Executive Committee's Report and Audited Financial Statements

HONG KONG TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION LIMITED

30 June 2024

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The members of the Executive Committee submit herewith their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the association for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Principal place of business

Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited (the "Association") is an association incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at 6/F, Alexandra House, Chater Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Association is to further the general interests of trust companies in Hong Kong.

Financial statements

The surplus of the Association for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the state of the Association's affairs at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 to 27.

Transfer to accumulated surplus

The deficit of HK\$27,433 (2023: surplus of HK\$225,584) has been transferred to accumulated surplus.

Fixed assets

Details of movements in fixed assets during the year are set out in note 8 to the financial statements.

Executive Committee

The members of the Executive Committee (the "Members") during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Ka Shi Lau (Chairman) Michael Shue (Vice Chairman)

Carolyn Butler Fan Choi Loretta Ma

Rebecca Chow

Gabriel Cheung (resigned on 12 December 2023)
Wilson Lam Kin Chuen (resigned on 12 December 2023)
Chan Wai Kwan Gidget (resigned on 28 July 2023)
Choi Wai Yee Paula (resigned on 12 December 2023)

Zau Ai Wei Audrey

Yeung Yuen (resigned on 12 December 2023)

So Tsz Man Peter

Fung Po Ching Amy (appointed on 28 July 2023) (appointed on 28 July 2023) Cheng Lai Ching Pang Mun Wai (appointed on 1 September 2023) Ross Andrew Davidson (appointed on 8 November 2023) (appointed on 12 December 2023) Lau Kar Yee Elaine (appointed on 12 December 2023) Philip Andrew Bretnall Chan Kit Chu Lucia (appointed on 12 December 2023) Hoyan Hang Sum Rosana (appointed on 12 December 2023) Cheng Wai Yan Winnie (appointed on 26 April 2024)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT (continued)

Executive Committee (continued)

In accordance with article 47 of the Association's articles of Association, all members of the Executive Committee retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Executive Committee members' interests

At no time during the year was the Association a party to any arrangement to enable the members of the Executive Committee to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of any body corporate.

Executive Committee members' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No contract of significance to which the Association was a party and in which a member of the Executive Committee had a material interest subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Indemnity of the members of the Executive Committee

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

Auditor

Ernst & Young retire and a resolution for their reappointment as auditors of the Association will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ka Shi Lau Chairman

Hong Kong

2.5 OCT 2024



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Independent auditor's report
To the members of Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited (the "Association") set out on pages 6 to 27, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 30 June 2024, 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 ("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 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.

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

The members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Executive Committee's Report.

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 (continued)
To the members of Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited (Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Responsibilities of the members for the financial statements

The members 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 members 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 members 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 members either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the members.



Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited (Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the members' 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 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 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 the Executive Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Certified Public Accountants

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Hong Kong

25 October 2024

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
REVENUE Annual subscription fee Seminar and conference income Accreditation program income OTHER INCOME	4, 15 4 4	725,500 174,230 474,300 1,374,030 79,010	723,465 173,700 502,961 1,400,126
EXPENDITURE Staff cost Seminar and conference expenses Professional fee Legal advisory fee Depreciation Interest expense Sundry expenses IT expenses Accreditation program expenses Bad debt expenses	8, 11 11	936,715 140,531 39,250 50,086 173,594 14,149 66,540 63,447 17,499 5,000 1,506,811	750,221 18,060 35,300 58,415 127,642 3,589 60,755 98,755 60,000
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	5	(53,771)	240,861
Income tax credit/(expense)	7	26,338	(15,277)
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION TRANSFE ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	ERRED TO	(27,433)	225,584

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets	8	2,183	3,924
Right-of-use assets	11	171,852	343,705
Rental deposits		´ -	30,000
Deferred tax asset	12	16,713	-
Total non-current assets	·	190,748	377,629
CURRENT ASSETS			
Accounts receivables	9	1,000	4,000
Other receivables	9	197,903	190,627
Prepayment and rental deposits		48,517	12,590
Prepaid tax		15,970	-
Rental deposits		30,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,613,491	2,690,242
Total current assets		2,906,881	2,897,459
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses		41,809	41,809
Lease liabilities	11	174,284	159,284
Provision of reinstatement cost		3,570	_
Unearned seminar and conference income		2,100	250
Unearned annual subscription fees		372,500	363,000
Unearned accreditation program income		40,000	26,000
Tax payable		-	30,400
Other payable		6,500	
Total current liabilities		640,763	620,743
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,266,118	2,276,716
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	11	_	165,851
Provision of reinstatement cost		-	3,570
Deferred tax liabilities	12	-	625
Total non-current liabilities			170,046
Net assets		2,456,866	2,484,299
Represented by:			
Accumulated surplus		2,456,866	2,484,299

Ka Shi Lau

Executive Committee

Michael Shue

Executive Committee

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Accumulated surplus HK\$
At 1 July 2022	2,258,715
Surplus after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year	225,584
At 30 June 2023 and 1 July 2023	2,484,299
Deficit after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year	(27,433)
At 30 June 2024	2,456,866

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Deficit)/surplus before taxation		(53,771)	240,861
Adjustments for:		(33,771)	210,001
Depreciation	8, 11	173,594	127,642
Interest income	0, 11	(53,087)	(36,627)
Interest expense	11	14,149	3,589
Operating surplus before changes in working capital		80,885	335,465
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivables		3,000	(4,000)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables		(7,128)	248,157
Increase in prepayments and rental deposits		(35,927)	(13,969)
Increase/(decrease) in unearned seminar and conference in	income	1,850	(450)
Increase/(decrease) in unearned annual subscription fees		9,500	(56,965)
Increase in unearned accreditation program income		14,000	1,500
Decrease in accrued expenses		-	(80)
Increase in other payable		6,500	_
Increase in provision for reinstatement cost			595
Cash generated from operating activities		72,680	510,253
Interest element on lease liabilities	11	(14,149)	(3,589)
Hong Kong profits tax paid		_(37,370)	
Net cash flows from operating activities		21,161	_506,664
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		52,939	34,350
Net cash flows from investing activity		52,939	34,350
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of reinstatement cost		_	(3,570)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	16	(150,851)	(140,219)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(150,851)	(143,789)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(76,751)	397,225
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	10	2,690,242	2,293,017
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEA	R 10	2,613,491	<u>2,690,242</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Notes	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH			
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Cash at bank	10	1,488,844	1,618,175
Short-term time deposit with original maturity within three months when acquired	10	1,124,647	1,072,067
		2,613,491	2,690,242

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

1. ASSOCIATION'S STATUS

The Association is a company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in Hong Kong. The registered office and principal place of business of the Association is located at 6/F, Alexandra House, Chater Road, Central, Hong Kong. In the event that the Association is wound up, each member's guaranteed contribution to the assets of the Association is limited to HK\$100.

During the year, the Association was involved in trust accreditation and training programmes for educational purpose in Hong Kong.

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which includes all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$"), which is the same as the functional currency of the Association.

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Association has adopted the following new and revised HKFRSs, which are applicable to the Association for the first time in the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 1 and Disclosure of Accounting Policies

HKFRS Practice Statement 2

Amendments to HKAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates

Amendments to HKAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a

Single Transaction

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2 Disclosure of Accounting Policies

Amendments to HKAS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. Amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide non-mandatory guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The Association has disclosed the material accounting policy information in note 2.5 to the financial statements. The amendments did not have any impact on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any item in the Association's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates

Amendments to HKAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies. Accounting estimates are defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. Since the Association's approach and policy align with the amendments, the amendments had no impact on the Association's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

Amendments to HKAS 12 narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception in HKAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Therefore, entities are required to recognise a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising from these transactions. The amendments had no impact on the Association's financial statements.

2.4 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HKFRSs

The Association has not early applied any of the revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 30 June 2024 in these financial statements. Among the new and revised HKFRSs, the following is expected to be relevant to the Association's financial statements upon becoming effective:

Amendments to HKAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

(the "2020 Amendments") 1,2

Amendments to HKAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenant

(the "2020 Amendments") 1,2

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Association is described below.

As a consequence of the 2022 Amendments and 2022 Amendments, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause was revised to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

2.4 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HKFRSs (continued)

The 2020 Amendments clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, including what is meant by a right to defer settlement and that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement. The amendments also clarify that a liability can be settled in its own equity instruments, and that only if a conversion option in a convertible liability is itself accounted for as an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification. The 2022 Amendments further clarify that, among covenants of a liability arising from a loan arrangement, only those with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of that liability as current or non-current. Additional disclosures are required for non-current liabilities that are subject to the entity complying with future covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments shall be applied retrospectively with early application permitted. An entity that applies the 2020 Amendments early is required to apply simultaneously the 2022 Amendments, and vice versa. The Association is currently assessing the impact of the amendments and whether existing loan agreements may require revision. Based on a preliminary assessment, the amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Association's financial statements.

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Leases

Lessee

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset. All leases with a term of more than 12 months are recognised as assets representing the right of use of the underlying asset and liabilities representing the obligation to make lease payments, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Both the assets and the liabilities are initially measured on a present value basis. Right-of-use assets are recognised under property, plant and equipment and are measured at cost or valuation less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful lives of the assets and the lease terms. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made under the lease terms and subsequently adjusted by the effect of the interest on and the settlement of the lease liabilities, and the re-measurement arising from any reassessment of the lease liabilities or lease modifications.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Owned assets

Office and computer equipment 5 years

Right-of-use assets

Buildings Over the lease terms

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fixed assets (continued)

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if, any, are reviewed annually.

The carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset, or of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

Accounts and other receivables

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

Accounts and other receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for credit losses.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date when the Association commits to purchase or sell the assets.

(a) Classification and measurement

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, subject to impairment if the assets are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest

(b) Impairment

The Association applies the expected credit loss model on all financial assets subject to impairment.

For other financial assets, impairment allowances are recognised under the general approach where expected credit losses are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Association is required to provide for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months. For those credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure irrespective of the timing of the default. The Association considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment (continued)

The Association considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Association may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Association is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Association.

(c) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or where the Association has transferred its contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership; or where control is not retained.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and at banks, and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of generally within three months that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and held for the purpose of meeting short- term cash commitments.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, and short-term deposits, as defined above, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Association's cash management.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Association expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to be that which the Association will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Association and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Association with a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Association and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in profit or loss as follows:

(i) Annual subscription fees

Annual subscription fees cover a twelve month period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and are recognised as income in the accounting periods to which the fees relate. The unrecognised portion of annual subscription fees is recorded as unearned annual subscription fees in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Seminar and conference income

Seminar and conference income is recognised when the related seminar and conference has been held. The unrecognised portion of seminar and conference income is recorded as unearned seminar and conference income in the statement of financial position.

(iii) Accreditation program income

Accreditation program income is made up of i) Trust Training Certificate ("TTC") course & examination fee, ii) Certified Trust Practitioner ("CTP") application fee, iii) annual CTP renewal fee and iv) Experience Practitioner Exemption ("EPE") application fee. TTC course and examination fee is recognised when the related training and examination have been held. The unrecognised portion of TTC course and examination fee income is recorded as unearned accreditation program income in the statement of financial position. CTP application fee, EPE application fees and annual CTP renewal fee cover a twelve month period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and are recognised as income in the accounting period to which the fees relate. The unrecognised portion of CTP application fee, EPE application fees and annual CTP renewal fees are recorded as unearned accreditation program income in the statement of financial position.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

Under HKFRS 15, a receivable is recognised only if the Association has an unconditional right to consideration. If the Association recognises the related revenue before being unconditionally entitled to the consideration for the promised goods and services in the contract, then the entitlement to consideration is classified as a contract asset. Similarly, a contract liability, rather than a payable, is recognised when a customer pays non-refundable consideration, or is contractually required to pay non-refundable consideration and the amount is already due, before the Association recognises the related revenue. For a single contract with the customer, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. For multiple contracts, contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

The Association presents contract liabilities as unearned seminar and conference income, unearned annual subscription fees and unearned accreditation program income in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Income tax

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

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

Related parties

- (i) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the association if that person:
 - (1) has control or joint control over the Association,
 - (2) has significant influence over the Association, or
 - (3) is a member of the key management personnel of the Association or the Association's parent. or
- (ii) An entity is related to the Association if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (1) 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).
 - (2) 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).
 - (3) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (4) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (5) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Association or an entity related to the Association.
 - (6) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
 - (7) A person identified in (i)(1) 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).
 - (8) 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 Association'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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

The Association makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results. There were no significant accounting judgments or estimates applied in this financial year that might have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements of the Association.

4. REVENUE

An analysis of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Annual subscription fee	725,500	723,465
Seminar and conference income	173,980	173,700
Accreditation program income	_474,300	502,961
	<u>1,373,780</u>	1,400,126
Timing of revenue recognition		
Over time	815,000	836,965
At a point in time	_558,780	563,161
	1,373,780	1,400,126

The performance obligation is satisfied over time for annual subscription fee, accreditation program income (CTP application fee, EPE application fee and annual CTP renewal fee) as the services are rendered over the financial year continuously. The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time for seminar and conference income, and accreditation program income (TTC course and examination fee).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

5. (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION

The Association's (loss)/profit before tax is arrived at after charging:

	2024	2023
	HK\$	HK\$
Auditor's remuneration	26,500	26,500
Depreciation	1,741	4,239
Interest expense on lease liabilities	14,149	3,589
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	901,090	718,764
Pension scheme contributions	35,625	31,457

6. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' REMUNERATION

None of the members of the Executive Committee received or was due any remuneration for services rendered to the Association during the year (2023: HK\$ Nil).

7. INCOME TAX

(a) Tax expense charged to profit or loss:

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Hong Kong profits tax (credit)/expense for the year	(26,338)	15,277

The assessable (loss)/profit for the year ended 30 June 2024 is calculated at 16.5% (2023: 16.5%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

7. INCOME TAX (continued)

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense charged to profit or loss and accounting surplus at applicable tax rates:

		2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
	(Deficit)/surplus before taxation	(53,771)	240,861
	Notional tax on surplus before taxation, calculated at the rate of 16.5% (2023: 16.5%)	(8,872)	39,742
	Tax effect of non-taxable income	(8,759)	(8,740)
	Tax effect of non-deductible expense	294	245
	Over provision in respect of prior year	(9,000)	-
	Effect of the reduced tax rate (8.25%)		
	under the two-tiered profit tax rates regime	-	(15,970)
	Temporary difference not recognised	-	_
	Rounding	(1)	
	Tax (credit)/expense charged to		
	profit or loss at 52.1% (2023: 6.3%)	(26.228)	15 277
	profit of loss at 32.1% (2023, 0.3%)	(26,338)	<u> 15,277</u>
	Current tax provision for the year	_	15,970
	Deferred tax credited for the year (note 12)	(17,338)	(693)
	Over provision in respect of prior year	(9,000)	(0/3)
			15.077
	Tax (credit)/expense charged to profit or loss	(26,338)	<u> 15,277</u>
8.	FIXED ASSETS		
		Computer	
		equipment	Total
		HK\$	HK\$
	<u>30 June 2024</u>		
	Cost:		
	At 1 July 2023	57,796	57,796
	11. 1 July 2023		
	At 30 June 2024	57,796	57,796
	Accumulated depreciation:		
	At 1 July 2023	53,872	53,872
	Charge for the year	1,741	1,741
	·		
	At 30 June 2024	_55,613	55,613
	Net book value:		
	At 30 June 2024	<u>2,183</u>	2,183
	20		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

8. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

30 June 2023	Computer equipment HK\$	Total HK\$
Cost:		
At 1 July 2022	_57,796	57,796
At 30 June 2023	57,796	<u>57,796</u>
Accumulated depreciation:		
At 1 July 2022	49,633	49,633
Charge for the year	4,239	4,239
At 30 June 2023	53,872	53,872
Net book value:		
At 30 June 2023	3,924	<u>3,924</u>

9. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

All of the account receivables and other receivables are unsecured, interest free and expected to be recovered within one year.

Executive Committee members assessed that the accounts receivables and other receivables approximated to their fair values as 30 June 2024 and 2023, and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit losses as at 30 June 2024 and 2023 were considered to be minimal.

10. TIME DEPOSIT AND CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Cash at bank Time deposit with original maturity within three months	1,488,844 1,124,647	1,618,175 1,072,067
Cash and cash equivalents	2,613,491	2,690,242

The bank balances are maintained with China Construction Bank and Standard Chartered Bank with no recent history of default and earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Association's right-of-use asset comprises lease for its office used in its operations. The lease term is for two years with no extension or termination options.

On 28 March 2023, the Association entered into lease agreement with Regus HK Management Limited. The lease agreements has been effective from 1 July 2023 and expire on 30 June 2025.

Buildings	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Opening net book amount Remeasurement of right-of-use asset Depreciation charge	343,705 - (171,853)	123,403 343,705 (123,403)
Closing net book amount	<u>171,852</u>	343,705
Costs	343,705	593,424
Accumulated depreciation	_(171,853)	(249,719)
Closing net book amount	171,852	343,705
Maturity profile of lease liabilities		
	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
Within one year After one year but within 5 years Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	180,000 —————————————————————————————————	180,000 165,000 345,000
Discount	(5,716)	(19,865)
As at 30 June	<u>174,284</u>	325,135
Current	<u>174,284</u>	<u>159,284</u>
Non-current	-	<u>165,851</u>

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities recognised at 30 June 2024 was 6% (2023: 6%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

Movements of carrying amounts of the lease liabilities

		HK\$
As at 1 July 2022		125,219
Remeasurement of lease liabilities		340,135
Accretion of interest		3,589
Payments		(143,808)
Lease liabilities (discounted)		
as at 30 June 2023 and 1 July 2023		325,135
Accretion of interest		14,149
Payments		(165,000)
As at 30 June 2024		<u>174,284</u>
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
	2024	2023
	HK\$	HK\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use asset	171,853	123,403
Interest expense on lease liabilities	14,149	3,589
interest expense on lease naomities	17,17/	
	186,002	<u>126,992</u>

The Association had total cash outflows in relation to lease liabilities of HK\$165,000 for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023:HK\$143,808).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
At 1 July Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year (note 7)	625	1,318
	(17,338)	(693)
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities as at 30 June	(16,713)	625

13. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Capital Management

The Association's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide benefits for members and other stakeholders.

The Association is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and its activities are mainly funded by annual subscription fees and training and seminar and conference income.

The accumulated surplus of the Association is managed according to the financial management guidelines and procedures of the Association in meeting the objective of the Association with the view of safeguarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Exposure to credit and liquidity risks arises in the normal course of the Association's business. The Association's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Association to manage these risks are described below.

Foreign currency risk

The Association has no foreign currency risk because its business is principally conducted in Hong Kong and all of the transactions are denominated in the Association's functional currency.

Credit risk

The Association's exposure to credit risk is primarily attributable to accounts receivables and other receivables. The Executive Committee has a policy of approving all membership applications and monitors unsettled membership fees and other accounts receivable on a periodic basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Substantially all of the cash held by the Association is held by Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited and China Construction Bank with credit rating of A+ and A (2023: A and A) in reference to Standard and Poor's rating respectively. Bankruptcy or insolvency by the banks may cause the Association's rights with respect to the cash held by the banks to be delayed or limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Association's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. The Association's financial liabilities are interest free and payable within one year or on demand.

The maturity profile of the Association's financial assets and liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

	On demand HK\$	Less than 3 months HK\$	3 to 12 months HK\$	1 to 5 Years HK\$	Total HK\$
30 June 2024					
Financial assets					
Account receivables	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Other receivables	202,903	-	-	-	202,903
Rental deposits	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,488,844	1,124,647			2,613,491
	1,692,747	1,124,647	30,000	-	2,847,394
	On	Less than	3 to 12	1 to 5	
	demand	3 months	months	Years	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
	пкф	пкф	пкф	пкф	пкэ
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities		45,000	135,000		180,000
Lease naomnes		45,000	133,000	<u>-</u>	100,000
		45.000	125.000		100.000
		45,000	135,000		180,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

	On demand HK\$	Less than 3 months HK\$	3 to 12 months HK\$	1 to 5 Years HK\$	Total HK\$
30 June 2023					
Financial assets	4.000				4.000
Account receivables	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Other receivables	190,627	-	-	-	190,627
Rental deposits	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,618,175	1,072,067			2,690,242
	1,812,802	1,072,067	_	30,000	2,914,869
	On	Less than	3 to 12	1 to 5	
	demand	3 months	months	Years	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
	ΠΙ	Πιψ	ΠΙΚΨ	Πιψ	ΠΙΣΨ
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	_	30,000	150,000	165,000	345,000
Lease naomines			130,000		
		20,000	150,000	165,000	245,000
		30,000	150,000	165,000	345,000

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the total annual subscription and CTP renewal fees paid by the Executive Committee members were HK\$37,000 (2023: HK\$24,000). There was no seminar and conference income paid by the Executive Committee members (2023: Nil).

Executive Committee members are the key management personnel of the Association. Details of the key management personnel remuneration are included in note 6 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2024

16. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

Major non-cash transactions

(a) Reconciliation of lease liabilities arising from financing activities

HK\$
125,219
(140,219)
340,135
3,589
(3,589)
325,135
•
(150,851)
, , ,
14,149
(14,149)
-
174,284

17. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Executive Committee on 25 October 2024.