

ACCA charitable foundation limited

reports and **financial** statements.

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Contents.

Governors' Report.

The governors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of ACCA Charitable Foundation Limited (the “Company”) for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company is raising funds for donations to charitable organisations.

Results

The Company’s results for the year ended 31 March 2026 and the Company’s financial position at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 and 7.

Business Review

In accordance with section 388(3)(a) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, the Company falls within reporting exemption for the year. Accordingly, the Company is exempted from preparing a business review.

Donations

During the year, the Company makes charitable donations of HK\$362,672 (2025: HK\$380,900).

Governors

The governors of the Company who held office during the year and up to the date of this report were:

So Ho Yan Christina
Cheng Kit Sun Wilson
Ho Kar Fai (resigned on 18 September 2025)
Ting Wai Kin Ambrose (appointed on 18 September 2025)

In accordance with the Company’s articles of association, all existing governors retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Governors’ Material Interests in Transactions, Arrangements and Contracts of Significance

None of the governors had a material interests in transaction, arrangements and contracts of significance, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Governors’ Interests

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

Permitted Indemnity Provisions

A permitting indemnity provision for the benefit of the governors of the Company is currently in force throughout the year.

Auditor

A resolution will be submitted to the annual general meeting to re-appoint Aoba CPA Limited as auditor of the Company.

On behalf of the Board



Cheng Kit Sun, Wilson

Chairman

22 July 2026

Independent Auditor's Report.

To the Board of Governors of ACCA Charitable Foundation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ACCA Charitable Foundation Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable HKFRS Accounting Standards ("HKFRSs") relevant to these financial statements 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 governors are responsible for the other information.

The other information comprises the information included in the governors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 regards.

Responsibilities of Governors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The governors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the governors 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 governors 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 governors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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. We 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's 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 HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the governors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the governors' 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 board of governors and those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CHOW, Yuen Lok (practising certificate number: P07522).



Aoba CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
22 July 2026

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income.

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 HKD	2025 HKD
Revenue			
Net surplus from the ACCA Community Day	4	219,167	547,000
Rebate donations from affinity credit cards	5	38,648	39,796
Bank interest income		48	191
		257,863	586,987
Expenditure			
Accounting fee		(13,000)	(12,000)
Bank charges		(1,068)	(1,045)
Charitable donations	6	(362,672)	(380,900)
Storage expenses		(44,400)	(44,400)
Sundry expenses		(1,440)	(1,440)
Company secretary expenses		(2,000)	(2,000)
(Deficit) surplus before taxation	7	(166,717)	145,202
Taxation	8	-	-
(Deficit) surplus and total comprehensive (expense) income for the year		(166,717)	145,20

Statement of Financial Position.

At 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 HKD	2025 HKD
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	6,845	106,591
Prepayments		833	833
Cash and bank balances		318,651	384,622
		326,329	492,046
Current liability			
Other payables and accruals	10	16,700	15,700
Net assets		309,629	476,346
Accumulated funds		309,629	476,346

The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Governors on 22 July 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:



Cheng Kit Sun Wilson
Governor



Ting Wai Kin Ambrose
Governor

Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund.

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Accumulated funds HKD
Balance at 1 April 2024	331,144
Deficit and total comprehensive expense for the year	145,202
Balance at 31 March 2025	476,346
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	(166,717)
Balance at 31 March 2026	309,629

Statement of Cash Flows.

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	2025 HKD	2025 HKD
Operating Activities:		
(Deficit) surplus before taxation	(166,717)	145,202
Adjustments for:		
Bank interest income	(48)	(191)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(166,765)	(259,630)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables and prepayments	99,746	(79,919)
Increase in other payables and accruals	1,000	3,700
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(66,019)	(565,633)
Cash Generated From an Investing Activity		
Bank interest received	48	191
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(65,971)	68,983
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	384,622	315,639
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	318,651	384,622
Analysis of the Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash and bank balances	318,651	384,622

Notes to the Financial Statements.

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1. General Information

ACCA Charitable Foundation Limited (the “Company”) is a company incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The liability of the members is limited to HK\$100 per member in the event of the Company being wound up, whilst they remain a member, or within one year after they cease to be a member. The Company’s registered office and the principal place of business is located at Room 03-04, 30th Floor, Oxford House, 979 King’s Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.

The Company is a non-profit making organisation and the principal activity of the Company is raising funds for donations to charitable organisations.

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

2. Application of Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards (“HKFRSS”)

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”) for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the Company’s annual period beginning on 1 April 2025 for the preparation of the financial statements:

Amendments to HKAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability
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The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Company’s financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not early applied any new or amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective. The governors anticipate that their application will have no material impact on the financial performance and position of the Company.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2 “Share-based Payment”, leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 16 “Leases”, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in HKAS 2 “Inventories” or value in use in HKAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”.

The material accounting policy information is set out below.

Revenue

Net surplus from ACCA Community Day is recognised on an accrual basis upon the completion of the ACCA Community Day.

Donations are recognised on an accrual basis when receipt thereof is certain.

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

Financial instruments

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

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

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

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Amortised cost and interest income

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

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

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

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

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if (i) it has a low risk of default; (ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and (iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Company considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of "investment grade" as per globally understood definitions.

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

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Company considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above, the Company considers that default has occurred when the instrument is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

(iv) Write off policy

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

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

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

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

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis or cater for cases where evidence at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

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

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

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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 measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liability and equity
Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments 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 liability at amortised cost

Financial liability (including other payables and accruals) is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company (foreign currencies) are recognised 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. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

4. Net Surplus from the ACCA Community Day

	2026 HKD	2025 HKD
Income		
Sponsorships	822,100	900,100
Expenditure		
Promotion fee	602,833	353,100
	219,167	547,000

No public subscription permit was required for the Community Day held on 13 January 2026 (2025: 12 January 2025).

5. Rebate Donations From Affinity Credit Cards

Under the agreement of the affinity credit card between Dah Sing Bank and Association of Chartered Certified Accountants Hong Kong Branch, Dah Sing Bank will rebate on, a monthly basis, from 0.15% to 0.25% on the amount of detail spending by the affinity card holders to the Company.

6. Charitable Donations

	2026	2025
	HKD	HKD
ACCA global	37,452	-
Crossroads Foundation	100,000	-
Hong Kong New Arrivals Services Foundation Ltd	81,220	-
Support Fund for Wang Fuk Court in Tai Po	50,000	-
Unlease Foundation Limited	94,000	-
Evangelical Free Church of China Social Service - Lok Yan Learning Centre	-	146,000
Healthy Hong Kong Limited	-	153,000
Hong Kong New Arrivals Service Foundation Limited	-	76,900
The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council	-	5,000
	362,672	380,900

7. (Deficit) Surplus Before Taxation

The governors of the Company received no remuneration for their services to the Company during both years.

The audit of these financial statements has been performed on an honorary basis.

8. Taxation

The Company is a charitable organisation within the meaning of Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance and accordingly is exempted from Hong Kong Profits Tax.

9. Other Receivables

	2026 HKD	2025 HKD
Donation receivables	-	100,000
Rebate receivables	6,845	6,591
	6,845	106,591

10. Other Payables and Accruals

Amounts mainly represent accrued accounting fee and event promotion fee.

11. Capital Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to carry out its principal activities, i.e. raising funds for donations to charitable organisations. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior years.

The capital structure of the Company consists of accumulated funds. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may appeal for donations from the general public.

12. Financial Instruments

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instrument at the end of reporting date are as follows:

	2026 HKD	2025 HKD
Financial assets:		
At amortised cost	325,496	491,213
Financial liability:		
At amortised cost	16,700	15,700

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments include other receivables, cash and bank balances, and other payables and accruals. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes. 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 in a timely and effective manner. There has been no significant change to the Company's exposure to these risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Credit risk and impairment assessment

As at 31 March 2026, 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 amounts of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Bank balances

Credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are reputable banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit agencies.

Other receivables

The governors of the Company make periodic individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables based on historical settlement records, past experience, and also quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. The governors of the Company believe that there are no significant increase in credit risk of these amounts since initial recognition and the Company provided impairment based on 12m ECL. For the years ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Company assessed the ECL for other receivables were insignificant and thus no loss allowance was recognised.

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of governors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework to address the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2026, the financial liability of the Company of HK\$16,700 (2025: HK\$15,700) is interest-free and repayable on demand.

Interest rate risks

The Company was exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank balances. The Company manages its interest rate exposures by assessing the potential impact arising from any interest rate movements based on interest rate level and outlook. The management will review the proportion in floating rate and ensure they are within reasonable range.

The Company's management forecasted that the interest rate would not have significant fluctuation over the next year and the impact of interest rate risk on the Company's income and operating cash flows will not be significant. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for prior year.

(c) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

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

The governors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liability measured at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

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