SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

CONTENTS	<u>PAGES</u>
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	1-2
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	3-5
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	6
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	8
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	9
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10-34

(EXPRESSED IN HONG KONG DOLLARS)

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company during the year was to provide befriending and other non-profit making services for all people in Hong Kong and the surrounding geographic regions who are suicidal, despairing or in emotional distress thus preventing them from suicide and helping them to regain a balanced perspective of life and the will to live, such befriending services include but are not limited to providing hotline services, developing volunteer action and conducting outreach services.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company qualifies for the reporting exemption as a small guarantee company under section 359(1)(a) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), and is therefore exempted from preparing a business review.

RESULTS AND STATE OF AFFAIRS

The results of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 and the state of the Company's affairs at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 to 34.

DIRECTORS

The directors during the financial year and at the date of this report were:

KWOK LEE Tin Wing Wendy

HUNG Man Yin Linda

LEE Ka Kit

LEE Sheung Fu Patric

WONG Hoi Jen Rebecca

CHAN David Pui Wai

CHOW Yin Man Amy

CHU Wai Yi

CHUEN Man Tuen

CHUNG San San Susanna

LI Mei Sheung Michelle

MOK Beatrice

SO Stephen Hon Cheung

WONG Luen Cheung Andrew

YIP Siu Fai Paul

CHAN Wai Man Vanessa

YAM Yuk Yi

LIU Wai Lun

(appointed on 16/11/2024)

In accordance with Article 46 of the Company's Articles of Association, the members of the Executive Committee shall be eligible for re-election when they shall retire.

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

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

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

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

AUDITORS

The financial statements have been audited by Messrs. Chan Chak Chung & Co., Certified Public Accountants, honorary auditors, who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Executive Committee

LEE Tin Wing Wendy

Chairperson

Hong Kong, 19 November, 2024



Sole Practitioner: Chan Chak Chung CPA(P), FCCA, CTA, MBA 13/F., Harbour Commercial Building, 122-124 Connaught Road Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.

香港上環干諾道中122-124號海港商業大廈13樓

Tel 電話: (852) 2815 2881 Fax 傳真: (852) 2545 4459

E-mail 電郵:ccccpa@netvigator.com Website 網址:http://www.ccccpa.hk

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Suicide Prevention Services Limited set out on pages 6 to 34 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March, 2024 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Independent 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.

CHAN CHAK CHUNG & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report and the detailed statement of profit or loss, 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 regard.

Responsibilities of directors and those charged with governance 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 HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Independent 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 HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

CHAN CHAK CHUNG & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- e) 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 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.

Chan Chak Chung & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

Chan Chak Cherry . Co.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong, 19 November, 2024

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

		2024	2023
NIGORE	Note	<u>HK\$</u>	<u>HK\$</u>
INCOME		1 070 224 00	1 007 002 20
Donations income		1,272,324.99	1,027,823.38
Donation income from The Hong Kong Jockey Club			
Charities Trust	5	7,868,621.86	7,331,372.81
Allocation from Community Chest	6	945,600.00	788,000.00
Donations from Community Chest			
- Family Support for Elderly Mental Health	7	1,097,277.05	878,171.44
- Project BLESS		-	28,026.70
- Capital Project Fund		-	25,149.00
Donations from Bank of China Hong Kong Charitable Foundation		-	2,082,928.80
Proceeds from flag day functions		-	330,776.56
Donations collected from donation boxes	8	94,916.80	101,986.10
Donation income from Walkathon / Charity Concert		4,653,795.24	4,592,850.70
Bonation medice from Walkathon? Charty Concert		1,000,700.21	1,572,000.70
	9	15,932,535.94	17,187,085.49
OTHER INCOME			
Function income		441,417.11	352,841.00
Bank interest income		701,280.43	313,747.55
Rental income		235,500.00	306,000.00
Miscellaneous income		102,772.66	1,031,648.79
	9	1,480,970.20	2,004,237.34
EXPENDITURE			
Accounting fee		26,400.00	26,400.00
Advertising and promotion		622,705.98	539,055.61
Agency fee		24,300.00	-
Bank charges		11,239.33	13,464.60
Cleaning		17,350.00	34,461.90
Consultants fee		35,500.00	40,800.00
Depreciation		360,122.01	566,432.72
Entertainment		=	2,426.10
Function expenses		1,762,954.13	2,147,019.92
I.T. development		520,071.83	579,154.65
Insurance		104,036.18	106,687.87
Mandatory provident fund		531,699.90	545,175.31
Mobile phone		65,566.00	37,069.00
Postage		8,070.50	14,622.50
Printing and stationery		76,745.80	96,880.60
Professional fee		45,200.00	-
Rent and rates		570,345.00	677,963.50
Repairs and maintenance		268,849.50	68,004.40
Salaries and allowances		12,750,434.50	12,673,217.00
Souvenirs		6,842.00	10,628.00
Subscription fees		13,785.33	8,616.58
Sundry expenses		140,505.89	177,274.33
Telephone and fax		370.70 241,147.40	21,782.00 77,547.20
Training, recruitment and development			52,684.10
Travelling Unrealized exchange difference		65,240.71 165,871.41	608,272.66
Utilities		162,592.70	127,703.90
Volunteers messing		59,417.80	28,652.88
· oranicolo modellig		37,117.00	20,002.00
		18,657,364.60	19,281,997.33
DEFICIT BEFORE TAXATION	10	(1,243,858.46)	(90,674.50)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	11	=	<u> </u>
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		(1,243,858.46)	(90,674.50)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE		(1,243,858.46)	(90,674.50)

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2024

	Note	2024 <u>HK\$</u>	2023 <u>HK\$</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment property	13	10,457,439.84	10,679,938.56
Property, plant and equipment	14	1.00	1.00
	_	10.457.440.04	10 (70 020 5)
	-	10,457,440.84	10,679,939.56
CURRENT ASSETS			
Account receivables	15	2,913,899.90	1,694,190.10
Deposits		650,040.00	648,897.00
Cash and cash equivalents	16	20,373,530.86	22,588,533.96
		23,937,470.76	24,931,621.06
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deposit received		54,000.00	51,000.00
Accrued expenses	_	28,824.44	4,615.00
		82,824.44	55,615.00
	-	02,024.44	33,013.00
NET CURRENT ASSETS	_	23,854,646.32	24,876,006.06
NEW AGGREGA		24.212.007.14	25 555 045 62
NET ASSETS	-	34,312,087.16	35,555,945.62
RESERVES			
CONTINGENCY RESERVE		7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
GENERAL FUND		14,312,087.16	15,555,945.62
DEVELOPMENT FUND		13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
TOTAL EQUITY	=	34,312,087.16	35,555,945.62
Approved by the Executive Committee on 19 Nove	ember 2024		
, , , ,	Jiiiooi, 2027		
		/	
		/	

KWOK LEEDIN Wing Wendy

Chairperson

LEE Sheung Fu Patric

Treasurer

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

	Contingency reserve HK\$	General fund HK\$	Development fund HK\$	Total <u>HK\$</u>
At 1st April, 2022	7,000,000.00	15,646,620.12	13,000,000.00	35,646,620.12
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(90,674.50)	-	(90,674.50)
At 31st March, 2023	7,000,000.00	15,555,945.62	13,000,000.00	35,555,945.62
Total comprehensive expense for the year	<u> </u>	(1,243,858.46)		(1,243,858.46)
At 31st March, 2024	7,000,000.00	14,312,087.16	13,000,000.00	34,312,087.16

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	<u>HK\$</u>	<u>HK\$</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Deficit before taxation		(1,243,858.46)	(90,674.50)
Adjustment for:			
Bank interest income		(701,280.43)	(313,747.55)
Depreciation	,	360,122.01	566,432.72
Operating (deficit)/surplus before working capital changes		(1,585,016.88)	162,010.67
(Increase)/Decrease in:			
Account receivables		(1,219,709.80)	2,081,549.25
Deposits		(1,143.00)	39,648.00
Prepayment		-	10,316.50
Increase/(Decrease) in:			
Deposit received		3,000.00	-
Accrued expenses		24,209.44	(91,985.00)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(2,778,660.24)	2,201,539.42
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(127 (22 20)	(242 024 00)
- by cash payment		(137,623.29) 701,280.43	(343,934.00) 313,747.55
Bank interest income			313,747.33
Net cash generated from/(used in) from investing activities	3	563,657.14	(30,186.45)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash generated from financing activities			
Not (decrees)/impress in section 1 1 instruction		(2 215 002 10)	2 171 252 07
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,215,003.10) 22,588,533.96	2,171,352.97 20,417,180.99
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			20,717,100.99
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	20,373,530.86	22,588,533.96

1. GENERAL

The Company is a Hong Kong incorporated company limited by guarantee and a non-governmental organization. The Company is engaged in providing befriending and other non-profit making services for all people in Hong Kong and the surrounding geographic regions who are suicidal, despairing or in emotional distress thus preventing them from suicide and helping them to regain a balanced perspective of life and the will to live, such befriending services include but are not limited to providing hotline services, developing volunteer action and conducting outreach services. The Company's registered office is situated at Unit No. 110-116, G/F., Tsui Shek House, Ping Shek Estate, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the applicable requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Company. Note 2(c) below provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Company for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars. The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Cont'd)

(b) Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period 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.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 4.

(c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Application of new and revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs")

In current year, the Company has adopted the following new and revised HKFRSs that are relevant to its operation:

HKAS 1 Amendments and

Disclosure of Accounting Policies

HKFRS Practice

Statement 2

HKAS 8 Amendments

HKAS 12 Amendments

Definition of Accounting Estimates

Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities

Arising from a Single Transaction,

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model

Rules

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Cont'd)

(c) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (Cont'd)

Application of new and revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs")

The following revised standards of HKFRSs are mandatory for accounting period beginning on or after 1st April, 2023 but they are not relevant to the Company's operation:

HKFRS 17

Insurance Contracts

HKFRS 17 Amendments

Insurance Contracts, Initial Application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 - Comparative

Information

The adoption of these new and revised HKFRSs had no material effect on the results or financial position of the Company for the current and prior accounting periods.

New and revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued 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 7 and HKAS 7

Supplier Finance Arrangements¹

Amendments

HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture³

Amendments

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback¹

HKFRS 16 Amendments

Classification of Liabilities as Current and

HKAS 1 Amendments

Non-current, Non-current Liabilities with

Covenants¹

HKAS 21 Amendments

Lack of Exchangeability²

HK Int 5 (Revised)

Presentation of Financial Statements –

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

Clause¹

- Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2024 1)
- 2) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January, 2025
- 3) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined

The Company is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of these new and revised HKFRSs upon initial application. The Company considers that these new and revised HKFRSs are unlikely to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company are set out below:

(a) Revenue and other income

Income from donations is recognized when cash is received to the end of the reporting period.

- (i) Donations are recognized on an accruals basis;
- (ii) Function fee income is recognized upon completion of services provided;
- (iii) Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using effective interest method; and
- (iv) Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(b) Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Company if:

- (i) the party is a person of a close member of that person's family and that person:
 - (I) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (II) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (III) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company; or
- (ii) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
 - (I) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary, and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (II) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (III) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (IV) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (V) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company;
 - (VI) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i);

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(b) Related parties (Cont'd)

- (VII) a person identified in (i)(I) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
- (VIII) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

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

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than assets under construction, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalized in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and office equipment 100 % per annum

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

(e) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

The Company as lessee

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the followings:

- the amount of initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of dismantlement and restoration costs.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(e) Leases (Cont'd)

The Company as lessee (Cont'd)

After the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset applying a cost model. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset and the lease term over a straight-line basis.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments comprise the followings:

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

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The interest in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(e) Leases (Cont'd)

The Company as lessor

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise, the lease is classified as an operating lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, the sub-lease is classified as a finance lease or as an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company, as a lessee, applies the exemption described above, then the sub-lease is classified as an operating lease.

The Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in the statement of financial position at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease comprise the followings:

- fixed payments less any incentives payable;
- variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- any residual value guarantees provided to the Company by the lessee, a party related to the lessee or a third party unrelated to the Company that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The interest rate implicit in the lease is used to measure the net investment in the lease. Finance lease income is recognized over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the lease.

Rental income from an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(f) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

(g) Employee benefits

Salaries, bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost to the Company of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

The Company participates in a pension scheme under the rules and regulations of the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme Ordinance (the "MPF Scheme") for all employees in Hong Kong, which is a defined contribution retirement scheme. The contributions to the MPF Scheme are based on minimum statutory contribution requirement of 5% of eligible employees' relevant aggregate income. The assets of this pension scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments, contract assets and lease receivables

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on the following items:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and loan receivables).

Financial assets measured at fair value, including equity securities measured at FVPL, equity securities designated at FVOCI (non-recycling) and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets, trade and other receivables and contract assets: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Company takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Cont'd)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments, contract assets and lease receivables (Cont'd)

Measurement of ECLs (Cont'd)
ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments (including loan commitments issued), the Company recognizes a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument (including a loan commitment) has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the Company considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due. 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.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Cont'd)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments, contract assets and lease receivables (Cont'd)

Significant increases in credit risk (Cont'd)

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

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

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

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt securities that are measured at FVOCI (recycling), for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve (recycling).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Cont'd)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments, contract assets and lease receivables (Cont'd)

Basis of calculation of interest income

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset, lease receivable or contract asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognized as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Impairment of other non-current assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, except in the case of goodwill, an impairment loss previously recognized no longer exists or may have decreased:

- property, plant and equipment (other than properties carried at revalued amount).

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable) or value in use (if determinable).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(h) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Impairment of other non-current assets (Cont'd)

Reversals of impairment losses

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognized.

(i) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

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

(j) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(j) Government grants (Cont'd)

Government grants that become 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 recognized in profit or loss of the period in which they become receivable. Such grants are presented under "other income".

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are recognized as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

(k) Investment properties

Investment properties are land and / or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income and / or for capital appreciation. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use and property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Investment properties, other than assets under construction, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of investment properties to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Investment properties 2% per annum

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal to the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and investment property

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives, and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment and investment property. The estimates are based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment and investment property of similar nature and functions. Management will increase the depreciation charges where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives. It will write off or write down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold. Actual economic lives may differ from estimated useful lives. Periodic review could result in a charge in depreciable lives and therefore affect the depreciation charges in future periods.

(b) Provision of impairment of trade receivables

The Company's management determines the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables based on the expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Management reassesses the provision at the end of each reporting period.

5. DONATIONS FROM THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB CHARITIES TRUST

The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust donated a grant of HK\$8,694,303.11 to Suicide Prevention Services Limited to run the project of "The Hong Kong Jockey Club Community Project Grant: Outreach Befriending Service for Suicidal Elderly", "Jockey Club "Life Cherishing" Project", "Jockey Club "Bereavement Support and Befriending Service for Survivors of Sudden Death and Suicide Loss" Project" and "Jockey Club "Hotline System Enhancement" Project".

6. BASELINE ALLOCATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF HONG KONG

The Community Chest of Hong Kong donated HK\$788,000.00 under Baseline Allocations to Suicide Prevention Services Limited for supporting a 24-hour Suicide Prevention Hotline.

The Community Chest of Hong Kong donated HK\$157,600.00 as an One-off Supplementary Allocation for Member Agencies.

7. DONATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF HONG KONG

The Community Chest of Hong Kong donated HK\$1,097,277.05 for running a Time Limited Project of "STAND BY YOU - Family Support for Elderly Mental Health".

8. DONATIONS COLLECTED FROM DONATION BOXES

e e		2024
		<u>HK\$</u>
PSP No. 2022/038/1	Income: Proceeds from donation boxes	HK\$52,607.80
101 110. 2022/030/1	Expenditure	HK\$0.00
	Surplus of income over expenditure	*HK\$52,607.80
PSP No. 2023/051/1	Income: Proceeds from donation boxes	HK\$3,537.00
	Expenditure	HK\$0.00
	Surplus of income over expenditure	*HK\$3,537.00
PSP No. 2023/077/1	Income: Proceeds from donation boxes	HK\$38,772.00
	Expenditure	HK\$\$0.00
	Surplus of income over expenditure	*HK\$38,772.00

^{*}All donations raised from the above events are to raise funds for suicide prevention services expenses of Suicide Prevention Services Limited.

9. INCOME AND REVENUE

The principal activity of the Company during the year was to provide befriending and other non-profit making services for all people in Hong Kong and the surrounding geographic regions who are suicidal, despairing or in emotional distress thus preventing them from suicide and helping them to regain a balanced perspective of life and the will to live, such befriending services include but are not limited to providing hotline services, developing volunteer action and conducting outreach services.

The amounts of each significant category of income and revenue recognized during the year are as follows:

INCOME		
Donations income	1,272,324.99	1,027,823.38
Donation income from The Hong Kong Jockey Club		
Charities Trust	7,868,621.86	7,331,372.81
Allocation from Community Chest	945,600.00	788,000.00
Donations from Community Chest		
- Family Support for Elderly Mental Health	1,097,277.05	878,171.44
- Project BLESS	-	28,026.70
- Capital Project Fund	-	25,149.00
Donations from Bank of China		
Hong Kong Charitable Foundation	-	2,082,928.80
Proceeds from flag day functions	-	330,776.56
Donations collected from donation boxes	94,916.80	101,986.10
Donation income from Walkathon / Charity Concert	4,653,795.24	4,592,850.70
	15,932,535.94	17,187,085.49
Other income		
Function income	441,417.11	352,841.00
Bank interest income	701,280.43	313,747.55
Rental income	235,500.00	306,000.00
Miscellaneous income	102,772.66	1,031,648.79

10. DEFICIT BEFORE TAXATION

	2024	2023
	<u>HK\$</u>	<u>HK\$</u>
The deficit before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	360,122.01	566,432.72
Operating lease payment	441,924.00	578,707.50
Staff cost		
- Salaries and allowances	12,750,434.50	12,673,217.00
- Mandatory provident fund	531,699.90	545,175.31
Unrealized exchange difference	165,871.41	608,272.66

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company is exempted from Hong Kong Profits Tax under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

12. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) are as follows:

	2024	2023
	<u>HK\$</u>	<u>HK\$</u>
Fees	-	-
Other emoluments		
- Salaries and bonuses		

13. <u>INVESTMENT PROPERTY</u>

THE THE THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE T	Investment property <u>HK\$</u>
Cost Balance as at 1st April, 2023 Additions	11,124,936.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	11,124,936.00
Accumulated Depreciation Balance as at 1st April, 2023 Depreciation provided for the year	444,997.44 222,498.72
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	667,496.16
Net Carrying Amount As at 31st March, 2024	10,457,439.84
	Investment property <u>HK\$</u>
Cost Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions	11,124,936.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	11,124,936.00
Accumulated Depreciation Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Depreciation provided for the year	222,498.72 222,498.72
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	444,997.44
Net Carrying Amount As at 31st March, 2023	10,679,938.56

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment <u>HK\$</u>
Cost	
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	2,920,571.40
Additions	137,623.29
Disposals	(16,709.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	3,041,485.69
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	2,920,570.40
Depreciation provided for the year	137,623.29
Written back on disposal	(16,709.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	3,041,484.69
Net Carrying Amount As at 31st March, 2024	1.00
	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment <u>HK\$</u>
Cost Balance as at 1st April, 2022	office equipment <u>HK\$</u>
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64
	office equipment <u>HK\$</u>
Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64 343,934.00
Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions Disposals	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64 343,934.00 (595,081.24)
Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions Disposals Balance as at 31st March, 2023	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64 343,934.00 (595,081.24)
Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions Disposals Balance as at 31st March, 2023 Accumulated Depreciation	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64 343,934.00 (595,081.24) 2,920,571.40
Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions Disposals Balance as at 31st March, 2023 Accumulated Depreciation Balance as at 1st April, 2022	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64 343,934.00 (595,081.24) 2,920,571.40 3,171,717.64
Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions Disposals Balance as at 31st March, 2023 Accumulated Depreciation Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Depreciation provided for the year	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64 343,934.00 (595,081.24) 2,920,571.40 3,171,717.64 343,934.00
Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Additions Disposals Balance as at 31st March, 2023 Accumulated Depreciation Balance as at 1st April, 2022 Depreciation provided for the year Written back on disposal	office equipment <u>HK\$</u> 3,171,718.64 343,934.00 (595,081.24) 2,920,571.40 3,171,717.64 343,934.00 (595,081.24)

	2024	2023
	<u>HK\$</u>	<u>HK\$</u>
	525 000 41	172 521 40
Donation - Jockey Club Hotline system Enhancement	535,009.41	172,531.40
Donation - BOC 中銀香港百年華誕慈善計劃		1,041,464.40
Donation - Family Support for Elderly Mental Health	550,417.30	455,045.30
Donation - Project BLESS	1,685,973.19	=
Donation - CC Capital Project Fund	-	25,149.00
Donation - Salary	142,500.00	
	2,913,899.90	1,694,190.10
	-	

Aging analysis of the above is as follows:		
Neither past due nor impaired	2,913,899.90	1,694,190.10

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS 2024

	<u>HK\$</u>	<u>HK\$</u>
Cash and bank balances Time deposits	2,296,615.09 18,076,915.77	2,042,406.25 20,546,127.71
	20,373,530.86	22,588,533.96

2023

17. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

As lessor

15. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

The investment property is leased out under operating leases. At the end of reporting period, the Company had total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2024 <u>HK\$</u>	2023 <u>HK\$</u>
Within After 1 year but within 5 years	324,000.00 216,000.00	127,500.00
	540,000.00	127,500.00

18. <u>AUDIT FEE</u>

Chan Chak Chung & Co. is the honorary auditor of the Company and does not charge a fee for their services.

19. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Executive Committee on 19 November, 2024.

生命熱線有限公司

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED

損益及其他全面收益表

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

截至二零二四年三月三十一日止年度 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

		Note	2024 HK\$	2023 HK\$
INCOME	收入	Note	пкъ	пкэ
Donations income	捐款		1,272,324.99	1,027,823.38
Donation income from The Hong Kong Jockey Club	香港賽馬會津助		1,272,324.77	1,027,023.30
Charities Trust	日尼東州自作助	5	7,868,621.86	7,331,372.81
Allocation from Community Chest	公益金津助	6	945,600.00	788,000.00
Donations from Community Chest				
- Family Support for Elderly Mental Health	陪著你——長者精神健康家庭支援計劃	7	1,097,277.05	878,171.44
- Project BLESS	「釋心同行」自殺者親友支援計劃		-	28,026.70
- Capital Project Fund	設施資助計劃		-	25,149.00
Donations from Bank of China Hong Kong				
Charitable Foundation	中銀香港百年華誕慈善計劃津助		-	2,082,928.80
Proceeds from flag day functions	賣旗籌款		-	330,776.56
Donations collected from donation boxes	捐款箱	8	94,916.80	101,986.10
Donation income from walkathon / charity concert	步行籌款/慈善音樂會	_	4,653,795.24	4,592,850.70
		9	15,932,535.94	17,187,085.49
			13,732,333.74	17,107,003.47
OTHER INCOME	其他收入			
Function income	活動籌辦費收入		441,417.11	352,841.00
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入		701,280.43	313,747.55
Rental income	租金收入		235,500.00	306,000.00
Miscellaneous income	雜項收入		102,772.66	1,031,648.79
		9 _	1,480,970.20	2,004,237.34
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	支出			
Accounting fee	會計費		26,400.00	26,400.00
Advertising and promotion	推廣及廣告費		622,705.98	539,055.61
Agency fee	代理費		24,300.00	-
Bank charges	銀行費用		11,239.33	13,464.60
Cleaning	清潔費		17,350.00	34,461.90
Consultants fee	咨詢費		35,500.00	40,800.00
Depreciation	折舊		360,122.01	566,432.72
Entertainment	應酬費		1.7(2.054.12	2,426.10
Function expenses	活動籌辦費		1,762,954.13	2,147,019.92
I.T. development	資訊科技費		520,071.83	579,154.65
Insurance	保險費		104,036.18 531,699.90	106,687.87 545,175.31
Mandatory provident fund	強積金 手提電話費		65,566.00	37,069.00
Mobile phone	于灰电前复 郵費		8,070.50	14,622.50
Postage Printing and stationery	印刷及文具費		76,745.80	96,880.60
Professional fee	專業費		45,200.00	-
Rent and rates	租金及差的		570,345.00	677,963.50
Repairs and maintenance	保養及維修費		268,849.50	68,004.40
Salaries and allowances	薪金		12,750,434.50	12,673,217.00
Souvenirs	紀念品		6,842.00	10,628.00
Subscription fees	會員年費		13,785.33	8,616.58
Sundry expenses	雜費		140,505.89	177,274.33
Telephone and fax	電話費		370.70	21,782.00
Training, recruitment and development	訓練及發展費		241,147.40	77,547.20
Travelling	車費		65,240.71	52,684.10
Unrealized exchange difference	未兌現匯率變動		165,871.41	608,272.66
Utilities	水電費		162,592.70	127,703.90
Volunteers messing	義工伙食費	_	59,417.80	28,652.88
			18,657,364.60	19,281,997.33
DESIGIT DESORE TAVATION	沿前库铝	10	(1 2/2 959 /6)	(90 674 50)
DEFICIT BEFORE TAXATION	稅前虧損	10 11	(1,243,858.46)	(90,674.50)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	稅項開支	11 -		
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	本年度虧損		(1,243,858.46)	(90,674.50)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	其他全面收益	_	-	-
TOTAL COMBREHENSIVE EXPENSE	人工用土纳塔		(1 242 050 47)	(00 674 50)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE	全面開支總額	=	(1,243,858.46)	(90,674.50)

生命熱線有限公司

SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES LIMITED

財務狀況表

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

於二零二四年三月三十一日 AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2024

		<u>Note</u>	2024 <u>HK\$</u>	2023 <u>HK\$</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產			
Investment property	投資物業	13	10,457,439.84	10,679,938.56
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	14	1.00	1.00
			10,457,440.84	10,679,939.56
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產			
Account receivables	應收賬款	15	2,913,899.90	1,694,190.10
Deposits	按金	13	650,040.00	648,897.00
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	16	20,373,530.86	22,588,533.96
Cash and Cash equivalents	<u> </u>		23,937,470.76	24,931,621.06
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES Deposit received	減: 流動負債 已收保證金		54,000.00	51,000.00
Accrued expenses	應付費用		28,824.44	4,615.00
			82,824.44	55,615.00
NET CURRENT ASSETS	淨流動資產		23,854,646.32	24,876,006.06
NET ASSETS	淨資產	:	34,312,087.16	35,555,945.62
RESERVES	儲備			
CONTINGENCY RESERVE	儲備基金		7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
GENERAL FUND	普通基金		14,312,087.16	15,555,945.62
DEVELOPMENT FUND	發展基金	,	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
TOTAL EQUITY	權益總額		34,312,087.16	35,555,945.62

Approved by the Executive Committee on 19 November, 2024

KWOK LEE Tin Wing Wendy

Chairpersor

LEE Sheung Fu Patric

Treasurer