Ten Percent Donation Scheme Foundation
十分關愛基金會

Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

Contents

Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Ten Percent Donation Scheme Foundation 十分關愛基金會 (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is a charitable organisation in Hong Kong and is engaged in charity to the general public.

RESULTS

The surplus of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2016 are set out in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income on page 5.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The Company made charitable donations amounting to HK$3,567,351 during the year ended 31 March 2016.

DIRECTORS

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

So Kwok Hoo
Chan Ying Leung
So Chi Ming
Sun Kwok Wah Peter
Cheung Leung Hong
Wong Hin Shek
Chong Tin Lung Benny
Tsoi Man Po (Appointed on 26 November 2015)

In accordance with Article 46 of the Company's Articles of Association, one third of the existing directors retire from office and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

DIRECTORS' RIGHT TO ACQUIRE 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.

Directors' Report - Continued
For the year ended 31 March 2016

AUDITOR

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 have been audited by Asian Alliance (HK) CPA Limited ("Asian Alliance")(formerly named as ZHONGLEI (HK) CPA Company Limited).

Asian Alliance will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at the forthcoming annual general meeting. A resolution for the re-appointment of Asian Alliance as auditor of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

So Kwok Hoo
Director

Hong Kong
1 August 2016

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF
TEN PERCENT DONATION SCHEME FOUNDATION
十分關愛基金會
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

We have audited the financial statements of Ten Percent Donation Scheme Foundation (the "Company") set out on pages 5 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, and the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in reserve 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 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 Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("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.

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 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. We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the HKICPA. 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 judgement, 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 the 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report - Continued

OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Asian Alliance (HK) CPA Limited

Asian Alliance (HK) CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants (Practising)
Chan Mei Mei
Practising Certificate Number: P05256

Hong Kong
1 August 2016

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 HK$	2015 HK$
Income			
Donation income	7	**6,980,237**	6,577,378
Other operating income	8	**75**	58
		6,980,312	6,577,436
Expenditure			
Donations made		**(3,567,351)**	(4,199,876)
Functions expenses		**(2,294,285)**	(1,265,665)
Administrative expenses		**(532,359)**	(375,230)
		(6,393,995)	(5,840,771)
Surplus for the year	9	**586,317**	736,665
Income tax expense	10	**-**	-
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		**586,317**	736,665

Statement of Financial Position
At 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 HK$	2015 HK$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables and prepayment		**120,209**	293,468
Bank balances and cash	11	**3,357,212**	2,536,287
		3,477,421	2,829,755
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Accruals		**63,349**	2,000
NET ASSETS		**3,414,072**	2,827,755
RESERVE			
Accumulated surplus		**3,414,072**	2,827,755

The financial statements on pages 5 to 18 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 August 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

So Kwok Hoo
Director

So Chi Ming
Director

Statement of Changes in Reserve
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Accumulated surplus HK$
At 1 April 2014	2,091,090
Surplus for the year	736,665
At 31 March 2015 and 1 April 2015	2,827,755
Surplus for the year	586,317
At 31 March 2016	**3,414,072**

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	2016 HK$	2015 HK$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	**586,317**	736,665
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	**(75)**	(58)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**586,242**	736,607
Decrease (increase) in other receivables and prepayment	**173,259**	(292,258)
Increase (decrease) in accruals	**61,349**	(17,779)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**820,850**	426,570
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Interest received	**75**	58
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**820,925**	426,628
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**2,536,287**	2,109,659
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR, Represented by bank balances and cash	**3,357,212**	2,536,287

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. GENERAL

Ten Percent Donation Scheme Foundation 十分關愛基金會 (the "Company") is a company incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee.

The Company is a charitable organisation in Hong Kong and is engaged in charity to the general public.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Level 8, 88 Gloucester Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

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

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

Application of new and revised HKFRSs

The Company has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by HKICPA for the first time in the current year:

Amendments to Hong Kong Accounting Standard ("HKAS") 19	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
Annual Improvements Project	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle
Annual Improvements Project	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle

The application of the amendments to 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 the 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	Financial Instruments[2]
HKFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts[1]
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers[2]
Amendments to HKFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations[1]
Amendments to HKAS 1	Disclosure Initiative[1]
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation[1]
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants[1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[3]
Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception[1]
Amendments to HKAS 27	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements[1]
Annual Improvements Project	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle[1]

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

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

New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective - continued

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with earlier application permitted.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application permitted.
3 Effective date to be determined. Early application is permitted.

The directors of the Company (the "Directors") do not anticipate that the application of the new and revised HKFRSs and HKASs will have significant impact on the accounts reported and disclosures made in the Company's financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (the "CO").

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical costs 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.

Revenue recognition

Donation income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

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 from a financial asset is accrued on a time basis, by reference to 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.

Leasing

All leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are converted into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Foreign currency monetary items are translated into Hong Kong Dollars using exchange rates applicable at the reporting date. Gains and losses on foreign exchange are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income.

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plan and the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries and annual leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised 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

Financial assets are mainly loans and receivables. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

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 and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the 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.

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 and bank balances and cash) are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any identified impairment (see accounting policy on impairment loss on financial assets below).

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment on 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; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asst because of financial difficulties.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment on financial assets - continued

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods. (see the accounting policy below)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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 and equity instruments

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (including accruals) are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

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 and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest expense is recognised on an effective interest basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Financial instruments - continued

<u>Derecognition</u>

The Company derecognise 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 assets to another entity. If the Company neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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 in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in income or expenditure. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

The Company derecognised 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. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Directors have not come across any significant areas where critical estimation and judgements are involved in applying the Company's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to carry out its principal activity, i.e. to provide charity to the general public. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and accumulated surplus. The Directors review the capital structure on an annual basis. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Directors may organise various fund raising activities for donations.

In accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association, borrowings shall not exceed 20% of the total assets of the Company. The Directors monitor on a daily basis to ensure it meets such requirement. The Company did not incur any debts financing, and therefore there is no non-compliance of the restriction on borrowings requirements existed during the two years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Categories of financial instruments

	2016 **HK$**	2015 HK$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Other receivables	**65,375**	482
Bank balances and cash	**3,357,212**	2,536,287
	3,422,587	2,536,769
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Accruals	**63,349**	2,000

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include other receivables, bank balances and cash and accruals. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The Directors manage and monitor these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

There has been no change to the types of the Company's exposure in respect of financial instruments or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies - continued

Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances due to the fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments. For the variable-rate bank balances, the analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis points (2015: 50 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 50 basis points (2015: 50 basis points) higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's surplus for the year ended 31 March 2016 (2015: surplus) would increase / decrease (2015: increase / decrease) by HK$15,591 (2015: HK$12,425). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank balances.

Credit risk management

As at 31 March 2016, 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 bank balances is limited because the counterparty is bank with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Other than concentration of credit risk on bank balances, the Company does not have any other significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk management

The Company implements prudent liquidity risk management which includes maintaining sufficient bank balances so as to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and to continue operating for the foreseeable future. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company does not have any significant liquidity risk.

The maturity dates of all financial liabilities are repayable on demand or within one year as at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values as at 31 March 2016 and 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

7. DONATION INCOME

Donation income represent donations received and receivable during the year.

8. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2016 HK$	2015 HK$
Bank interest income	**75**	58

9. SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

	2016 HK$	2015 HK$
Surplus for the year has been arrived at after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	**1,200**	1,000
Directors' remuneration	**-**	-
Minimum leases payments under operating lease in respect of rented premises	**15,516**	14,243
Staff costs		
- Salaries and allowance	**403,698**	250,051
- Contribution to defined contribution plans	**16,550**	13,407
Total staff costs	**420,248**	263,458

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been provided in the financial statements as the Company is exempted from Hong Kong Profits Tax under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

11. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Bank balances carry interest at prevailing market rates 0.001% per annum (2015: 0.001% per annum) at 31 March 2016.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

12. OPERATING LEASES COMMITMENT

As lessee

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:

	2016 HK$	2015 HK$
Within one year	**1,500**	2,250

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for its office premises. Leases are negotiated and rentals are fixed for terms ranging from 2 years (2015: 2 years), and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel

No remuneration was paid to key management personnel during the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015.

In addition to the transactions and balances detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

Names of related parties	Relationship	Nature of transactions	2016 HK$	2015 HK$
So Kwok Hoo	Director	Donation income	**141,029**	154,600
Chan Ying Leung	Director	Donation income	**95,229**	135,728
So Chi Ming	Director	Donation income	**238,973**	259,544
Sun Kwok Wah Peter	Director	Donation income	**49,800**	379,600
Cheung Leung Hong	Director	Donation income	**31,429**	135,500
Wong Hin Shek	Director	Donation income	**34,429**	39,061
Chong Tin Lung Benny	Director	Donation income	**303,029**	176,400
Tsoi Man Po	Director	Donation income	**25,000**	-

14. LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

In accordance with Clause fifth and sixth of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, the liability of the members is limited, every member of the Company undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding HK$100 to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up during the time that he/she is a member or within one year thereafter he/she ceases to be a member.