苗圃行動 (incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2014

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

CONTENTS	PAGE(S)
DIRECTORS' REPORT	1 & 2
THE INDEPENDENT HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT	3 & 4
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	6
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS	7
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	8
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	9 - 24

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2014.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company continued to engage in funds raising to support the operations of the Education Program in the People's Republic of China.

RESULTS

The results of the Company for year ended June 30, 2014 are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 5.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in the Company's investment property and plant and equipment during the year are set out in notes 7 and 8, respectively, to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

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

Ho Ngai Leung (Chairman)

Mo Sik Keung (Vice Chairman)

Cheung Siu Wan (Vice Chairman)

Lui Wing On (Vice Chairman)

(resigned on October 6, 2013)

Pak Paul

Cheung Hon Fan, Alex

Au Ho (appointed on October 6, 2013)

Li Suet Ping, Vickie (appointed on October 6, 2013)

Ng Kwok Keung (resigned on October 6, 2013)

Yeung Tsz Kin (resigned on October 6, 2013)

Lam Kin Man (resigned on October 6, 2013)

In accordance with Article 44(b) of the Company's Articles of Association, all remaining directors will retire but eligible for re-election.

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AUDITOR

A resolution will be submitted to the annual general meeting to re-appoint Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as the honorary auditor of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

DIRECTOR

September 2, 2014

Deloitte. 德勤

THE INDEPENDENT HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SOWERS ACTION

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

We have audited the financial statements of Sowers Action (the "Company") set out on pages 5 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2014, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in fund and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 80 of Schedule 11 to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

THE INDEPENDENT HONORARY AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SOWERS ACTION - continued

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at June 30, 2014 and of its net expenditure and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

September 2, 2014

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	NOTE	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
INCOME Donations for Education Programs in China Donations and Contributions towards Operational Costs Government Grants Subscription Fees Interest Income Exchange Gain Other Income		27,038,940 4,224,525 - 90,872 2,341,903 - 69,058	29,688,200 4,452,643 51,163 89,216 2,171,540 3,088,350 66,550
TOTAL INCOME		33,765,298	39,607,662
EXPENDITURE Expenditure on Education Programs in China: Subsidies for School Constructions and Facilities Teachers Training and Student Sponsorships Program Implementation Costs		26,303,821 14,163,669 1,893,042 42,360,532	18,863,017 13,542,855 2,310,981 34,716,853
Fund Raising Costs Administration Costs Exchange Loss		1,915,677 2,174,532 2,106,473	2,037,461 2,038,826
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		48,557,214	38,793,140
NET (EXPENDITURE) INCOME FOR THE YEAR	6	(14,791,916)	814,522

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(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT JUNE 30, 2014

NOTES	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
	•	
7	1	1
8	79,188	159,123
	79,189	159,124
	793,930	1,094,672
9		81,096,687
9	18,743,062	19,107,581
	86,751,282	101,298,940
	678,219	105,874
	1,009,665	1,417,687
	1,687,884	1,523,561
	85,063,398	99,775,379
	85,142,587	99,934,503
	85,142,587	99,934,503
	7 8	HK\$ 7 1 8 79,188 79,189 793,930 67,214,290 9 18,743,062 86,751,282 678,219 1,009,665 1,687,884 85,063,398 85,142,587

The financial statements on pages 5 to 24 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on September 2, 2014 and are signed on its behalf by:

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(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Chinese Education Fund HK\$	Administration Fund HK\$	Development Fund HK\$	Disaster Relief Fund HK\$	Administration Fund for Non-Recurring <u>Projects</u> HK\$	512 Sichuan Earthquake Relief Education Fund HK\$	Perpetual Education Aid Fund HK\$	Perpetual Operation Fund HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
At July 1, 2012 Net income (expenditure) for the year Transfers among funds this year	72,277,097 5,045,149 (2,000,000)	7,342,060 (1,063,228)	6,525,429 1,433,482	7,000,000	1,173,453 21,926	3,393,777 (4,623,307) 2,000,000	1,397,785 500	10,380	99,119,981 814,522
At June 30, 2013 Net income (expenditure) for the year	75,322,246 (15,535,022)	6,278,832 (1,451,713)	7,958,911 2,166,506	7,000,000	1,195,379 28,013	770,470	1,398,285	10,380	99,934,503 (14,791,916)
At June 30, 2014	59,787,224	4,827,119	10,125,417	7,000,000	1,223,392	770,470	1,398,585	10,380	85,142,587

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net (expenditure) income for the year Adjustments for:	(14,791,916)	814,522
Depreciation of plant and equipment Interest income	98,521 (2,341,903)	97,210 (2,171,540)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital Decrease in other receivables, prepayments and deposits Increase (decrease) in other payables and accrued charges Decrease in deferred income	(17,035,298) 300,742 572,345 (408,022)	(1,259,808) 129,581 (129,319) (1,475,859)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(16,570,233)	(2,735,405)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest income received Purchase of plant and equipment NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	2,341,903 (18,586) 2,323,317	2,171,540 (13,595) 2,157,945
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(14,246,916)	(577,460)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	100,204,268 85,957,352	100,781,728
ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Fixed deposits Bank balances and cash	67,214,290 18,743,062	81,096,687 19,107,581
Dank varances and cash	85,957,352	100,204,268
	-	

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

1. GENERAL

The Company is incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee. The address of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company is Unit no. 101, 1/F Sunbeam Plaza, 1155 Canton Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The Company continues to engage in fund raising to support the operations of the Education Program in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

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

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRS(s)")

The Company has applied the following new and revised HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") for the first time in the current year:

Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle
Amendments to HKFRS 7	Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial
	Liabilities
Amendments to HKFRS 10,	Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements
HKFRS 11 and HKFRS 12	and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition
	Guidance
HKFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements
HKFRS 11	Joint Arrangements
HKFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
HKFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement
HKAS 19 (as revised in 2011)	Employee Benefits
HKAS 27 (as revised in 2011)	Separate Financial Statements
HKAS 28 (as revised in 2011)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
HK(IFRIC) - Int 20	Stripping costs in the Production Phase of a Surface
, ,	Mine

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(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") - continued

The application of the new and revised HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Company's financial performance and positions for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not early applied the following new and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 9 Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Financial Instruments ³ Mandatory Effective Date of HKFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures ³ Investment Entities ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27	
Amendments to HKFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations ⁵
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation ⁵
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers ⁶
Amendments to HKAS 19 Amendments to HKAS 32 Amendments to HKAS 36	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions ² Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ¹ Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets ¹
Amendments to HKAS 39	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting ¹
Amendments to HKFRSs Amendments to HKFRSs HK(IFRIC) - Int 21	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle ⁴ Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle ² Levies ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014, with limited exceptions.

⁵ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

⁶ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of the new and revised HKFRSs will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Company.

³ Available for application - the mandatory effective date will be determined when the outstanding phases of HKFRS 9 are finalised.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure is accounted for on an accrual basis, except for donations which are accounted for on a cash basis.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of items of plant and equipment less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of the reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Investment property

Investment property is a property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of investment property over its estimated useful live and after taking into account of its estimated residual value, using the straight line method.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leasing

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

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the terms of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

The Company as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease terms. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease terms on a straight line basis.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statement of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company (foreign currencies) are recorded in its functional currency (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates) at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the translation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Taxation

The Company is exempted under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance from any tax levied in Hong Kong by reason of being a charitable institution or trust of a public character.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment losses (other than financial assets)

At the end of the reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

Deferred income

Contribution (not including donations for education) received prior to the commencement and completion of a project is deferred. Upon completion of the project, the contribution net of related expenses incurred for the project is credited/charged to profit or loss.

Long March for Education Project is an activity jointly hosted by the Company and China Youth Development Foundation. The income or expenditure arising from contribution for administrative expenditure and the related administrative expenses incurred prior to the completion of this activity is deferred and will be recognised to profit or loss when the activity is completed.

Chinese Education Fund

The purpose of the Chinese Education Fund is to support and finance the development of the Education Program in the PRC.

Administration Fund

The purpose of the Administration Fund is to finance the operational costs of the Company.

Development Fund

The purpose of the Development Fund is to finance the development of the Education Program in the PRC and the administrative expenditure of the Company.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Disaster Relief Fund

The purpose of the Disaster Relief Fund is to finance the urgent needs during the natural disaster in the PRC.

Administration Fund for Non-Recurring Projects

The purpose of the Administration Fund for Non-Recurring Projects is to provide funding for the pre-operating administrative expenses incurred for non-recurring projects of the Company. The fund was established on January 1, 2006.

512 Sichuan Earthquake Relief Education Fund

The purposes of the 512 Sichuan Earthquake Relief Education Fund are to rebuild schools, to provide basic living necessities to children and to install temporary schooling facilities in the disaster areas.

Perpetual Education Aid Fund

The purpose of the Perpetual Education Aid Fund is to accumulate and apply its investment income or interest to support and finance students in the PRC to pursue study.

Perpetual Operation Fund

The purpose of the Perpetual Operation Fund is to accumulate and apply its investment income or interest for financing any recurring or re-accruing expenditure of the Company and any other costs that are directly or indirectly required to maintain the daily operation and the existence of the Company.

Government Grants

Government grants represent the amounts received from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government's Trust Fund in Support of Reconstruction in the Sichuan Earthquake Stricken Areas in respect of two projects carried out by the Company.

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Operational Costs

Operational Costs represent the Program Implementation Costs; Fund Raising Costs; Administration Costs and Other Costs of the Company, which are financed by the Administration Funds.

Program Implementation Costs include the expenditure of the mainland offices and the China Service Department; traveling subsidies to work group and other program implementation costs.

Fund Raising Costs include the expenditure of the Promotion and Fund Raising Department; costs relating to fund raising events; publicity and maintenance of the Company's web page.

Administration Costs include the expenditure of the executive officers; the Finance and Administration Department; human resources and information technology support; rent and related expenses of the head office; depreciation; professional fees and other indirect costs.

Other Costs include exchange and investment losses.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets are loans and receivables.

Effective interest method

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

Interest income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables (including other receivables, fixed deposits and bank balances) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any identified impairment losses.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment losses was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Financial liabilities

Debt instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability.

The Company's financial liabilities are other payables which are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial liabilities - continued

Effective interest method

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

Interest expense is recognised on an effective interest basis.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised and accumulated in reserve is recognised in profit or loss.

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

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories	01	financial	instruments
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Categories of intanetal instruments	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Other receivables	485,769	813,418
Fixed deposits	67,214,290	81,096,687
Bank balances	18,743,062	19,107,581
	86,443,121	101,017,686
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities stated at amortised cost		
Other payables	673,000	105,874

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments include other receivables, fixed deposits, bank balances and other payables. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner. The Company's overall policies remain unchanged from prior year.

(i) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company operates in Hong Kong with most of the transactions denominated and settled in Hong Kong dollars ("HKD"). Certain of other receivables, fixed deposits and bank balances are denominated in Renminbi ("RMB") which expose the Company to foreign currency risk. The Company currently does not enter into any derivative contracts to minimise the currency risk exposure. However, management will consider hedging significant currency risk should the need arises.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As	<u>sets</u>	<u>Liabi</u>	<u>lities</u>
	2014	<u>2013</u>	2014	2013
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
RMB	79,654,441	89,903,674		

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% appreciation and depreciation in RMB against HKD. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in income or a decrease in expenditure where RMB strengthen 5% against HKD. For a 5% weakening of RMB against HKD, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the income/expenditure.

苗圃行動

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4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

- (b) Financial risk management objectives and policies continued
 - (i) Market risk continued
 - (i) Currency risk continued

Sensitivity analysis - continued

	<u>RMB</u>		
	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$	
Net income (expenditure) for the year	3,982,722	4,495,184	

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in relation to fixedrate bank deposits.

The Company also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances. It is the Company's policy to keep fixed-rate deposits so as to minimise fair value interest rate risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of end of the reporting period. For variable-rate bank deposits, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of assets outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 10 basis points (2013: 10 basis points) increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 10 basis points (2013: 10 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's income for the year ended June 30, 2014 would increase/decrease by HK\$16,871 (2013: HK\$16,816). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank deposits.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies - continued

(ii) Credit risk

As at June 30, 2014, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

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

Other than concentration of credit risk on liquid funds which are deposited with several banks with high credit ratings, the Company does not have any other significant concentration of credit risk.

(iii) Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

All of the Company's financial liabilities are repayable on demand.

(c) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

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

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in financial statements approximate their fair values.

5. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements of the Company as the Company is an approved charitable institution. It is exempted from payment of tax by virtue of Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

6.	NET (EXPENDITURE) INCOME FOR THE YEAR	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
	Net (expenditure) income for the year was arrived at after charging (crediting):		
	Directors' remuneration Other staff costs	3,161,081	3,176,041
	Retirement benefit scheme contributions, excluding contributions for directors	116,267	89,188
	Total staff costs	3,277,348	3,265,229
	Auditor's remuneration Depreciation of plant and equipment	98,521	97,210
	Rental income from an investment property, net of negligible outgoing	(26,000)	(44,160)
7.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY		HK\$
	COST At July 1, 2012, June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014		1
	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION At July 1, 2012, June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014		-
	CARRYING VALUES At June 30, 2014		1
	At June 30, 2013		1

The property has been leased out to earn rental income to subsidise the daily operations of the Company.

The fair value of the investment property at June 30, 2014 was HK\$2,120,000 (2013: HK\$2,380,000). The valuation was determined by the directors with reference to recent market transactions for similar properties in the similar locations and conditions. There has been no change of the valuation technique used in the prior year.

In estimating the fair value of the property, the highest and best use of the property is their current use.

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY - continued

Details of the Company's investment property and information about the fair value hierarchy as at June 30, 2014 are as follows:

		Fair value as at
	Level 3 HK\$	30.6.2014 HK\$
1/F, 204 Hang Tau, North, New Territories, Hong Kong	1	2,120,000

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the year.

The above investment property is depreciated on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

The investment property is situated on land under medium-term lease in Hong Kong.

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

TEANT AND EQUITMENT	Leasehold improvements HK\$	Furniture and equipment HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
COST At July 1, 2012 Additions	302,147	484,135 13,595	786,282 13,595
At June 30, 2013 Additions	302,147	497,730 18,586	799,877 18,586
At June 30, 2014	302,147	516,316	818,463
DEPRECIATION At July 1, 2012 Provided for the year	302,147	241,397 97,210	543,544 97,210
At June 30, 2013 Provided for the year	302,147	338,607 98,521	640,754 98,521
At June 30, 2014	302,147	437,128	739,275
CARRYING VALUES At June 30, 2014	-	79,188	79,188
At June 30, 2013	-	159,123	159,123

The above items of plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold improvements	25%
Furniture and equipment	20% - 25%

苗圃行動

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

9. FIXED DEPOSITS/BANK BALANCES

Fixed deposits and bank balances include short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The deposits carry interest at prevailing market rate ranging from 0.01% to 3.23% (2013: 0.01% to 3.05%) per annum.

10. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENT/ARRANGEMENT

The Company as lessee

The minimum lease payments under operating leases in respect of the office premises and photocopier during the year amounting to HK\$407,796 (2013: HK\$382,553).

At the end of the reporting period, the Company had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
Within one year In the second to fifth year inclusive	426,428 99,309	441,160 414,027
	525,737	855,187

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for its office premises and office equipment. Leases are negotiated and fixed for an average term of two year and five years respectively.

The Company as lessor

Property rental income earned during the year, net of negligible outgoing, was HK\$26,000 (2013: HK\$44,160).

At the end of reporting period, the Company had contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments:

	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
Within one year In the second to fifth year inclusive	78,000 130,000	-
	208,000	
	======	

苗圃行動

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11.	OTHER	COMMIT	MENTS

	<u>2014</u> HK\$	2013 HK\$
Commitments to contribute funds to the Education Programs in the PRC:		
Contracted but not provided for Authorised but not contracted for	13,415,232 48,689,076	42,572,489 32,411,191
	62,104,308	74,983,680

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Other than the remuneration of key management personnels during the year stated as follows, the directors are not aware of any other related party transactions for both years.

	2014 HK\$	2013 HK\$
Short-term benefits Post-employment benefits	857,670 30,275	759,350 29,850
	887,945	789,200