<u>Nature of the related parties</u>	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Au Hok Leung	Director	Coach allowance	434,687	388,077
		Subsidies received	(135,000)	-
Au Wing Leung	Director	Coach allowance	319,644	350,541
Chan Tsz Yeung	Director	Coach allowance	3,675	3,852
Cheung On Kiu	Former-director	Coach allowance	-	210,938
Chiu Chi Kam, Kenneth	Director	Athletes allowance	-	4,000
		Coach allowance	17,304	53,761
Lau Tsz Chin	Director	Coach allowance	11,025	20,750
		Lecturer allowance	4,500	-
Leung Ka Ho, Sam	Director	Athletes allowance	16,000	52,000
		Coach allowance	7,662	32,983
Leung Tak Kwong	Director	Coach allowance	31,305	44,164
Leung Wai Hung	Director	Official allowance	-	3,954
		Umpire allowance	12,394	-
Ng Kwong Yuen	Director	Official allowance	14,650	3,600
Pun Wo Sau	Former-director	Athletes allowance	-	24,000
Wong Ki, Jonathan	Director	Official allowance	16,218	24,526
		Umpire allowance	2,200	-

Note:

The above related parties transactions are included in training, championship and tournament expenses.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)

**19. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY**

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

	<b>Lease liabilities</b>
As at 1 April 2020	182,404
Financing cash flows	<u>(114,274)</u>
As at 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	68,130
Additions	260,468
Financing cash flows	<u>(121,216)</u>
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b><u>207,382</u></b>

**20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Besides elsewhere in financial statement, the company did not have other material subsequent event.

**21. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 October 2022.

----- End of Notes -----

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**

(For management use only)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)	2022	2021
<b>Revenue</b>		
Membership fees	949,503	385,286
Training and events fees	660,863	178,471
Subsidies and donations received for the year	8,992,377	8,556,465
	10,602,743	9,120,222
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Sale of baseball related products and sundry income	146,999	147,357
Income from activities	29,465	24,502
Bank interest	138	6,187
	176,602	178,046
<b>Training, championship and tournaments expenses</b>	(6,420,720)	(4,193,930)
<b>General expenses</b>		
Auditors' remuneration	(60,100)	(49,500)
Business registration fee	(250)	(250)
Depreciation of equipment	(10,357)	(9,812)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(121,084)	(114,548)
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Donation	-	(500)
Insurance	(135,628)	(87,664)
Legal and professional fee	(229,899)	(174,849)
Membership subscription	(107)	-
Mandatory provident fund contributions	(109,972)	(93,602)
Office and storage rental	(98,898)	(72,367)
Office furniture and equipment	(77,114)	(8,185)
Payment in relation to one-off grant from anti-epidemic fund	(556,226)	(1,552,126)
Printing, stationery and postage	(155,562)	(122,882)
Public relation	(32,666)	(5,615)
Repairs and maintenances	(11,100)	(11,763)
Salaries and other allowances	(2,564,412)	(2,169,049)
SF&OC anti-epidemic support	-	(50,185)
Staff welfare	(3,732)	(9,963)
Sundry expenses	(123,858)	(451,810)
Telephone and fax	(164,219)	(124,823)
Transportation and travelling	(903)	(55)
	(4,456,087)	(5,109,548)

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS (CONTINUED)**

(For management use only)

For the year ended 31 March 2022 (in HK Dollars)	2022	2021
<b>Finance costs</b>		
Interest on lease liability	(3,094)	(3,326)
<b>Deficit before taxation</b>	(100,556)	(8,536)
<b>Taxation</b>	-	-
<b>Deficit for the year</b>	(100,556)	(8,536)



