CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED

國際十字路協會有限公司

(incorporated in Hong Kong as a Company limited by guarantee and not having share capital)

Directors' Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2012



CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED

國際十字路協會有限公司

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Expressed in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$")

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED 國際十字路協會有限公司

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Crossroads Foundation Limited (the "Company") is a registered non-profit organisation based in Hong Kong. Its principal activities are:

- (a) Through Crossroads Global Distribution the organisation receives Hong Kong's quality superseded goods and redistributes them to people in need, locally and internationally;
- (b) Through Global Hand the organisation is linking for-profit and non-profit organisations to combat global need;
- (c) Through Global Handicrafts fairly traded goods are purchased from around the world and are made available for sale; and
- (d) Through Crossroads Global Village the organisation offers a themed, immersive environment where people can experience global need first hand.

The Company conducts its operations under the following registrations:

- Crossroads International
- Crossroads Central Asia
- Global Hand
- P3 International
- Crossroads Global Village UK Limited (formerly known as "Global Hand UK")

The principal activity of Crossroads Global Village UK (formerly known as "Global Hand UK"), the subsidiary of the Company, is to support UK business and charities seeking a partnership 'match' for their humanitarian and Corporate Social Responsibility programmes ("CSR programmes") by facilitating use of Global Hand website.

There were no significant changes to the Company and its subsidiary's (collectively the "Group") principal activities during the year.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2012 and the state of affairs of the Group and the Company at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 to 35.

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED 國際十字路協會有限公司

DIRECTORS' REPORT

RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves, comprising translation reserve and accumulated surplus, of the Group during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on page 10.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group and the Company are set out in note 9 to the financial statements.

SUBISIDIARY

Details of the Company's subsidiary at 31 December 2012 are set out in note 10 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

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

David Lewis De Groen Jane Rosemarie Henderson Judy Joanne Butler Malcolm Bruce Begbie Sally Linda Begbie

In accordance with the Company's articles of association, all directors shall hold office for three years and be eligible for re-election.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

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

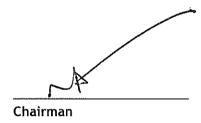
At no time during the year was the Company or its subsidiary a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED 國際十字路協會有限公司 DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITOR

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

For and on behalf of the Board



Hong Kong, 18 September 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED

國際十字路協會有限公司

(incorporated in Hong Kong as a Company limited by guarantee and not having share capital)

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Crossroads Foundation Limited 國際十字路協會有限公司 (the "Company") and its subsidiary (together the "Group") set out on pages 6 to 35, which comprise the consolidated and company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2012, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 141 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED

國際十字路協會有限公司

(incorporated in Hong Kong as a Company limited by guarantee and not having share capital)

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at 31 December 2012, and of the Group's deficit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Bdo himited

BDO Limited
Certified Public Accountants
CHIU Wing Cheung Ringo
Practising Certificate Number P04434

Hong Kong, 18 September 2013

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED

國際十字路協會有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
Income	5	12,165,772	17,390,887
Global handicrafts inventory expenses		(594,676)	(572,450)
Depreciation		(700,890)	(705,239)
Other operating expenses		(14,277,305)	(13,985,409)
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	6	(3,407,099)	2,127,789
Other comprehensive income for the year - Exchange difference arising from translation of			
foreign operations		25,372	(36,208)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(3,381,727)	2,091,581

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED 國際十字路協會有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	9	1,243,442	1,407,538
Current assets Inventories Other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	11 12 13	693,215 1,480,111 2,151,447 4,324,773	498,407 2,118,555 5,391,321 8,008,283
Current liabilities Other payables and accruals Amounts due to directors	14 15	856,946 357,951 1,214,897	1,348,496 332,280 1,680,776
Net current assets		3,109,876	6,327,507
Net assets		4,353,318	7,735,045
EQUITY Translation reserve Accumulated surplus Total equity		(109,661) 4,462,979 4,353,318	(135,033) 7,870,078 7,735,045

On behalf of the Board

Director

Director

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED 國際十字路協會有限公司 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	9	1,177,764	1,317,638
Current assets Inventories Other receivables Amount due from a subsidiary Cash and cash equivalents	11 12 10 13	661,457 1,460,852 8,677 2,119,396 4,250,382	460,758 2,106,670 30,946 5,364,157 7,962,531
Current liabilities Other payables and accruals Amounts due to directors	14 15	837,587 357,951 1,195,538	1,338,258 332,280 1,670,538
Net current assets		3,054,844	6,291,993
Net assets		4,232,608	7,609,631
EQUITY Translation reserve Accumulated surplus Total equity		(97,140) 4,329,748 4,232,608	(100,130) 7,709,761 7,609,631

On behalf of the Board

Director

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED 國際十字路協會有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(3,407,099)	2,127,789
Adjustments for : Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	700,890	705,239
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,875	29,948
Interest income	(9)	(27)
Exchange translation difference	24,539	(20,578)
Operating (deficit)/surplus before working capital changes	(2,679,804)	2,842,371
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(194,808)	42,230
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	638,444	(852,561)
(Decrease)/Increase in other payables and accruals	(491,550)	562,360
Increase/(Decrease) in amounts due to directors	25,671	(236,135)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(2,702,047)	2,358,265
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	9	27
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(537,836)	(711,912)
Net cash used in investing activities	(537,827)	(711,885)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,239,874)	1,646,380
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,391,321	3,744,941
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2,151,447	5,391,321
•		
Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents		
Bank balances and cash	2,151,447	5,391,321

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED

國際十字路協會有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Translation reserve HK\$	Accumulated surplus HK\$	Total HK\$
Balance at 1 January 2011	(98,825)	5,742,775	5,643,950
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year - Exchange difference arising from	-	2,127,789	2,127,789
translations of foreign operations	(36,208)	-	(36,208)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(36,208)	2,127,789	2,091,581
Balance at 31 December 2011 and			
1 January 2012	(135,033)	7,870,078	7,735,045
Deficit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year - Exchange difference arising from	-	(3,407,099)	(3,407,099)
translations of foreign operations	25,372	-	25,372
Total comprehensive income for the year	25,372	(3,407,099)	(3,381,727)
Balance at 31 December 2012	(109,661)	4,462,979	4,353,318

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Crossroads Foundation Limited 國際十字路協會有限公司 (the "Company") is a registered non-profit organisation based in Hong Kong. The Company is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in Hong Kong. The address of the Company's registered office is 2 Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun, Hong Kong.

The Company conducts its operations under the following registrations:

- Crossroads International
- Crossroads Central Asia
- Global Hand
- P3 International
- Crossroads Global Village UK Limited (formerly known as "Global Hand UK")

Its principal activities are:

- (a) Through Crossroads Global Distribution the organisation receives Hong Kong's quality superseded goods and redistributes them to people in need, locally and internationally;
- (b) Through Global Hand the organisation is linking for-profit and non-profit organisations to combat global need;
- (c) Through Global Handicrafts fairly traded goods are purchased from around the world and are made available for sale; and
- (d) Through Crossroads Global Village the organisation offers a themed, immersive environment where people can experience global need first hand.

The principal activity of the Company's subsidiary is to support UK business and charities seeking a partnership 'match' for their humanitarian and CSR programmes by facilitating use of Global Hand website. The Company and its subsidiary are collectively referred to as the "Group".

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

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 were approved for issue by the board of directors on 18 September 2013.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements on pages 6 to 35 have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") which collective term includes all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The measurement basis are fully described in the accounting policies below.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Accounting estimates and assumptions have been used in preparing these financial statements. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current events and conditions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Group's financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entity controlled by the Company (its subsidiary) made up to 31 December each year.

All intra-group transactions, balances, unrealised gains and losses on transactions within the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. Unrealised losses resulting from intercompany transaction are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.3 Subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company is able to exercise control. Control is achieved where the Company, directly or indirectly, has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are presently exercisable are taken into account.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	20%
Warehouse equipment	20%
Photographic equipment	20%
Motor vehicle	20%

Leasehold improvements The shorter of the useful life or remaining lease term

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

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.5 Leasing

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

The Group as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as expenses in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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

2.6 Impairment of other assets

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

If the recoverable amount (i.e. the greater of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use) of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.7 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Group's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables. The Group classified its financial assets at initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognized on a trade date basis. A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables (including other receivables and cash and cash equivalents) are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any identified impairment losses (see accounting policy on impairment of financial assets below).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there is any objective evidence that financial asset is impaired. Financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest and principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; and
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.7 Financial instruments - Continued

(i) Financial assets - Continued

Impairment of financial assets - Continued

Loss events in respect of a group of financial assets include observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the group of financial assets. Such observable data include but not limited to adverse changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and, national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

Loans and receivables

For loans and receivables carried at amortised cost, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods when an increase in the asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that it does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset exceeding what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which the reversal occurs.

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including other payables and accruals and amounts due to directors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.7 Financial instruments - Continued

(iii) Effective interest method

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

(iv) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows in relation to the financial asset expire or when the financial asset has been transferred and the transfer meets the criteria for derecognition in accordance with HKAS 39.

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

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at banks, including demand deposit and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months or less when acquired.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods, rendering of services and the use by others of the Group's assets yielding interest, net of rebates and discounts. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised as follows:

Donations are recognised as income in the period in which they are received or receivable.

Revenue from global handicrafts is recognised on transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, which is at the time when the goods are delivered and the title is passed to customers.

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

2.11 Foreign currencies

Transactions are entered into by each individual group entities in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recorded in the respective functional currency (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates) at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. 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 translation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences arising on retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.11 Foreign currencies - Continued

On consolidation, income and expense items of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. HK\$) at the average exchange rates for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case, the rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place are used. All assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into HK\$ at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as translation reserve.

2.12 Provision and contingent liabilities

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

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

2.13 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of key management personnel of the Group or the Company's parent.

or

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.13 Related parties - Continued

- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions apply:
 - (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

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

- (a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (c) dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED HKFRSs

3.1 Adoption of new or revised HKFRSs - effective 1 January 2012

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the following new or revised HKFRss issued by the HKICPA, which are relevant to and effective for the Group's financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2012:

Amendments to HKFRS 7 Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED HKFRSs - Continued

3.1 Adoption of new or revised HKFRSs - effective 1 January 2012 - Continued

Amendments to HKFRS 7 Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets

The Group has applied the amendments to HKFRS 7 Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets in the current year. The amendment requires additional disclosure about financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognised to enable the user of the Group's financial statements to understand the relationship with their associated liabilities. In addition, the amendment requires disclosures about the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised assets to enable the user to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, such involvement. The amendments did not have an impact on the Group's financial position, performance or disclosures.

3.2 New and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective

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

Amendments to HKAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Items of Other
	Comprehensive Income ¹
Amendments to HKAS 32	Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and
	Financial Liabilities ³
Amendments to HKFRS 7	Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and
	Financial Liabilities ²
HKAS 27 (2011)	Separate Financial Statements ²
HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments⁴
HKFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements ²
HKFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities ²
HKFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS	Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint
11 and HKFRS 12	Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests
	in Other Entities: Transition Guidance ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS	Investment Entities ²
12 and HKAS 27 (2011)	

Annual Improvements - 2009-2011 Cycle²

HKFRS (Amendments)

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED HKFRSs - Continued

3.2 New and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective -Continued

Amendments to HKAS 1 (Revised) Presentation of Financial Statements - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to HKAS 1 (Revised) require the Group to separate items presented in other comprehensive income into those that may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future (e.g. revaluations of available-for-sale financial assets) and those that may not (e.g. revaluations of property, plant and equipment). Tax on items of other comprehensive income is allocated and disclosed on the same basis. The amendments will be applied retrospectively.

Amendments to HKAS 32 Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities and amendments to HKFRS 7 Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments to HKAS 32 clarify the requirements for offsetting financial instruments. The amendments address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria and clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlements. The amendments to HKFRS 7 require entities to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreement or similar arrangement.

The directors anticipate that the application of the amendments to HKAS 32 and HKFRS 7 may affect the Group's disclosure regarding offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in the future. The amendments will be applied retrospectively.

ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED HKFRSs - Continued

3.2 New and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective -Continued

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 issued in November 2009 is the first part of phase 1 of a comprehensive project to entirely replace HKAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This phase focuses on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Instead of classifying financial assets into four categories, an entity shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value, on the basis of both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Fair value gains and losses will be recognised in profit or loss except for those non-trade equity investments, which the entity will have a choice to recognise the gains and losses in other comprehensive income. This aims to improve and simplify the approach for the classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of HKAS 39.

In November 2010, the HKICPA issued additions to HKFRS 9 to address financial liabilities (the "Additions") and incorporated in HKFRS 9 the current derecognition principles of financial instruments of HKAS 39. Most of the Additions were carried forward unchanged from HKAS 39, while changes were made to the measurement of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option. For these fair value option liabilities, the amount of change in the fair value of a liability that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in other comprehensive income. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. However, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts which have been designated under the fair value option are scoped out of the Additions.

HKAS 39 is aimed to be replaced by HKFRS 9 in its entirety. Before this entire replacement, the guidance in HKAS 39 on hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets continues apply. The Group expects to adopt HKFRS 9 from 1 January 2015.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED HKFRSs - Continued

3.2 New and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective -Continued

HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

HKFRS 10 introduces a single control model for consolidation of all investee entities. An investor has control when it has power over the investee (whether or not that power is used in practice), exposure or rights to variable returns from the investee and the ability to use the power over the investee to affect those returns. HKFRS 10 contains extensive guidance on the assessment of control. For example, the standard introduces the concept of "de facto" control where an investor can control an investee while holding less than 50% of the investee's voting rights in circumstances where its voting interest is of sufficiently dominant size relative to the size and dispersion of those of other individual shareholders to give it power over the investee. Potential voting rights are considered in the analysis of control only when these are substantive, i.e. the holder has the practical ability to exercise them. The standard explicitly requires an assessment of whether an investor with decision making rights is acting as principal or agent and also whether other parties with decision making rights are acting as agents of the investor. An agent is engaged to act on behalf of and for the benefit of another party and therefore does not control the investee when it exercises its decision making authority. The implementation of HKFRS 10 may result in changes in those entities which are regarded as being controlled by the Group and are therefore consolidated in the financial statements. The accounting requirements in the existing HKAS 27 on other consolidation related matters are carried forward unchanged. HKFRS 10 is applied retrospectively subject to certain transitional provisions.

HKFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

HKFRS 12 integrates and makes consistent the disclosures requirements about interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements. It also introduces new disclosure requirements, including those related to unconsolidated structured entities. The general objective of the standard is to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and risks of a reporting entity's interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on the reporting entity's financial statements.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED HKFRSs - Continued

3.2 New and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective -Continued

HKFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

HKFRS 13 provides a single source of guidance on how to measure fair value when it is required or permitted by other standards. The standard applies to both financial and non-financial items measured at fair value and introduces a fair value measurement hierarchy. The definitions of the three levels in this measurement hierarchy are generally consistent with HKFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. HKFRS 13 defines fair value as 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 (i.e. an exit price). The standard removes the requirement to use bid and ask prices for financial assets and liabilities quoted in an active market. Rather the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances should be used. It also contains extensive disclosure requirements to allow users of the financial statements to assess the methods and inputs used in measuring fair values and the effects of fair value measurements on the financial statements. HKFRS 13 can be adopted early and is applied prospectively.

Annual improvements to HKFRSs - 2009-2011 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to HKFRSs - 2009 - 2011 Cycle include a number of amendments to various HKFRSs, which include:

HKAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

This improvement clarifies the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative information is the previous period.

HKAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

This improvement clarifies that major spare parts and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are not inventory.

HKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

This improvement clarifies that income taxes arising from distributions to equity holders are accounted for in accordance with HKAS 12 Income Taxes.

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the potential impact of these new and revised HKFRSs and the directors are not yet in a position to quantify the effects on the Group's financial statements.

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

Allowance for inventories

The Group's management reviews an ageing analysis of inventories at each reporting date, and make allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory items identified that are no longer considered to be saleable or suitable for use in production. Management estimates the net realisable value for finished goods based on primarily on the latest invoice prices, condition and nature of the goods and current market conditions. The Group carries out an inventory review on a product-by-product basis at each reporting date and makes allowances for obsolete or unsalable items.

Depreciation

The Group depreciates the plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 5 years, starting from the date when the assets are available for use. The estimated useful lives reflect the directors' estimate of the periods that the Group intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Group's plant and equipment.

5. REVENUE AND TURNOVER

	THE GROUP		
	2012	2011	
	HK\$	HK\$	
Revenue/Turnover			
Donations received	11,372,954	16,640,128	
Other income			
Interest income	9	27	
Sales of goods - Global handicrafts	792,809	750,732	
	792,818	750,759	
Total income	12,165,772	17,390,887	

6. (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

	THE GROUP	
	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year is arrived at after charging/(crediting): Auditor's remuneration	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	700,890	703,288
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment Operating lease rentals for office, warehouse and	1,875	29,948
volunteer facilities	1,789,375	1,562,976

Of the consolidated deficit for the year of HK\$3,407,099 (2011: surplus of HK\$2,127,789), a deficit of HK\$3,380,013 (2011: surplus of HK\$2,094,384) has been dealt with in the financial statements of the Company.

7. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Emoluments of the directors disclosed pursuant to Section 161 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance are as follows:

	2012 НК\$	2011 HK\$
Fees		-
Other emoluments	-	

8. TAXATION

No Hong Kong profits tax has been provided in the consolidated financial statements as the Group is a charitable organisation within the meaning of Section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance ("IRO") and accordingly, it is exempted from payments of all taxes that are levied under the IRO.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

THE GROUP

	Leasehold improvements HK\$	Office equipment HK\$	Computer equipment HK\$	Motor vehicles HK\$	Warehouse equipment HK\$	Photographic equipment HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 January 2011 Cost Accumulated depreciation	7,302,436 (6,610,705)	129,998 (116,821)	1,284,819 (833,646)	349,000 (345,315)	1,204,916 (955,198)	101,593 (64,148)	10,372,762 (8,925,833)
Net carrying amount	691,731	13,177	451,173	3,685	249,718	37,445	1,446,929
Year ended 31 December 2011 Opening net carrying amount Exchange adjustments Additions Disposal: - Cost	691,731 (14,887) 331,804	13,177 (70) 4,633	451,173 (635) 79,301	3,685 59,900	249,718 (802) 186,151 (29,948)	37,445 278 50,123	1,446,929 (16,115) 711,911 (29,948)
- Accumulated depreciation		-	<u> </u>	-	(31,899) 1,951		(31,899) 1,951
Depreciation	(385,572)	(7,848)	(180,121)	(10,314)	(104,302)	(17,082)	(705,239)
Closing net carrying amount	623,076	9,892	349,718	53,271	300,817	70,764	1,407,538
At 31 December 2011 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount	7,605,198 (6,982,122) 623,076	134,120 (124,228) 9,892	1,361,683 (1,011,965) 349,718	408,900 (355,629) 53,271	1,358,226 (1,057,409) 300,817	151,569 (80,805) 70,764	11,019,696 (9,612,158) 1,407,538
Year ended 31 December 2012 Opening net book amount Exchange adjustments Additions Disposal:	623,076 (197) 187,940	9,892 (6) -	349,718 (700) 11,421	53,271	300,817 (7) 76,375	70,764 1,743 2,100	1,407,538 833 537,836 (1,875)
- Cost - Accumulated depreciation		-			· -	(1,875)	(1,875)
Depreciation	(322,988)	(3,067)	(173,707)	(47,495)	(131,511)	(22,122)	(700,890)
Closing net carrying amount	487,831	6,819	186,732	265,776	245,674	50,610	1,243,442
At 31 December 2012 Cost Accumulated depreciation	7,791,421 (7,303,590)	134,085 (127,266)	1,375,701 (1,188,969)	668,900 (403,124)	1,434,527 (1,188,852)	154,510 (103,900)	11,559,144 (10,315,702)
Net carrying amount	487,831	6,819	186,732	265,776	245,674	50,610	1,243,442

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - Continued

THE COMPANY

	Leasehold improvements HK\$	Office equipment HK\$	Computer equipment HK\$	Motor vehicles HK\$	Warehouse equipment HK\$	Photographic equipment HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 January 2011 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount	7,302,436 (6,610,705) 691,731	129,998 (116,821) 13,177	1,233,356 (825,301) 408,055	349,000 (345,315) 3,685	1,204,916 (955,198) 249,718	76,423 (55,174) 21,249	10,296,129 (8,908,514) 1,387,615
Year ended 31 December 2011 Opening net carrying amount Exchange adjustments Additions Disposal: - Cost	691,731 (14,887) 331,804	13,177 (70) 4,633	408,055 (917) 67,292	3,685 - 59,900 -	249,718 (802) 186,151 (29,948) (31,899)	21,249 (19) 11,778	1,387,615 (16,695) 661,558 (29,948) (31,899)
 Accumulated depreciation Depreciation 	(385,572)	(7,848)	(169,436)	(10,314)	1,951 (104,302)	(7,420)	1,951 (684,892)
Closing net carrying amount	623,076	9,892	304,994	53,271	300,817	25,588	1,317,638
At 31 December 2011 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount	7,605,198 (6,982,122) 623,076	134,120 (124,228) 9,892	1,298,364 (993,370) 304,994	408,900 (355,629) 53,271	1,358,226 (1,057,409) 300,817	88,153 (62,565) 25,588	10,892,961 (9,575,323) 1,317,638
Year ended 31 December 2012 Opening net carrying amount Exchange adjustments Additions Disposal: - Cost	623,076 (197) 187,940	9,892 (6)	304,994 (4) 10,128 -	53,271 260,000	300,817 (7) 76,375	25,588 (3) 2,100 (1,875) (1,875)	1,317,638 (217) 536,543 (1,875) (1,875)
 Accumulated depreciation Depreciation 	(322,988)	(3,067)	(160,089)	(47,495)	(131,511)	(9,175)	(674,325)
Closing net carrying amount	487,831	6,819	155,029	265,776	245,674	16,635	1,177,764
At 31 December 2012 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount	7,791,421 (7,303,590) 487,831	134,085 (127,266) 6,819	1,308,373 (1,153,344) 155,029	668,900 (403,124) 265,776	1,434,527 (1,188,853) 245,674	88,373 (71,738) 16,635	11,425,679 (10,247,915) 1,177,764
net corying amount	707,021	- 0,017	133,027		2-10,07-1	10,000	1,777,704

10. SUBSIDIARY AND AMOUNT DUE FROM A SUBSIDIARY

Particulars of the subsidiary as at 31 December 2012 are as follows:

	Place of incorporation/		Percentage of issued capital	.
Name	operation	Legal form	held directly 2012 2011	Principal activities
Crossroads Global Village UK Limited (formerly known as "Global Hand UK")	United Kingdom	Limited by guarantee	100% 100%	Support UK business and charities seeking a partnership 'match' for their humanitarian and CSR programmes by facilitating use of Global Hand website

The amount due from a subsidiary is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

11. INVENTORIES

	THE GROUP		THE COM	IPANY
	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
Finished goods	693,215	498,407	661,457	460,758

12. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	THE G	ROUP	THE CO	MPANY
	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
Deposits	474,500	500,498	474,500	500,498
Prepayments	773,071	1,385,968	753,812	1,374,083
Other receivables	232,540	232,089	232,540	232,089
	1,480,111	2,118,555	1,460,852	2,106,670

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits with original maturity of three months or less. Short-term bank deposits carrying prevailing market interest rate of 0.15% (2011: 0.10%) per annum. Other bank balances earn interests at floating rates based on daily bank deposits rates.

14. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	THE G	ROUP	THE COMPANY		
	2012	2011	2012	2011	
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	
Other payables	849,093	1,104,656	837,587	1,104,656	
Accruals	7,852	66,750	-	233,602	
	856,946	1,348,496	837,587	1,338,258	

15. AMOUNTS DUE TO DIRECTORS

The amounts due are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company has no share capital and is a company limited by guarantee. At the reporting date, the Company had five members (2011: five members). Each member of the Company has an obligation to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of it being wound up, as may be required, for an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars.

17. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

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

	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
Within one year	396,000	54,000
In the second to fifth year inclusive	66,000	
	462,000	54,000

The Group leases its warehouse space, office premises, volunteer accommodation and external container storage facility under operating leases. The leases run for an initial period of two (2011: one to two) years, with an option to renew the lease terms at the expiry date or at dates mutually agreed between the Group and the respective landlords. The Group also leases reprographic equipment over a five year contract period. None of the leases include contingent rentals.

18. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in note 2.7:

	THE GROUP		
	2012	2011	
	HK\$	HK\$	
Financial assets Loans and receivables:			
- Deposits and other receivables	909,195	1,091,889	
- Cash and cash equivalents	2,151,447	5,391,321	
	3,060,642	6,483,210	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Other payables and accruals	856,946	1,348,496	
- Amounts due to directors	357,951	332,280	
	1,214,897	1,680,776	

18. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY Continued

	THE COA	ΛΡΑΝΥ
	2012	2011
	HK\$	HK\$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables:		
- Deposits and other receivables	907,662	1,091,889
- Amount due from a subsidiary	8,677	30,946
- Cash and cash equivalents	2,119,396	5,364,157
	3,035,735	6,486,992
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		4 222 252
Other payables and accruals	837,587	1,338,258
- Amounts due to directors	357,951_	332,280
	1,195,538	1,670,538

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised costs in the statement of financial position approximate their fair values.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group does not have written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors meets periodically to analyse and formulate measures to manage the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Generally, the Group employs a conservative strategy regarding its financial risk management. As the Group's exposure to market risks is kept at a minimum level, the Group has not used any derivatives or other instruments for hedging purposes. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other payables and amounts due to directors. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk primarily through daily transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the operations to which they related. The currencies giving risk to this risk is primarily Kazakhstan Tenge ("KZT") and British Pound ("GBP").

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

(a) Foreign currency risk - Continued

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

THE GROUP

	Denominated in KZT HK\$	Denominated in GBP HK\$
As at 31 December 2012 Monetary assets:		
- Other receivables - Cash and cash equivalents	77,400 94,686	19,259 32,050
	172,086	51,309
Monetary liabilities: - Other payables and accruals	-	(19,359)
Net monetary assets	172,086	31,951
Foreign currency strengthen/(weaken) by:	5%/ (5%)	5%/ (5%)
Decrease/(Increase) in deficit for the year	(8,604)/ 8,604	(1,598)/ 1,598
As at 31 December 2011	Denominated in KZT HK\$	Denominated in GBP HK\$
Monetary assets:		
- Other receivables	4,617	11,885
- Cash and cash equivalents	30,649 35,266	<u>27,165</u> 39,050
		39,030
Monetary liabilities: - Other payables and accruals	(7,569)	(10,237)
Net monetary assets	27,697	28,813
Foreign currency strengthen/(weaken) by:	5%/ (5%)	5%/ (5%)
Increase/(Decrease) in surplus for the year	1,385/ (1,385)	1,441/ (1,441)

The Group currently does not have a foreign currency hedging policy. However, the management monitors foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arises.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

(b) Credit risk

As at 31 December 2012, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposures to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group and the Company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties are arising from the carrying amounts of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated and company statements of financial position.

The Group has concentration of credit risk on other receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with good reputation.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds to meet commitments associated with its financial liabilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows The Group will raise funds from the realisation of its assets if required.

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's and the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities which are based on undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date on which the Group and the Company can be required to pay.

THE GROUP

			Total	
	On demand HK\$	Less than 3 months HK\$	undiscounted cash flows HK\$	Carrying amount HK\$
As at 31 December 2012				
Non-derivative financial liabi	lities			
Other payables and accruals	81,924	775,022	856,946	856,946
Amounts due to directors	357,951	, -	357,951	357,951
	439,875	775,022	1,214,897	1,214,897
	On demand HK\$	Less than 3 months HK\$	Total undiscounted cash flows HK\$	Carrying amount HK\$
As at 31 December 2011			undiscounted cash flows	, ,
	demand HK\$	3 months	undiscounted cash flows	amount
Non-derivative financial liabi	demand HK\$	3 months	undiscounted cash flows	amount
	demand HK\$ lities	3 months HK\$	undiscounted cash flows HK\$	amount HK\$
Non-derivative financial liabi Other payables and accruals	demand HK\$ lities 66,750	3 months HK\$	undiscounted cash flows HK\$	amount HK\$ 1,348,496

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - Continued

(c) Liquidity risk - Continued

THE COMPANY

			Total	
	On	Less than	undiscounted	Carrying
	demand	3 months	cash flows	amount
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
As at 31 December 2012				
Non-derivative financial liabili	ties			
Other payables and accruals	81,924	755,663	837,587	837,587
Amounts due to directors	357,951		357,951	<u>357,951</u>
	439,875	775,663	1,195,538	1,195,538
			Total	
	On	Less than	undiscounted	Carrying
	demand	3 months	cash flows	amount
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
As at 31 December 2011	·	·	•	·
Non-derivative financial liabilis	ties			
Other payables and accruals	66,750	1,271,508	1,338,258	1,338,258
Amounts due to directors	332,280		332,280	332,280
	399,030	1,271,508	1,670,538	1,670,538

20. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has no capital as explained in note 16 and accordingly it is not applicable to discuss capital risk management.

21. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation. The management believes that the reclassification is a fairer presentation of the Company's activities. The reclassification is mainly to reclassify certain depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2011 of HK\$1,951 from other operating expenses to depreciation.

CROSSROADS FOUNDATION LIMITED 國際十字路協會有限公司 DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012 HK\$	2011 HK\$
Income Donations received	11,347,423	16,607,070
Other revenue		
Interest income	9	27
Sale of goods - Global Handicrafts	763,836_	720,674
	763,845	720,701
Total income	12,111,268	17,327,771
Depreciation and other operating expenses		
Bank charges	52,398	77,637
Café expenses	406,737	366,833
Depreciation	674,835	682,941
Development Training Programme	172,433	143,956
Fundraising Expenses	9,794	1,658,505
Global Hand consultation	32,479	15,624
Global Handicrafts inventory expenses	568,804	541,527
Insurance	58,154	43,359
Global Village Life X-perience expenses	682,000	718,465
Motor vehicle expenses	312,728	256,878
Office expenses	366,851	359,392
Printing and stationery	106,109	87,152
Professional fees	96,877	3,649
Public relations and development	232,405	200,320
Renovation expenses	75,364	2,576
Rent and rates	2,438,900	2,216,111
Repairs and maintenance	772,827	600,395
Shipping expense	3,133,538	2,386,920
Project related expenses	18,000	36,542
Sundry expenses	68,519	20,132
TLC expenses	34,735	36,007
Telephone, fax and postage Travelling	399,782 726,194	485,853
Utilities	1,352,396	624,509
Volunteers expenses	2,402,178	1,110,492 2,163,585
Expensed payments to a subsidiary company	2,402,176	394,027
Expensed payments to a subsidiary company		
	15,491,281	15,233,387
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(3,380,013)	2,094,384