HARMONY HOUSE LIMITED

(和諧之家有限公司)

(incorporated in Hong Kong as a company limited by guarantee)

Directors' Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2022



DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Harmony House Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to provide comprehensive services to individuals and families affected by domestic violence including a rent free shelter for abused women and children. Over the years, we have expanded our work to include therapeutic and preventative services that aim to help domestic violence victims of all genders and races with the goal of promoting harmonious family relationships. In addition, our activities also include community education, school outreach, crisis intervention, case counselling, supportive group therapy, hotline services and advocacy for policies and legislations.

The shelter premises are provided by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 and the financial position of the Company as at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 to 40.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Ms. Wong Hing Chun

Mrs. Koo Au Cheuk Ming Anna

Mrs. Crosbie-Walsh Penny Soh Peng

Prof. Ng Man Lun

Dr. Kam Chak Wah

Mr. Leung Hong Shun Alexander

Ms. Chui Chi Yan Daisy

Dr. Chan Tak Mau

Ms. Chan Ching Lan, Jean

Dr. Leung Suk Man Grace

Ms. Yu Po Kwan

(appointed on 19 November 2021)

(resigned on 1 July 2021)

(resigned on 19 November 2021)

In accordance with Article 43 of the Company's Articles of Association, the following directors retire and being eligible, may offer themselves for re-election for the forthcoming year:

Prof. Ng Man Lun

Mr. Leung Hong Shun Alexander

Ms. Chui Chi Yan Daisy

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS - Continued

In accordance with Article 36 of the Company's Articles of Association, the following director retires and being eligible, may offer herself for re-election for the forthcoming year:

Ms. Chan Ching Lan, Jean

MATERIAL INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

No transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company or an entity connected with a director is material interested, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted during or at the end of the financial year.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Company a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

AUDITOR

A resolution will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company to re-appoint the auditor, BDO Limited.

On behalf of the directors

Ms. Koo Au Cheuk Ming Anna

Director

Hong Kong, 23 September 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HARMONY HOUSE LIMITED (和諧之家有限公司)

(incorporated in Hong Kong as a company limited by guarantee)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Harmony House Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 40, 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 total 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 Company 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 ("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 Company 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 directors' 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 TO THE MEMBERS OF HARMONY HOUSE LIMITED

(和諧之家有限公司)

(incorporated in Hong Kong as a company limited by guarantee)

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards 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 Company'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 Company 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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HARMONY HOUSE LIMITED (和諧之家有限公司)

(incorporated in Hong Kong as a company limited by guarantee)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - Continued

- 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 Company's internal control.
- 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 Company'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 Company 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 directors 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.

BDO Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Law Fung Ha

Practising Certificate Number P03958

Hong Kong, 23 September 2022

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

				Project				Project 40 Min			
		Shelter	Shelter	Moving		Project Smart	Harmony	@Harmony		2022	2021
	Note	rse	Others	Forward	Project HE@T	Kids	Lane	Space	Other Activities	Total	Total
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Income											
Social Welfare Department ("SWD")											
- Lump Sum Grant ("LSG") Subvention		11,254,127	40	10	*	*	W.	¥		11.254.127	11.243.598
- Lotteries Fund/SWD Fund		(4)	229,309	×		Ř	×	×	:*	229.309	714.569
- Special Grant		165 55	17,057	×		3	6	24	5(*)	17,057	178.923
- Rent and rates subsidy		*	¥	256,336	18	Ü	3	(40)	: 06	256,336	250,336
Community Chest - Baseline Allocation		*	937,591	9	e.	٠	•	ř	141.309	1.078.900	1.186.790
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust											
("HKJC")		ì	,	2,425,978	1,898,523	3,129,969	8	÷	×	7,454,470	8.370.070
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited ("BOCHK")		(0)	100	¥0;	10	£	×	2,972,984) W	2,972,984	2,217,733
Other donations		e di	116,061	×	٠	*	8,559	3	259,247	383,867	1,744,918
Other income		56,831	1,284	a)			5,930	20,000	81,977	166,022	156,651
Interest income		70	ě	53	ie Ge	19	9	27	93	243	233
Deferred income brought forward		×	3	820,022	725,000	1,662,000	•	1,976,346	445, 392	5,628,760	2,718,041
Deferred income carried forward			8	(349,064)	(725,000)	(1,662,000)	ř	(1,456,905)	(208,279)	(4,401,248)	(5,628,760)
Accrued income		23	ē	(tric	1,826,414	2,800,653	5)	(A)	¥	4,627,067	3,151,959
Fund for accrued expenses		704	ĵ.	(i)	(1,326,874)	(1,825,085)	**	ř	¥	(3,151,959)	(2,758,791)
Fund for acquisition of assets	- 1	780	200	(29,800)		(1,449,956)	٠	(999,248)		(2, 479, 004)	(32,479)
		11,311,028	1,301,302	3,123,525	2,398,063	2,655,581	14,489	2,513,204	719,739	24,036,931	23,513,791
Transfer from deferred income for capital grants	19		1,452	24,183	8,964	369,194	6,750	329,944	26,341	766,828	240,104
	J	11,311,028	1,302,754	3,147,708	2,407,027	3,024,775	21,239	2,843,148	746,080	24,803,759	23,753,895

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

								Project 40 Min			
		Shelter	Shelter	Moving		Project Smart	Harmony	@Harmony	Other	2022	2021
	Notes	רצפ	Others	Forward	Project HE@T	Kids	Lane	Space	Activities	Total	Total
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HKS
Expenses											
Administrative expenses	6	95,227	25,319	239,324	135,650	150,274	32	198,622	38,912	883,328	717,634
Computer software		206,828	83	5,074	3,670	10,438	3	12,959	52,779	291,831	2,496
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	¥.	1,452	24,183	8,964	369,194	6,750	329,944	26,341	766.828	240,104
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		8	×	235,704	ŭ.	30,324	ğ	281,422	Tik.	547.450	253.080
Employee costs	9	9,716,719	890,215	2,391,420	2,088,462	2,021,623		1,544,024	809, 158	19,461,621	19,042,501
Food and household supplies		10,725	<u>(*</u>	9	•	(1)	i	è	**	10,725	22,903
Insurance		155,065	11,604	44,392	26,647	31,765	#3	18,870	19,374	307,717	284,153
Interest expense on lease liabilities		9:	٠	6,432	Ñ	828	ě	33,638	·	40,898	20,208
Miscellaneous		14,080	20,897	3,438	3,155	27,264	155	10,586	6,508	86,083	70,918
Programmes		156,721	112,867	75,079	111,138	362,813	7,628	158,697	84,685	1,069,628	2,640,379
Publicity/publication		ž	÷		37	Ţ.	ű	76.620		76,620	19,259
Rates		63,400	ï	14,200	\(\frac{1}{2}\)	3.50	٠	78,818		156,418	92,080
Staff training and development		4,339	42,508	5,210			ē	1,670	37,335	91,062	118,016
Stores and equipment	10	421,906	197,331	74,164	7,296	10,647	776	87,621	90,493	890,234	901,927
Travelling		18,714	478	(*)	229	•	Ň	3,411	1,044	23,876	31,504
Utilities	1	231,460	(S)	29,088	21,816	6,605	ē	6,246	21,816	320,031	251,797
Overhead costs recovery	21	nsa	e				***	•	(621,531)	(621,531)	(412,993)
		11,095,184	1,302,754	3,147,708	2,407,027	3,024,775	15,309	2,843,148	566,914	24,402,819	24,295,966
Net operating surplus/(deficit)	8.03	215,844		1.50		†.:	5,930		179,166	400,940	(542,071)
Auditor's remuneration (Surnhis)/deficit of etaff provident fund subvootion										(54,000)	(50,000)
from SWD										(60,899)	137 646
Surplus of shelter rent and rates reimbursed by SWD	4									(16,064)	(11,264)
Surplus of central item from SWD										٠	(26,950)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	īΟ									269,977	(492,639)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,842,159	124,174
Right-of-use assets	13	592,001	1,139,451
Total non-current assets		2,434,160	1,263,625
		S-1	::
Current assets			
Utility deposits and prepayments		629,622	535,095
Other receivables		5,639,093	4,390,206
Cash and bank balances		11,551,436	13,023,219_
Total current assets		.=	
rotat current assets		17,820,151_	17,948,520
Total assets		20 254 244	40.040.445
Total assets		20,254,311	19,212,145
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals		1,559,636	1,607,013
Amount payable to Social Welfare Department	14	16,064	38,214
Lease liabilities	15	295,716	547,450
Staff provident fund balance	16	1,216,998	1,153,707
Donations for specific purposes	17	6,296,603	5,692,233
Cash advance from HKJC		2,736,064	3,207,022
Cash advance from BOCHK		1,456,905	1,976,346
Lotteries fund balance	18	1,427,053	1,395,997
Deferred income for capital grants	19	1,842,159	124,175
· -			
Total current liabilities		16,847,198	15,742,157
Net current assets		972,953	2,206,363
Non-current liability			
Lease liabilities	15	296,285	592,001
Tabel Rabilitata			
Total liabilities		17,143,483_	16,334,158
NET ASSETS		2 442 222	
NEI WOOFIO		3,110,828	<u>2,877,987</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Represented by:			
Capital	22	354,911	354,911
Specific funds	23	464,239	501,375
Lump sum grant reserve	24	1,787,098	1,680,218
Accumulated funds	25	504,580	341,483
TOTAL FUNDS		3,110,828	2,877,987

On behalf of the directors

Ms. Koo Au Cheuk Ming Anna

Director

Ms. Chan Ching Lan, Jean Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TOTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Capital HK\$	Specific funds HK\$	Lump sum grant reserve HK\$	Accumulated funds HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 April 2020	354,911	528,699	2,164,236	350,104	3,397,950
Net deficit for the year	14	*	3	(492,639)	(492,639)
Transfers (note 24 & 25)	2,00	(a)	(484,018)	484,018	ce:
Fund utilised (note 23)		(27,324)	/#i		(27,324)
At 1 April 2021	354,911	501,375	1,680,218	341,483	2,877,987
Net surplus for the year	55	8 5	~	269,977	269,977
Transfers (note 24 & 25)	*		106,880	(106,880)	
Fund utilised (note 23)		(37,136)	<u> </u>		(37,136)
At 31 March 2022	354,911	464,239	1,787,098	504,580	3,110,828

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	269,977	(492,639)
Adjustments for:		, , ,
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	766,828	240,104
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	547,450	253,080
Interest expense on lease liabilities	40,898	20,208
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1)	8 9 8
Capital grants recognised as income	(766,828)	(240,104)
Interest income	(243)	(233)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	858,081	(219,584)
Increase in utility deposits and prepayments	(94,527)	(125,665)
Increase in other receivables	(1,248,887)	(210,438)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable and accruals	(47,377)	22,080
Increase in amount payable to Social Welfare Department	16,064	40,285
Increase/(decrease) in staff provident fund balance	63,291	(135,633)
Increase/(decrease) in donations for specific purposes	604,370	(91,586)
(Decrease)/increase in cash advance from HKJC	(470,958)	903,434
(Decrease)/increase in cash advance from BOCHK	(519,441)	1,976,346
Increase/(decrease) in lotteries fund balance	31,056	(505,931)
Decrease in staff development fund	(37,136)	(27,324)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(845,464)	1,625,984
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(2,484,812)	(65,929)
Interest received	243	233
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,484,569)	(65,696)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Capital grants received	2,484,812	65,929
Clawback by SWD	(38,214)	(123,289)
Repayment of principal portion of the lease liabilities	(547,450)	(253,080)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(40,898)	(20,208)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	1,858,250_	(330,648)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,471,783)	1,229,640
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,023,219_	11,793,579
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11,551,436_	13,023,219
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents: Cash available on demand	11,551,436_	13,023,219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Harmony House Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Hong Kong under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance ("Company Ordinance") on 2 April 1986 as a Company limited by guarantee.

Under the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, every member shall, in the event of the Company being wound up, contribute to the assets of the Company to the extent of HK\$100. At the end of reporting period, the Company had nine members.

The principal activity of the Company is to provide comprehensive services to individuals and families affected by domestic violence including a rent free shelter for abused women and children. Over the years, we have expanded our work to include therapeutic and preventative services that aim to help domestic violence victims of all genders and races with the goal of promoting harmonious family relationships. In addition, our activities also include community education, school outreach, crisis intervention, case counselling, supportive group therapy, hotline services and advocacy for policies and legislations. Its registered office and principal place of business is at G/F, Wing B, On Wah House, Lok Wah (South) Estate, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

(a) Adoption of new/revised HKFRSs - effective 1 April 2021

The HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Company.

Amendments to HKAS 39, HKFRS 4, Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 HKFRS 7, HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 16

Amendments to HKFRS 16

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

None of these new or amended HKFRSs has a material impact on the Company's results and financial position for the current or prior period. The Company has not early applied any new and amended HKFRSs that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

2. ADOPTION OF HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") - Continued

(b) New/revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective

The following new/revised HKFRSs, potentially relevant to the Company's financial statements, have been issued, but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Company.

Amendments to HKAS 16

Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9,

HKFRS 16 and HKAS 41

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs

2018-2020 Cycle

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS

Practice Statement 2

Amendments to HKAS 1

HK Interpretation 5 (2020)

Proceeds before Intended Use 1

Annual Improvements to HKFRS Standards

2018-2020 1

Amendments to HKFRS 9, Financial

Instruments 1

Disclosure of Accounting Policies ²

Classification of Liabilities as Current or

Non-current ²

Presentation of Financial Statements -

Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on

Demand Clause ²

The Company is in the process of making an assessment of the potential impact of these new/revised HKFRSs and the directors so far concluded that the application of these new/revised HKFRSs will have no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "HKFRSs") and the provisions of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance which concerning the preparation of financial statements.

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

HARMONY HOUSE LIMITED

(和諧之家有限公司)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION - Continued

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") which is the functional currency of the Company.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and the costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as an expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated so as to write off their cost net of expected residual value over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. The useful lives, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives are as follows:

Motor vehicle 4 years

Furniture and equipment 4 years

Leasehold improvements Over the remaining life of the leases but not

exceeding 5 years

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(a) Property, plant and equipment - Continued

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets, or where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the difference between the net sale proceeds and its carrying amount, and is recognised in profit or loss on disposal.

Capital grants and donations received for the purchase of property, plant and equipment are recorded as deferred income in the statement of financial position and amortised in profit or loss over the useful life of the relevant assets.

(b) Leases

All leases are required to be capitalised in the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but accounting policy choices exist for an entity to choose not to capitalise (i) leases which are short-term leases and/or (ii) leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for low value assets and leases for which at the commencement date have a lease term less than 12 months. The lease payments associated with those leases have been expensed on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset should be recognised at cost and would comprise:

- (i) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability (see below for the accounting policy to account for lease liability);
- (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (iii) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (iv) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(b) Leases - Continued

Right-of-use asset - Continued

Under the cost model, the Company measures the right-to-use at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability.

The right-of-use asset arising from the properties under tenancy agreements are carried at depreciated cost.

Lease liability

The lease liability is recognised at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the date of commencement of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The following payments for the right-to-use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease are considered to be lease payments:

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

Subsequent to the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability by:

- (i) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- (ii) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- (iii) remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(b) Leases - Continued

Lease liability - Continued

When the Company revises its estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted using a revised discount rate. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, except the discount rate remains unchanged. In both cases, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted to zero, any further reduction is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Company renegotiates the contractual terms of a lease with the lessor, if the renegotiation results in one or more additional assets being leased for an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the additional rights-of-use obtained, the modification is accounted for as a separate lease, in all other cases, where the renegotiated increases the scope of the lease (whether that is an extension to the lease term, or one or more additional assets being leased), the lease liability is remeasured using the discount rate applicable on the modification date, with the right-of-use asset being adjusted by the same amount. If the renegotiation results in a decrease in the scope of the lease, both the carrying amount of the lease liability and right-of-use asset are reduced by the same proportion to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease with any difference recognised in profit or loss. The lease liability is then further adjusted to ensure its carrying amount reflects the amount of the renegotiated payments over the renegotiated term, with the modified lease payments discounted at the rate applicable on the modification date and the right-of-use asset is adjusted by the same amount.

(c) Financial Instruments

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(c) Financial Instruments - Continued

(i) Financial assets - Continued

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments as amortised cost.

Assets measured at amortised cost that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment loss on financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss ("ECL") on trade receivables, contract assets, financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments measured at FVOCI. The ECLs are measured on either of the following bases: (1) 12 months ECLs: these are the ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and (2) lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the assets' original effective interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(c) Financial Instruments - Continued

(ii) Impairment loss on financial assets - Continued

The ECLs are based on the 12-months ECLs. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be credit-impaired when: (1) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (2) the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

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

The Company considers a financial asset to be credit-impaired when

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or being more than 150 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(c) Financial Instruments - Continued

(ii) Impairment loss on financial assets - Continued

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest income on credit-impaired financial assets is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset. For non-credit-impaired financial assets interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount.

(iii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, depending on the purpose for which the liabilities were incurred. Financial liabilities at amortised costs are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable costs incurred. The Company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including trade and other payables and other short-term monetary liabilities. They initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. The related interest expense is recognised in profit or loss.

Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(c) Financial Instruments - Continued

(iv) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(v) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(vi) **Derecognition**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the future cash flows in relation to the financial asset expire or when the financial asset has been transferred and the transfer meets the criteria for derecognition in accordance with HKFRS 9.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(d) Revenue recognition

Grants received for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, which are recorded as deferred income in the statement of financial position and amortised over the useful life of the asset.

Subvention from Social Welfare Department and allocations and grants from other charitable organisations are recognised in accordance with the approved applications.

Donations for specific purposes are recognised in accordance with the approved applications.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis on the principal outstanding at the applicable interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(e) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Short term employee benefits are recognised in the year when the employees render the related service.

(ii) Defined contribution retirement plan

Contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when the services are rendered by the employees.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised on the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises restructuring costs involving the payment of termination benefits.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

If the recoverable amount (i.e. the greater of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use) of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another HKFRS, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease under that HKFRS.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets - Continued

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

If the recoverable amount (i.e. the greater of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use) of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another HKFRS, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease under that HKFRS.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another HKFRS, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase under that HKFRS.

(g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, which will probably result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably estimated.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

(h) Related parties

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of key management personnel of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions apply:
 - (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Company or an entity related to the Company.
 - (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 key management personnel of the entity.
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

5. NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR

Net surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after charging:

	8-	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
	Employee costs (note 6) Depreciation charge	19,461,621	19,042,501
	- Property, plant and equipment (note 12)	766,828	240,104
	- Right-of-use assets (note 13)	547,450	253,080
6.	EMPLOYEE COSTS	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
	Employee costs comprise: Wages and salaries Contributions to defined contributions retirement plan	18,313,544 	17,592,633 1,449,868
		19,461,621	19,042,501

7. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to Section 383 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap.622) and the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation (Cap.622G) are as follows:

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Fees Other emoluments	9 0 3)	
		3

8. INCOME TAX

The Company is exempt from tax under Section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance from any tax by reason of being a charitable institution or trust of a public character (2021: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

9. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

							Project 40 Min			,
	Shelter LSG	Shelter Others	Project Moving Forward	Project HE@T	Project Smart Kids	Harmony Lane	<pre>@Harmony Space</pre>	Other Activities	2022 Total	2021 Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Admin support cost	œ		214,574	114,194	126,456	×	166,307	Ñ	621,531	412,993
Audit fees	3,840	181	urō	*	341	Si	10,500	1,760	16,100	25,600
Bank charges	7,058	*	240		¥	×	300	11,399	18,997	17,828
Recruitment	38,251	1,934	1,351	4,414	*17	ě	8,432	4,904	59,286	37,696
Secretarial service fee	16,240	ą	ē	ě	5 2	я	38	4,060	20,300	13,700
Communication expense	29,838	23,385	23,159	17,042	23,818	×	13,083	16,789	147,114	209,817
	95,227	25.319	239.324	135.650	150.274	ä	198,622	38.912	883,328	717,634

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

10. STORES AND EQUIPMENT

	Shelter	Shelter	Project Moving		Project Smart	Harmony	Project 40 Min @Harmony		2022	2021
	LSG	Others	Forward	Project HE@T	Kids	Lane	Space	Other Activities	Total	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Cleaning charges and materials	164,396	27,428	22,273	9	16	776	è	39,554	254,427	254,910
Furniture and equipment										
(Minor purchase)	9,904	11,043	•))	52.6	ñ	e ^è	77,674	2,355	100,976	94,705
Newspapers and periodicals	3,310	74	2,880	(<u>*</u>	ä		ě	ē	6,190	6,994
Printing and stationery	17,976	¥	12,865	5,826	10,647	E	9,947	1,660	58,921	41,106
Repairs and maintenance	217,260	18,860	27,025	1,470	gari	(())	ā.	33,932	298,547	293,334
Safety and security equipment	090'6	¥	7,070	*	*		į	9,915	26,045	19,470
Security service	S)	¥ii	2,051	#() 201	Đ.	ĸ	0	3,077	5,128	5,128
Business system upgade	14	140,000	.a.	16			2		140,000	186,280
	421,906	197,331	74,164	7,296	10,647	776	87,621	90,493	890,234	901,927

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

11. UTILITIES

*:	Shelter LSG HK\$	Sheiter Others HK\$	Project Moving Forward HK\$	Project HE@T HK\$	Project Smart Kids HK\$	Harmony Lane HK\$	Project 40 Min @Harmony Space HK\$	Other Activities HK\$	2022 Total HK\$	2021 Total HK\$
Electricity	191,419	()	29,009	21,756	7,867	19	6,246	21,756	278,053	193,161
Gas	33,552	×	÷	×		¥	ě	×	33,552	36,272
Water and Sewage charges	6,489	300	79	09	1,738			09	8,426	22,364
	231,460		29,088	21,816	9,605		6,246	21,816	320,031	251,797

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Furniture		
	Motor	and	Leasehold	
	vehicle	equipment	improvement	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	776,902	1,257,876	13,436,959	15,471,737
Additions	1,131,795	433,620	919,397	2,484,812
Disposals	(776,902)	(46,505)		(823,407)
At 31 March 2022	1,131,795_	1,644,991	14,356,356	17,133,142
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	776,902	1,133,702	13,436,959	15,347,563
Depreciation	282,949	177,413	306,466	766,828
Eliminated on disposal	(776,902)	(46,506)		(823,408)
At 31 March 2022	282,949	1,264,609_	13,743,425	15,290,983
Net book value				
At 31 March 2022	848,846	380,382	612,931	1,842,159
		Furniture		
	Motor	Furniture and	Leasehold	
	vehicle	and equipment	Leasehold improvement	Total
		and		Total HK\$
Cost	vehicle HK\$	and equipment HK\$	improvement HK\$	HK\$
At 1 April 2020	vehicle	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420	improvement	
At 1 April 2020 Additions	vehicle HK\$	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929	improvement HK\$	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929
At 1 April 2020	vehicle HK\$	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420	improvement HK\$	HK\$ 15,563,281
At 1 April 2020 Additions	vehicle HK\$	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929	improvement HK\$	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals At 31 March 2021	vehicle HK\$ 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473)	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 -	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473)
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals	vehicle HK\$ 776,902 - - - 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473) 1,257,876	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 - - - 13,436,959	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473) 15,471,737
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation	vehicle HK\$ 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473) 1,257,876	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 - - - 13,436,959 13,276,925	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473) 15,471,737
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2020	vehicle HK\$ 776,902 - - - 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473) 1,257,876	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 - - - 13,436,959	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473) 15,471,737
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2020 Depreciation Eliminated on disposal	vehicle HK\$ 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473) 1,257,876 1,211,105 80,070 (157,473)	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 - - 13,436,959 13,276,925 160,034	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473) 15,471,737 15,264,932 240,104 (157,473)
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2020 Depreciation	vehicle HK\$ 776,902 - - - 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473) 1,257,876 1,211,105 80,070	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 - - - 13,436,959 13,276,925	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473) 15,471,737 15,264,932 240,104
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2020 Depreciation Eliminated on disposal	vehicle HK\$ 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473) 1,257,876 1,211,105 80,070 (157,473)	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 - - 13,436,959 13,276,925 160,034	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473) 15,471,737 15,264,932 240,104 (157,473)
At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2020 Depreciation Eliminated on disposal At 31 March 2021	vehicle HK\$ 776,902	and equipment HK\$ 1,349,420 65,929 (157,473) 1,257,876 1,211,105 80,070 (157,473)	improvement HK\$ 13,436,959 - - 13,436,959 13,276,925 160,034	HK\$ 15,563,281 65,929 (157,473) 15,471,737 15,264,932 240,104 (157,473)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS 13.

's	Land and buildings HK\$
Cost At 1 April 2021 Additions	1,636,459
At 31 March 2022	1,636,459
Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year	497,008 547,450
At 31 March 2022	1,044,458
Net book value At 31 March 2022	592,001
	Land and buildings HK\$
Cost At 1 April 2020 Additions	buildings
At 1 April 2020	buildings HK\$ 763,036
At 1 April 2020 Additions At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation	buildings HK\$ 763,036 873,423 1,636,459
At 1 April 2020 Additions At 31 March 2021	buildings HK\$ 763,036 873,423
At 1 April 2020 Additions At 31 March 2021 Accumulated depreciation At 1 April 2020	buildings HK\$ 763,036 873,423 1,636,459

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

14. AMOUNT PAYABLE TO SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
At 1 April	38,214	121,218
(Claw back)/back payment of rent and rates for prior years Rent and rates	(11,264)	2,071
- Subsidy received for the year	79,464	79,464
- Rent and rates paid for the year	(63,400)	(68,200)
Central item (special allowance)		
- Claw back surplus in prior year	(26,950)	(123,289)
- Special allowance received for the year	5€ 0	151,800
- Expenses paid for the year		(124,850)
At 31 March	16,064	38,214

15. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Land and Buildings HK\$
At 1 April 2020	519,108
Addition	873,423
Interest expense	20,208
Lease payments	(273,288)
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	1,139,451
Addition	(E)
Interest expense	40,898
Lease payments	(588,348)
At 31 March 2022	592,001

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

15. LEASE LIABILITIES - Continued

Future lease payments are due as follows:

	Minimum lease		
	payments HK\$	Interest HK\$	Present Value HK\$
At 31 March 2022			
Not later than one year	318,600	(22,884)	295,716
Later than one year and not later than			
five years	304,040	(7,755)	296,285
	622,640	(30,639)	592,001
At 31 March 2021			
Not later than one year	588,349	(40,899)	547,450
Later than one year and not later than			
five years	622,640	(30,639)	592,001
9	1,210,989	(71,538)	1,139,451

The present value of future lease payments are analysed as:

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Current liabilities	295,716	547,450
Non-current liabilities	296,285	592,001
	592,001	1,139,451

16. STAFF PROVIDENT FUND BALANCE

The Best Practice Manual issued by the Social Welfare Department which was effective from 1 July 2014 requires the Company to use convenient, effective and timely channels to disseminate information about the staff provident fund reserve to staff members.

The employer's contribution rate to staff provident fund is 5%, 6.8% and 8% for full-time staff who have completed less than 3 years, 3 years and 7 years and above of service respectively. The contribution rate is reviewed on an annual basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

17. DONATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

Where donations are for specific purposes as defined by the donors, the unspent amounts are carried forward in the statement of financial position until the related expenditures have been incurred.

18. LOTTERIES FUND BALANCE

		2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Furniture and Equipment Replenishment and Minor		25	
Works Block Grant Reserve	(i)	1,262,118	1,128,798
IT projects and non-IT projects Social Welfare			
Development Fund (phase III)	(ii)	99,112	217,721
Wi-Fi project	(iii)	65,823	49,478
		1,427,053	1,395,997

(i) The amount represents the Block Grant allocations from the Social Welfare Department for the use of furniture and equipment replenishment and minor works.

Movement of the grant is as follows:

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,128,798	959,773
Block grant received during the year	169,000	169,000
Interest received	31_	25_
	1,297,829	1,128,798
Less: Expenditure during the year:		
Furniture and equipment	(16,851)	•
Minor works projects	(18,860)	
Balance as at 31 March	1,262,118	1,128,798

As at 31 March 2022, there is no capital commitment in respect of furniture and equipment replenishment and minor works (2021: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

18. LOTTERIES FUND BALANCE - Continued

(ii) The amount represents the Social Welfare Development Fund allocations from the Social Welfare Department for the use of IT projects and non IT projects.

Movement of the grant (phase III) is as follows:

		2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Alloca	ce as at 1 April Ition received during the year est received	217,721 57,540 1	835,055
		275,262	835,066
Less:	Expenditure during the year: Training and professional		
	development program	(57,150)	(79,007)
	Service studies	<u> </u>	(380,000)
	IT Business System Upgrading	(119,000)	(158,338)
Baland	ce as at 31 March	99,112	217,721

As at 31 March 2022, there is no capital commitment in respect of IT projects and non IT projects (2021: Nil).

(iii) The amount represents the Lotteries Fund allocations from the Social Welfare Department for the provision of Wi-Fi service under the Pilot Project.

Movement of the grant is as follows:

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Balance as at 1 April	49,478	107,100
Allocation received during the year	39,600	39,600
Interest received	1	2
	89,079	146,702
Less: Expenditure during the year:		
Technical set-up and installation cost	©€	(90,034)
Operating expenses	(23,256)	(7,190)
Balance as at 31 March	65,823	49,478

As at 31 March 2022, there is no capital commitment in respect of Wi-Fi project (2021: Nil).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

19. DEFERRED INCOME FOR CAPITAL GRANTS

19.	DEFERRED INCOME FOR CAPITAL GRANTS		
		2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
	At 1 April Capital grant	124,175 2,484,812	298,350 65,929
	Recognised as income	(766,828)	(240,104)
	At 31 March	1,842,159	124,175
20.	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS		
		2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
	Commitments for the acquisition of: Motor Vehicle		1,094,084
		· <u> </u>	1,094,084

21. OVERHEADS COSTS RECOVERY

A portion of the Company's overhead costs are covered by certain funders, which amounted to HK\$621,531 (2021: HK\$412,993).

22. CAPITAL

Capital represents cash contributed to the Company by The Hong Kong Council of Women as initial working capital.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

23. SPECIFIC FUNDS

		,		Building		
	Community education	Capital development	Service development	maintenance/ renovation	Staff development	
	fund HK\$	fund HK\$	fund HK\$	fund HK\$	fund HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 April 2020	100,000	62,356	100,000	121,162	145,181	528,699
Utilised during the year	•	9	9		(27,324)	(27,324)
At 31 March 2021	100,000	62,356	100,000	121,162	117,857	501,375
Utilised during the year		٠	í		(37,136)	(37,136)
At 31 March 2022	100,000	62,356	100,000	121,162	80,721	464,239

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

23. SPECIFIC FUNDS - Continued

Name	Designated purpose
Community education fund	Support community education programmes
Capital development fund	Purchase of furniture/equipment and installation of facilities at service units
Service development fund	For service expansion of the agency
Building maintenance/ renovation fund	For maintenance and renovation of service units
Staff development fund	For staff development and training, recognition of staff performance and enhancement of staff relationship

24. LUMP SUM GRANT RESERVE

The Best Practice Manual issued by the Social Welfare Department ("SWD") which was effective from 1 July 2014 requires the Company to, based on the actual circumstances and its development strategies, decide on its own how the lump sum grant reserve be utilised.

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
At 1 April Transferred from/(to) accumulated funds (note 25)	1,680,218 106,880	2,164,236 (484,018)
At 31 March	1,787,098	1,680,218

During the financial year, the fund was used to provide manpower and operational support to the shelter, as and when needed. The Company plans to use the fund to enhance the service delivery.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

25. ACCUMULATED FUNDS

	HK\$
At 1 April 2020	350,104
Net deficit for the year	(492,639)
Transfer from lump sum grant reserve (note 24)	484,018
At 31 March 2021	341,483
Net surplus for the year	269,977
Transfer to lump sum grant reserve (note 24)	(106,880)
At 31 March 2022	504,580

26. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 are as follows:

	2022 HK\$	2021 HK\$
Financial assets		1117
Financial assets measured at mortised cost:		
- Utility deposits	311,495	310,055
- Other receivables	5,639,093	4,390,206
- Cash and bank balances	_11,551,436	13,023,219
	17,502,024	17,723,480
		ž: <u></u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
- Accounts payable and accruals	252,747	299,986
- Amount payable to Social Welfare Department	16,064	38,214
- Lease liabilities	295,716	547,450
- Staff provident fund balance	1,216,998	1,153,707
- Donations for specific purposes	6,296,603	5,692,233
- Cash advance from HKJC	2,736,064	3,207,022
- Cash advance from BOCHK	1,456,905	1,976,346
- Lotteries fund balance	1,427,053	1,395,997
		
	13,698,150	14,310,955

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2022

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Interest rate risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk

The policy of each of the above risks is described in more detail below:

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to material interest rate risk as it does not have material interest bearing financial instrument at the end of reporting period.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. In the opinion of the directors, the Company does not have significant liquidity risk exposure. The contractual maturities of all financial liabilities of HK\$13,698,150 (2021: HK\$14,310,955) are due in less than one year.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from other receivables and bank balances.

The Company's outstanding other receivable do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and risk of default is insignificant, therefore the ECL for these financial assets were based on 12-months ECL. The Company takes into account the historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forwarding-looking factors and the economic environment, as appropriate, and concludes that ECLs are insignificant.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit rating assigned by international credit rating agencies.

28. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the directors on 23 September 2022.