DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED

Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2013

CONTENTS

	Pages
Directors' Report	1 & 2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 & 4
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	5
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 40

DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORTS

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 September 2013.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group include; (1) organising and supporting community projects with charitable purposes that fulfill its mandate of bridging digital divide, advancing education, and promoting internet development in Asia; (2) operating the domain name registry for the ".ASIA" internet top-level domain; and (3) promoting general awareness of the .ASIA" internet top-level domain and the community activities of the DotAsia Organisation.

2. RESULTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

The Group's results for the year are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 5.

The state of affairs of the Group and of the Company at 30 September 2013 are set out in the statements of financial position on pages 6 to 7.

3. RESERVES

The movements in reserves of the Group during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and consolidated statement of changes in equity.

4. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Details of the movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group and of the Company are set out in note 12 to the financial statements.

DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORTS

5. **DIRECTORS**

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

Ching CHIAO

- appointed on 24 February 2013

Edmon Wang On CHUNG
J. Emmanuel DISINI

Atsushi ENDO

Stafford Louis Keith GUEST

Xiao Dong LI

Choon Sai LIM

Toshifumi MATSUMOTO

Alireza SALEH

Jae-Chul SUH

Yiu Kwok THAM

In accordance with article 38 of the Company's articles of association, all retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election.

6. **DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS**

No contracts of significance to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year in which any director of the Company had a material interest.

7. DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

8. AUDITOR

RSM Nelson Wheeler was appointed as auditor of the Company. The financial statements have been audited by RSM Nelson Wheeler who retire and, being eligible offer themselves for reappointment.

On behalf of the Board

Director

7 August 2014



RSM Nelson Wheeler

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED (Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of DotAsia Organisation Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 5 to 40, which comprise the consolidated and Company statements of financial position as at 30 September 2013, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and 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 and to report our opinion 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED (Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee)

Auditor's responsibility (cont'd)

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 judgement, 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.

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 30 September 2013, and of the Group's results 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.

Material uncertainty relating to the going concern basis

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements which mentions that the Group incurred a loss of US\$555,502 for the year ended 30 September 2013 and as at 30 September 2013 the Group had net current liabilities and net liabilities of US\$3,466,619 and US\$716,598 respectively. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong

7 August 2014

DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

	Note	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
Revenue	7	3,227,281	2,050,654
Cost of services rendered		(1,615,035)	(1,097,614)
Gross profit		1,612,246	953,040
Other income Administrative expenses	7	141,174 (2,301,481)	132,782 (2,385,124)
Loss from operations		(548,061)	(1,299,302)
Finance costs Share of (losses)/profits of associates	8 14	(47,510) (16,174)	(20,960) 44,331
Loss before tax		(611,745)	(1,275,931)
Income tax expense	9	-	
Loss for the year	10	(611,745)	(1,275,931)
Other comprehensive income:			
Gain on property revaluation	12	151,523	359,144
Fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(95,280)	193,657
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	,-	56,243	552,801
Total comprehensive income for the year		(555,502)	(723,130)
Loss of the year attributable to the Company	=	(611,745)	(1,275,931)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the Company	-	(555,502)	(723,130)

DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

Non-current assets	Note	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
Property, plant and equipment	12	2 672 224	2 610 720
Investments in associates	14	2,672,334	2,619,729
investments in associates	14	77,687	123,225
		2,750,021	2,742,954
Current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	15	2,925,537	3,255,233
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	13	1,725,324	1,402,036
Due from associates	14	383,209	373,764
Pledged bank deposits	16	286,686	246,533
Bank and cash balances	16		382,876
Balik alid Cash balances	10	281,936	382,870
	_	5,602,692	5,660,442
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		329,086	537,965
Accruals and other payables		990,138	1,224,676
Deposits received		1,413,186	1,424,052
Deferred revenue		2,863,047	2,131,157
Due to directors	17	601	4,977
Due to associates	14	23,008	52,372
Due to related companies	17	500,000	500,000
Bank loans	18	2,950,245	2,689,293
	-	9,069,311	8,564,492
Net current liabilities	-	(3,466,619)	(2,904,050)
NET LIABILITIES	=	(716,598)	(161,096)
Equity Reserves	19	(716,598)	(161,096)

Approved by the Board of Directors on 7 August 2014

Director

Director

DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

Non-current assets	Note	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
Property, plant and equipment	12	2,672,334	2,619,729
Investments in subsidiaries	13	2,573	2,573
Investment in an associate	14	77,687	123,225
		77,007	123,223
	-	2,752,594	2,745,527
Current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	15	2,925,537	3,255,233
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables		1,725,324	1,402,036
Due from subsidiaries	13	325,427	179,130
Due from associates	14	383,209	373,764
Pledged bank deposits	16	286,686	246,533
Bank and cash balances	16	281,936	382,876
Current liabilities		5,928,119	5,839,572
Trade payables		329,086	537,965
Accruals and other payables		983,543	1,219,173
Deposits received		1,413,186	1,424,052
Deferred revenue		2,863,047	2,131,157
Due to directors	17	601	4,977
Due to associates	14	21,721	51,085
Bank loans	18	2,950,245	2,689,293
	-	8,561,429	8,057,702
Net current liabilities	-	(2,633,310)	(2,218,130)
NET ASSETS	=	119,284	527,397
Equity			
Reserves	19	119,284	527,397

Approved by the Board of Directors on 7 August 2014

Director

Director

DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

	Attributable to the Company			
	Investment revaluation	Property revaluation	Retained profits/ (accumulated	
	reserve	reserve	losses)	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At 1 October 2011	(43,480)		605,514	562,034
Total comprehensive income for the year	193,657	359,144	(1,275,931)	(723,130)
At 30 September 2012 and 1 October 2012	150,177	359,144	(670,417)	(161,096)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(95,280)	151,523	(611,745)	(555,502)
At 30 September 2013	54,897	510,667	(1,282,162)	(716,598)

DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

	<u>2013</u>	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	US\$	US\$
Loss before tax Adjustments for:	(611,745)	(1,275,931)
Depreciation	117,603	56,125
Share of losses/(profits) of associates	16,174	(44,331)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	(30,282)	20,147
Interest income	(7)	(385)
Interest income from available-for-sale financial assets	(110,885)	(150,044)
Finance costs	47,510	20,960
Operating loss before working capital changes	(571,632)	(1,373,459)
Increase in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(323,288)	(376,000)
Increase in amounts due from associates	(9,445)	(373,764)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(208,879)	348,789
Increase/(decrease) in accruals and other payables	19,260	(40,273)
Decrease in deposits received	(10,866)	(69,405)
Increase in deferred revenue	731,890	317,778
Decrease in amounts due to directors	(4,376)	(3,737)
Net cash used in operating activities	(377,336)	(1,570,071)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	7	385
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(18,685)	(2,265,350)
Purchases of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,490,617)	(272,739)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	1,866,200	597,585
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	356,905	(1,940,119)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings raised	260,952	3,189,293
Increase in pledged bank deposits	(40,153)	(246,533)
Repayment of promissory note payable	(253,798)	(129,300)
Interest paid	(47,510)	(20,960)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(80,509)	2,792,500
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(100,940)	(717,690)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF		
YEAR	382,876	1,100,566
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	281,936	382,876
ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank and cash balances	281,936	382,876

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in Hong Kong as a company with limited liability by guarantee under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 12/F., Daily House, 35-37 Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

During the year, the Company's principal activities include: (1) organising and supporting community projects with charitable purposes that fulfill its mandate of bridging digital divide, advancing education, and promoting internet development in Asia; (2) operating the domain name registry for the ".ASIA" internet top-level domain; and (3) promoting general awareness of the ".ASIA" internet top-level domain and the community activities of the DotAsia Organisation.

2. GOING CONCERN BASIS

The Group incurred a loss attributable to the Company of US\$555,502 for the year ended 30 September 2013 and as at 30 September 2013 the Group had net current liabilities and net liabilities of US\$3,466,619 and US\$716,598 respectively. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which depends upon the continued development of the Group's principal activities. The directors are confident that the revenue and profit will be increased in coming years. The directors are therefore of the opinion that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern, adjustments would have to be made to the financial statements to adjust the value of the Group's assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise and to reclassify non-current assets as current assets, respectively.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

In the current year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") that are relevant to its operations and effective for its accounting year beginning on 1 October 2012. HKFRSs comprise Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards; Hong Kong Accounting Standards; and Interpretations. The adoption of these new and revised HKFRSs did not result in significant changes to the Group's accounting policies, presentation of the Group's financial statements and amounts reported for the current year and prior years except as stated below.

Amendments to HKAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

Amendments to HKAS 1 titled Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income introduce new optional terminology for statement of comprehensive income and income statement that has been applied by the Group. Under the amendments to HKAS 1, a statement of comprehensive income is renamed as a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and an income statement is renamed as a statement of profit or loss. The amendments to HKAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements.

The amendments to HKAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively, and hence the presentation of items of other comprehensive income has been modified to reflect the change. Other than the above mentioned presentation changes, the application of the amendments to HKAS 1 does not result in any impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income.

The Group has not applied the new HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Group has already commenced an assessment of the impact of these new HKFRSs but is not yet in a position to state whether these new HKFRSs would have a material impact on its results of operations and financial position.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs, issued by HKICPA accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for buildings and certain available-for-sale financial assets which are measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires the use of certain key assumption and estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgements in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these financial statements are disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 30 September. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has control.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date the control ceases.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Consolidation (cont'd)

The gain or loss on the disposal of a subsidiary that results in a loss of control represents the difference between (i) the fair value of the consideration of the sale plus the fair value of any investment retained in that subsidiary and (ii) the Company's share of the net assets of that subsidiary plus any remaining goodwill relating to that subsidiary and any related accumulated foreign currency translation reserve.

Intragroup transactions, balances and unrealised profits are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company. Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of changes in equity within equity. Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between the non-controlling shareholders and the Company.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the Company and to the non-controlling shareholders even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners). The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Company.

In the Company's statement of financial position the investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less allowance for impairment losses. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policies of an entity but is not control or joint control over those policies. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has significant influence.

Investment in an associate is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements by the equity method and is initially recognised at cost. Identifiable assets and liabilities of the associate in an acquisition are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. The goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is tested for impairment together with the investment at the end of each reporting period when there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognised in consolidated profit or loss.

The Group's share of an associate's post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in consolidated profit or loss, and its share of the post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in the consolidated reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The gain or loss on the disposal of an associate that results in a loss of significant influence represents the difference between (i) the fair value of the consideration of the sale plus the fair value of any investment retained in that associate and (ii) the Group's share of the net assets of that associate plus any remaining goodwill relating to that associate and any related accumulated foreign currency translation reserve.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Associates (cont'd)

Unrealised profits on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

In the Company's statement of financial position the investment in an associate are stated at cost less allowance for impairment losses. The results of associate are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("US\$"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances in each entity's financial statements

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency on initial recognition using the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from this translation policy are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the dates when the fair values are determined.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Buildings are carried at fair values, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Revaluation increases of leasehold land are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that the increases reverse revaluation decreases of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. All other revaluation increases are credited to the revaluation reserve as other comprehensive income. Revaluation decreases that offset previous revaluation increases of the same asset remaining in the revaluation reserve are charged against the revaluation reserve as other comprehensive income. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued leasehold land, the attributable revaluation increases remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained profits.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated at rates sufficient to write off their cost over the estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. The principal annual rates are as follows:

Office equipment	20%
Furniture and fittings	20%

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset, and is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Leases

Operating leases

Leases that do not substantially transfer to the Group all the risks and rewards of ownership of assets are accounted for as operating leases. Lease payments (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(f) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

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

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire; the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets; or the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets but has not retained control on the assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Investments

Investments are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs except in the case of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(g) Investments (cont'd)

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets not classified as trade and other receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of these investments are recognised in other comprehensive income, until the investments are disposed of or there is objective evidence that the investments are impaired, at which time the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are not subsequently reversed through profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for debt instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently reversed and recognised in profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the instruments can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

(h) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. An allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the receivables' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. The amount of the allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods and recognised in profit or loss when an increase in the receivables' recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the receivables at the date the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(j) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument under HKFRSs. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities and equity instruments are set out below.

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(ii) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivables and is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue is paid in advance in respect of such services for a specific contracted service period. All revenues are initially deferred when received and recognised as deferred revenue, and revenue is recognised rateably over the terms of the respective service contracts as the services are rendered.

Interest income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment are established.

(1) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Salaries, annual bonus and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated service are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated in their present value.

(ii) Pension obligations

Contributes to the Mandatory Provident Fund scheme as required under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme Ordinance and charged to profit or loss when incurred. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contribution has been made.

(m) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(n) Taxation

Income tax represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit recognised in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

(n) Taxation (cont'd)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model of the Group whose business objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. If the presumption is rebutted, deferred tax for such investment properties are measured based on the expected manner as to how the properties will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(o) Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group.

- (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 the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(o) Related parties (cont'd)

- (B) An entity is related to the Group (reporting entity) if 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 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 Group or an entity related to the Group. If the Group is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also 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 the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(p) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets except investments and receivables to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(p) Impairment of assets (cont'd)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(q) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group has a present 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 expenditures 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 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 is remote.

(r) Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Group's position at the end of the reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

5. CRITICAL JUDGEMENT AND KEY ESTIMATES

Critical judgement in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the directors have made the following judgement that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below.

Going concern basis

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which depends upon the continued development of the Group's principal activities. Details are explained in note 2 to financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, 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) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

The Group determines the estimated useful lives, residual values and related depreciation charges for the Group's property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment of similar nature and functions. The Group will revise the depreciation charge where useful lives and residual values are different to those previously estimated, or it will write-off or write-down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

5. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND KEY ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(b) Fair values of buildings

The Group appointed an independent professional valuer to assess the fair values of the buildings. In determining the fair values, the valuer has utilised a method of valuation which involves certain estimates. The directors have exercised their judgement and are satisfied that the method of valuation is reflective of the current market conditions.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: foreign currency risk, price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group operates in Hong Kong and its principal activity is transacted in Hong Kong dollars and US\$ which is the Group's functional currency. The directors consider that the exchange rates of Hong Kong dollars against US\$ in the foreseeable future are expected to be relatively stable, and accordingly there is no significant exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and any related hedges.

(b) Price risk

The Group is exposed to debt securities price changes arising from listed debt instruments and liquidity funds classified as available-for-sale financial assets. All of these investments are listed in overseas.

Decisions to buy and sell trading securities are based on daily monitoring of the performance of individual securities compared to that of the indices and other industry indicators, as well as the Company's liquidity needs. Listed investments held in the available-for-sale portfolio have been chosen based on their longer term growth potential and are monitored regularly for performance against expectations.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Price risk (cont'd)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to the increase/decrease of 10% change in the fair values of the debt securities and liquidity funds investments, with all other variables held constant and before any impact on tax, based on their carrying amounts at the end of reporting period.

	Impact on loss for the year US\$	Impact on equity US\$
Available-for-sale financial assets listed in overseas	_	292,554
	Impact on loss for the year US\$	Impact on equity US\$
Available-for-sale financial assets listed in overseas		325,523

(c) Credit risk

The carrying amount of the deposits and other receivables, due from associates, pledged bank deposits, bank and cash balances and investments included in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to the Group's financial assets.

The credit risk on bank and cash balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Deposits, other receivables and due from associates are closely monitored by the directors.

The credit risk on investments is limited because the counterparty is a well-established securities broker firm.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Liquidity risk

The Group's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The maturity analysis of the Group's financial liabilities is as follows:

	Less than	Between	Between	Over	
_	1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5 years	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At 30 September 2013					
Trade payables	329,086	-	-	-	329,086
Accruals and other payables	990,138		-	-	990,138
Due to directors	601	-	-	-	601
Due to associates	23,008	-	-	-	23,008
Due to related companies	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Bank loans	1,982,370	71,232	213,695	973,487	3,240,784
At 30 September 2012					
Trade payables	537,965	-	**	-	537,965
Accruals and other payables	1,224,676	-	-	-	1,224,676
Due to a director	4,977	-	-	-	4,977
Due to associates	52,372	-	-	-	52,372
Due to related companies	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Bank loans	1,680,390	71,159	213,477	1,043,655	3,008,681

(e) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest-rate risk arises from its bank deposits and bank loans. These bank deposits and bank loans bear interests at variable rates varied with the then prevailing market condition.

At 30 September 2013, if interest rates at that date had been 50 basis points lower with all other variables held constant, loss after tax for the year would have been decreased by approximately US\$10,908 (2012: decreased by US\$9,314), arising mainly as a result of a gain on lower interest expenses on bank borrowings but partly offset by a loss on lower interest income on bank balances. If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher, with all other variables held constant, loss after tax for the year would have been increased by approximately US\$10,908 (2012: increased by US\$9,314), arising mainly as a result of a loss on higher interest expenses on bank borrowings but partly offset by a gain on higher interest income on bank balances.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(f) Categories of financial instruments at 30 September 2013

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	US\$	US\$
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables		
(including cash and cash equivalents)	1,128,636	1,438,163
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,925,537	3,255,233
	2012	2012
	<u>2013</u>	2012
	US\$	US\$
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	4,793,078	5,009,283

(g) Fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position approximate their respective fair values.

The following disclosures of fair value measurements use a fair value hierarchy which has 3 levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Disclosures of level in fair value hierarchy at 30 September

	2013 Fair value measurement	2012 Fair value measurement
	using: Level 1	using: Level 1
Available-for-sale financial assets	US\$ 2,925,537	US\$

7. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Revenue represents the Group's turnover, which consists of revenue from the registration of ".Asia" domain names and any registration related fees and charges.

An analysis of revenue and other income is as follows:

		2013 US\$	2012 US\$
	venue cognition for related fees and charges	3,227,281	2,050,654
Inte Mis	er income rest income cellaneous income rest income from available-for-sale financial	7	385 2,500
Gair	sets n/(loss) on disposal of available-for-sale financial sets	30,282	(20,147)
8. FIN	IANCE COSTS	<u>141,174</u> <u>2013</u>	132,782 2012
Inte	rest on bank loans	US\$ 47,510	US\$ 20,960
9. INC	COME TAX EXPENSE	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
	rent tax - Hong Kong Profits Tax ovision for the year	-	-

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is required since the Company's income is derived from overseas sources which is not liable to Hong Kong Profits Tax.

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

The reconciliation between the income tax expense and the product of loss before tax multiplied by the Hong Kong Profits Tax rate is as follows:

	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
Loss before tax	(611,745)	(1,275,931)
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 16.5% (2012: 16.5%) Tax effect of income that is not taxable Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible Tax effect of share of losses/(profits) of associates	(100,938) (555,795) 654,064 2,669	(210,529) (360,267) 578,111 (7,315)
Income tax expense	_	

No provision for deferred taxation has been made in the financial statements as the tax effect of temporary differences is immaterial to the Group.

10. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

The Group's loss for the year is stated after charging the following:

2013 US\$	2012 US\$
15,479	15,464
117,603	56,125
-	-
138,254	131,130
1,935	1,851
140,189	132,981
2,570	6,087
-	48,644
668,983	626,659
20,254	15,680
689,237	642,339
	15,479 117,603 - 138,254 1,935 140,189 2,570 - 668,983 20,254

11. LOSS FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY

The loss for the year attributable to the Company included a loss of approximately US\$464,356 (2012: US\$587,438) which has been dealt with in the financial statements of the Company.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Group and Company				
		Office	Furniture		
	Buildings	equipment	and fittings	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
Cost					
At 1 October 2011	-	71,208	58,409	129,617	
Additions	2,183,842	10,916	70,592	2,265,350	
Surplus on revaluation	328,980			328,980	
At 30 September 2012 and					
1 October 2012	2,512,822	82,124	129,001	2,723,947	
Additions	-,012,022	9,190	9,495	18,685	
Surplus on revaluation	67,058		-	67,058	
At 30 September 2013	2,579,880	91,314	138,496	2,809,690	
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 October 2011	-	43,238	35,019	78,257	
Charge for the year	30,164	12,295	13,666	56,125	
Write back on revaluation	(30,164)	-		(30,164)	
At 30 September 2012 and					
1 October 2012	-	55,533	48,685	104,218	
Charge for the year	84,465	10,786	22,352	117,603	
Write back on revaluation	(84,465)	<u> </u>		(84,465)	
At 30 September 2013		66,319	71,037	137,356	
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2013	2,579,880	24,995	67,459	2,672,334	
At 30 September 2012	2,512,822	26,591	80,316	2,619,729	

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

The analysis of the cost or valuation at 30 September 2013 of the above assets is as follows:

		Group and	Company	
		Office	Furniture	
	Buildings	equipment	and fittings	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At cost	-	24,995	67,459	92,454
At valuation	2,579,880	-		2,579,880
	2,579,880	24,995	67,459	2,672,334

The analysis of the cost or valuation at 30 September 2012 of the above assets is as follows:

		Group and	Company	
		Office	Furniture	
	Buildings	equipment	and fittings	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At cost	1-	26,591	80,316	106,907
At valuation	2,512,822		_	2,512,822
	2,512,822	26,591	80,316	2,619,729

The Group's buildings was revalued at 30 September 2013 and 2012 on the open market value basis by reference to market evidence of recent transactions for similar properties by an independent surveyor.

The carrying amount of the Group's leasehold land would have been US\$2,081,285 (2012: US\$2,153,678) had they been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

At 30 September 2013, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as security for the Group's bank loans amounted to US\$2,579,880 (2012: US\$2,512,822).

The Group's building is held in Hong Kong under medium-term leases.

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company		
	2013 US\$	2012 US\$	
Unlisted investments, at cost	2,573	2,573	

The amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Particulars of the subsidiaries as at 30 September 2013 are as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation / registration and operation	Issued and paid up capital	owner intervoting profit	ntage of ership rest / power / sharing Indirect	Principal activities
ATIC Asia Limited	Hong Kong	1 ordinary share of HK\$1	100%	-	Investment holding, prospective operation of trademark clearing house
Dotkids Foundation Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	100%	æ	Applicant entity for the .kids TLD
Namesphere Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	100%	-	Investment holding, applicant entity & prospective registry operator of .studio TLD
Namesphere Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	•	100%	Investment holding
GTLD Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Applicant entity and prospective registry operator of .inc TLD

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Name	Place of incorporation / registration and operation	Issued and paid up capital	own inte voting	ntage of ership rest / power / sharing	Principal activities
	•	•		Indirect	
NS1 Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Applicant entity and prospective registry operator of .box TLD
NS2 Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Prospective domain name registrar
NS3 Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Inactive
NS4 Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Inactive
MoFi Inc Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Inactive
CTLD Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Inactive
DotArt Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	-	100%	Inactive

The above list contains the particulars of subsidiaries which principally affected the results, assets or liabilities of the Group.

14. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	Group and Company		
	2013	2012	
	US\$	US\$	
Unlisted investment:			
Share of net assets	77,687	123,225	

The amounts due from/(to) associates are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Details of the Group's associates at 30 September 2013 are as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation / registration	Issued and paid up capital	Percentage of ownership interest / voting power / profit sharing	Principal activities
HNET Asia Limited	Macau	Registered capital of MOP 1,000,000	40%	Operating the domain name registry for the ".MO" internet top-level domain
Global eCommerce Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Investment holding
Global eCommerce TLD Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Application entity and prospective registry operator of the .网店 TLD
Global Stream Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Inactive
Global Stream TLD Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Inactive
Global TLD Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Inactive
Global Website Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Investment holding
Global Website TLD Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares of HK\$1 each	50%	Application entity and prospective registry operator of the .网站 TLD

14. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONT'D)

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates are set out below:

	2013 US\$	2012 US\$
At 30 September		Earth catholic *-ca
Total assets Total liabilities	712,105 (822,438)	704,522 (764,430)
Net liabilities	(110,333)	(59,908)
Group's share of associates' net liabilities	(81,930)	(60,760)
Year ended 30 September Total revenue	606,726	612,028
Total profits/(losses) for the year	29,172	(139,454)
Group's share of associates' (losses)/profits for the year	(16,174)	44,331

15. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group and Company		
	<u>2013</u>	2012	
	US\$	US\$	
Overseas listed debt securities, at fair value	2,925,537	2,951,377	
Overseas listed liquidity funds, at fair value		303,856	
	2,925,537	3,255,233	

The fair values of listed debt securities and liquidity funds securities are based on current bid prices.

At 30 September 2013, listed investments with an aggregate carrying amount of US\$2,925,537 (2012: US\$3,255,233) have been pledged to a bank to secure bank loans facilities of US\$2,500,000 (2012: US\$2,500,000).

16. BANK AND CASH BALANCES (INCLUDING PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS)

As at 30 September 2013, the bank and cash balances (including pledged bank deposits) of the Group are denominated in the following currencies.

	Group and G	Group and Company	
	<u>2013</u>	2012	
	US\$	US\$	
Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$")	60,907	48,589	
US\$	507,715	580,820	
	568,622	629,409	

17. **DUE TO DIRECTORS / RELATED COMPANIES**

The amounts due to directors and related companies are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Group and Company

18. BANK LOANS

		Group and Company					
		2013	2012				
		US\$	US\$				
Bank loans		2,950,245	2,689,293				
The borrowings are repayable as follows:							
On demand		2,950,245	2,689,293				
The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:							
	HK\$	US\$	Total				
	US\$	US\$	US\$				
2013							
Bank loans	1,911,138	1,039,107	2,950,245				
2012							
Bank loans	1,080,063	1,609,230	2,689,293				

18. BANK LOANS (CONT'D)

The average interest rates at 30 September were as follows:

2013 2012 1.08%-2.75% 1.14%-2.75%

Bank loans

Bank loans of US\$2,950,245 (2012: US\$2,689,293) are arranged at floating interest rates and expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

Bank loans of US\$1,039,107 (2012: US\$1,080,063) are secured by a charge over the Group's property and guarantee by Mr. Chung Edmon Wang On for an unlimited amount.

19. **RESERVES**

(a) Group

The amounts of the Group's reserves and movements therein are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and consolidated statement of changes in equity.

(b) Company

	Investment revaluation reserve US\$	Property revaluation reserve US\$	Retained profits/ (accumulated losses) US\$	Total US\$
At 1 October 2011 Total comprehensive	(43,480)	- 250 144	605,514	562,034
income for the year	193,657	359,144	(587,438)	(34,637)
At 30 September 2012 and 1 October 2012 Total comprehensive	150,177	359,144	18,076	527,397
income for the year	(95,280)	151,523	(464,356)	(408,113)
At 30 September 2013	54,897	510,667	(446,280)	119,284

20. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may raise new debt financing.

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 September 2013, the Group and the Company did not have any significant contingent liabilities (2012: Nil).

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Group received service charges amounted to US\$88,713 (2012: US\$61,921) and dividend income amounted to US\$29,364 (2012: US\$Nil) from an associate of the Group and borrowed US\$Nil (2012: US\$500,000) from related companies of the Group.

23. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 August 2014.