#### **DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED**

Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2015

#### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

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### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 September 2015.

#### 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 APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year ended 30 September 2015 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 6.

#### 3. RESERVES

Details of the movements in the reserves of the Group and of the Company are set out in note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### 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 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### 5. **DIRECTORS**

#### (a) Directors of the Company

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

Ching CHIAO (resigned on 21 February 2016)

Edmon Wang On CHUNG

J. Emmanuel DISINI

Atsushi ENDO

Stafford Louis Keith GUEST

Maureen HILYARD

Kanchana KANCHANASUT

Xiao Dong LI Choon Sai LIM

Toshifumi MATSUMOTO

Alireza SALEH

Jae-Chul SUH

Yiu Kwok THAM

(resigned on 21 reordary 2010)

(resigned on 21 February 2016) (appointed on 21 February 2016)

(appointed on 21 February 2016)

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

#### (b) Directors of the Company's subsidiaries

During the year and up to the date of this report, Mr. Chung Edmon Wang On and Mr. Tham Yiu Kwok are also directors in certain subsidiaries of the Company as appointed by DotAsia Organisation Limited.

## 6. DIRECTORS' MATERIAL INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTS THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT IN RELATION TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

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' INTERESTS AND/OR SHORT POSITIONS IN THE SHARES, UNDERLYING SHARES, AND DEBENTURES OF THE COMPANY OR ANY SPECIFIED UNDERTAKINGS OF THE COMPANY OR ANY OTHER ASSOCIATED CORPORATION

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, 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 (including their spouse and children under 18 years of age) to hold any interest or short positions in the shares or underlying shares in, or debentures of, the Company or its specified undertakings or other associated corporation.

#### 8. AUDITOR

RSM Nelson Wheeler was re-appointed as auditor of the Company. On 26 October 2015 our auditor changed the name under which it practices to RSM Hong Kong and accordingly has signed its report under its new name. RSM Hong Kong retires, and, being eligible, offers itself for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

Director

17 June 2016



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RSM Hong Kong

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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 set out on pages 6 to 46, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2015, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary

#### Directors' responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the 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.

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# 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 financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 September 2015, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

#### Material uncertainty relating to the going concern basis

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements which mention that as at 30 September 2015 the Group had net current liabilities of US\$1,831,106. This condition indicates 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

17 June 2016

#### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Revenue	9	2,916,880	3,271,281
Cost of services rendered	y. <del>-</del>	(1,363,859)	(1,542,657)
Gross profit		1,553,021	1,728,624
Other income Administrative expenses	9	2,872,651 (2,087,528)	94,257 (2,455,795)
Profit/(Loss) from operations		2,338,144	(632,914)
Finance costs Share of profits of associates	10 16	(62,204) 35,011	(51,099) 31,746
Profit/(Loss) before tax		2,310,951	(652,267)
Income tax expense	11		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	12	2,310,951	(652,267)
Other comprehensive income:			
Gain on property revaluation	14	359,512	348,492
Fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	_	(143,568)	3,617
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		215,944	352,109
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	2,526,895	(300,158)
Profit/(Loss) of the year attributable to the Company	=	2,310,951	(652,267)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the Company	_	2,526,895	(300,158)

## DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

Non-current assets	Note	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Property, plant and equipment	14	3,204,486	2,913,570
Investments in associates	16	136,759	117,075
investments in associates	10	130,739	117,073
		3,341,245	3,030,645
Current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	17	3,104,656	4,380,213
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	1 /	2,692,317	1,626,440
Due from associates	16	346,462	339,559
Pledged bank deposits	18	961,297	339,339
Bank and cash balances	18	211,204	102 102
Dank and cash balances	10	211,204	193,192
		7,315,936	6,539,404
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		414,171	218,548
Accruals and other payables		661,447	1,119,358
Deposits received		1,120,177	1,869,344
Deferred revenue		2,191,130	2,625,184
Due to directors	19	9,745	7,627
Due to associates	16	15,322	33,222
Due to related companies	19	500,000	500,000
Bank loans	20	4,235,050	4,213,522
Duik found	20	4,235,030	-1,213,322
	74	9,147,042	10,586,805
Net current liabilities		(1,831,106)	(4,047,401)
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		1,510,139	(1,016,756)
Equity		No. 122 give recovered	
Reserves	21	1,510,139	(1,016,756)

Approved by the Board of Directors on 17 June 2016

Director

Director

## DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

Non-current assets	Note	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Property, plant and equipment	14	3,204,486	2,913,570
Investments in subsidiaries	15	f f	
Investment in an associate	16	2,573	2,573
investment in an associate	10	136,759	117,075
		3,343,818	3,033,218
Current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	17	3,104,656	4,380,213
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	**	1,186,595	1,626,440
Due from subsidiaries	15	404,038	393,913
Due from associates	16	346,462	339,559
Pledged bank deposits	18	961,297	-
Bank and cash balances	18	211,204	193,192
Dank and cash balances	10	211,204	173,172
		6,214,252	6,933,317
Current liabilities	12		
Trade payables		414,171	218,548
Accruals and other payables		633,695	1,116,385
Deposits received		1,120,177	1,869,344
Deferred revenue		2,191,130	2,625,184
Due to directors	19	2,873	7,627
Due to associates	16	15,322	30,649
Bank loans	20	4,235,050	4,213,522
	-	-,,	
	-	8,612,418	10,081,259
Net current liabilities	-	(2,398,166)	(3,147,942)
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		945,652	(114,724)
Equity			
Reserves	21	945,652	(114,724)

Approved by the Board of Directors on 17 June 2016

Director

y. K. Km

Director

#### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	Attributable to the Company			
	Investment	Property		
	revaluation	revaluation	Accumulated	
	reserve	reserve	losses	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At 1 October 2013	54,897	510,667	(1,282,162)	(716,598)
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,617	348,492	(652,267)	(300,158)
At 30 September 2014 and 1 October 2014	58,514	859,159	(1,934,429)	(1,016,756)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(143,568)	359,512	2,310,951	2,526,895
At 30 September 2015	(85,054)	1,218,671	376,522	1,510,139

#### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax Adjustments for:	2,310,951	(652,267)
Depreciation	140,796	122,457
Share of (profits)/losses of associates	(35,011)	(31,746)
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets Interest income	(59,066)	(51,900)
Interest income from available-for-sale financial assets	(2) $(70,004)$	(3) (42,354)
Finance costs	62,204	51,099
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes (Increase)/decrease in prepayments, deposits and other	2,349,868	(604,714)
receivables	(1,065,877)	98,884
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from associates	(6,903)	43,650
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	195,623	(110,538)
(Decrease)/increase in accruals and other payables	(457,911)	220,687
(Decrease)/increase in deposits received Decrease in deferred revenue	(749,167)	456,158
Increase in amounts due to directors	(434,054) 2,118	(237,863) 7,026
(Decrease)/increase in amounts due to associates	(2,572)	2,572
Net cash used in operating activities	(168,875)	(124,138)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	2	3
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(72,200)	(15,201)
Purchases of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(2,603,744)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	1,261,058	1,246,939
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	1,188,860	(1,372,003)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings raised	21,528	1,263,277
(Increase)/decrease in pledged bank deposits	(961,297)	286,686
Repayment of promissory note payable	((0.004)	(91,467)
Interest paid	(62,204)	(51,099)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(1,001,973)	1,407,397
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	18,012	(88,744)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	193,192	281,936
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	211,204	193,192
ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank and cash balances	211,204	193,192

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

DotAsia Organisation Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee. 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.

The principal activities of its subsidiaries and associates are set out in note 14 and 15 to the financial statements.

#### 2. GOING CONCERN BASIS

The Group had net current liabilities of US\$1,831,106 as at 30 September 2015. This condition indicates 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 consolidated 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. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"). HKFRSs comprise Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS"); Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS"); and Interpretations.

### 4. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS

#### (a) Application of new and revised HKFRSs

In the current year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA that are relevant to its operations and effective for its accounting year beginning on 1 October 2014:

### Amendment to HKAS16 and HKAS38 (Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle)

The amendment clarifies how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation / amortisation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model. As the Group does not use the revaluation model, there was no effect on its consolidated financial statements.

### Amendments to HKAS19, Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

The amendments clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service. In particular, contributions that are independent of the number of years of service can be recognised as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered (instead of attributing them to the periods of service). As the Group has no post-employment benefit plans requiring employees or third parties to meet some of the cost of the plan, the amendments had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### Amendment to HKAS24 (Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle)

The amendment clarifies how payments to entities providing key management personnel services are to be disclosed. This amendment had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### Amendment to HKAS40 (Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle)

The amendment clarifies the application of HKFRS 3 and HKAS 40 in respect of acquisitions of investment property. HKAS 40 assists preparers to distinguish between investment property and owner-occupied property, then HKFRS 3 helps them to determine whether the acquisition of an investment property is a business combination. The amendment had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### 4. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS (CONT'D)

#### (a) Application of new and revised HKFRSs (cont'd)

### Amendment to HKFRS 3 (Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle)

The amendment clarifies that HKFRS 3 excludes from its scope the accounting for the formation of any joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. This had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### Amendment to HKFRS 8 (Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle)

The amendment requires disclosure of the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, and clarifies that reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets are required only if the segment assets are reported regularly. These clarifications had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### Amendment to HKFRS 13 (Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle)

The amendment clarifies that the portfolio exception in HKFRS 13 - allowing an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis - applies to all contracts (including non-financial) within the scope of HKAS 39 / HKFRS 9. This had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

#### (b) New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied new and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2014. The directors anticipate that the new and revised HKFRSs will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements when they become effective. The Group is in the process of assessing, where applicable, the potential effect of all new and revised HKFRSs that will be effective in future periods but is not yet in a position to state whether these new and revised HKFRSs would have a material impact on its results of operations and financial position.

#### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

### 4. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS (CONT'D)

#### (b) New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective (cont'd)

#### List of New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments<sup>1</sup> Regulatory Deferral Accounts<sup>2</sup> HKFRS 14 HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers<sup>1</sup> Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Amendments to HKFRS 11 Operations<sup>3</sup> Amendments to HKAS 1 Disclosure Initiative3 Amendments to HKAS 16 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation<sup>3</sup> and HKAS 38 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements<sup>3</sup> Amendments to HKAS 27 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 and its Associate or Joint Venture<sup>4</sup> Amendments to HKFRS 10, Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28 Exception<sup>3</sup> Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Amendments to HKFRSs Cycle<sup>3</sup>

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>2</sup> Effective for first annual HKFRS financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with earlier application permitted.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>4</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined. Early adoption is permitted.

#### (c) New Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)

The requirements of Part 9 "Accounts and Audit" of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) came into operation during the financial year. As a result, there are changes to presentation and disclosures of certain information in the consolidated financial statements.

#### 5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These consolidated 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 HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgements in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 5.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated 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. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group has power over an entity when the Group has existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities, i.e. activities that significantly affect the entity's returns.

When assessing control, the Group considers its potential voting rights as well as potential voting rights held by other parties. A potential voting right is considered only if the holder has the practical ability to exercise that right.

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

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 and any related accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that subsidiary.

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.

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.

#### (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 decisions 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, including potential voting rights held by other entities, are considered when assessing whether the Group has significant influence. In assessing whether a potential voting right contributes to significant influence, the holder's intention and financial ability to exercise or convert that right is not considered.

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 entire carrying amount of that associate (including goodwill) and any related accumulated foreign currency translation reserve. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture, the Group continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

#### (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 investments in associates 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.

#### (c) Foreign currency translation (cont'd)

#### (iii) Translation on consolidation

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the Company's presentation currency are translated into the Company's presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the exchange rates on the transaction dates); and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of monetary items that form part of the net investment in foreign entities and of borrowings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are reclassified to consolidated profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

#### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Buildings are initially stated at cost and subsequently carried at fair values, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any. 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 subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

#### (d) Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

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.

### Property, plant and equipment - Land and buildings using the revaluation model

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in properties revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation of revalued buildings is recognised in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

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) 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 consolidated 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) Financial assets

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.

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

#### (g) Financial assets (cont'd)

#### (i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method (except for short-term receivables where interest is immaterial) minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility. Typically trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash are classified in this category.

#### (ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are 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 and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, 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 reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest calculated using the effective interest method and dividends on available-for-sale equity investments are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (h) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection of trade and other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment.

#### (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.

#### (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 services 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

The Group 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.

#### (iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of the dates when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises restructuring costs and involves the payment of termination benefits.

#### (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 of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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.

#### (n) Taxation (cont'd)

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 arrangements, 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.

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.

#### (n) Taxation (cont'd)

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.
- (B) An entity is related to the Group 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).

#### (o) Related parties (cont'd)

- (B) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies: (cont'd)
  - (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 non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down as an expense through the consolidated statement of profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal of the individual asset or the cash-generating unit.

Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset/cash-generating unit. Present values are computed using pre-tax discount rates that reflect the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/cash-generating unit whose impairment is being measured.

#### (p) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment losses for cash-generating units are allocated first against the goodwill of the unit and then pro rata amongst the other assets of the cash-generating unit. Subsequent increases in the recoverable amount caused by changes in estimates are credited to profit or loss to the extent that they reverse the impairment 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) Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether its financial assets (other than those at fair value through profit or loss) are impaired, based on objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition, the estimated future cash flows of the (group of) financial asset(s) have been affected.

For available-for-sale equity instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered also to be objective evidence of impairment.

In addition, for trade and other receivables that are assessed not to be impaired individually, the Group assesses them collectively for impairment, based on the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the delayed payments in the portfolio, observable changes in economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables, etc.

Only for trade and other receivables, the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (r) 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.

#### (r) Provisions and contingent liabilities (cont'd)

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.

#### (s) 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.

#### 6. 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.

#### 6. CRITICAL JUDGEMENT AND KEY ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

#### (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.

#### (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.

#### 7. 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 either Hong Kong dollars or United States dollars, which is the Group's functional currency. The directors consider that the exchange rates of Hong Kong dollars against United States dollars 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.

#### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

#### 7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (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.

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.

	2015 Impact on loss for the year US\$	Impact on equity US\$
Available-for-sale financial assets listed in overseas		310,466
	Impact on loss for the year US\$	Impact on equity US\$
Available-for-sale financial assets listed in overseas		438,021

#### 7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (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.

#### (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 2015					
Trade payables	414,171	7-	-	-	414,171
Accruals and other					
payables	661,447	-	-	-	661,447
Due to directors	9,745	-	-	_	9,745
Due to associates	15,322	-	-	-	15,322
Due to related companies	500,000	1-	-	_	500,000
Bank loans	3,354,494	71,255	213,754	831,292	4,470,805
At 30 September 2014					
Trade payables	218,548	-	-		218,548
Accruals and other					2000 along the - 2000 along the alon
payables	1,119,358	-	-	=6	1,119,358
Due to a director	7,627	-	-	-:	7,627
Due to associates	33,222	-	<b>=</b> 0	-:	33,222
Due to related companies	500,000	-		-	500,000
Bank loans	3,288,597	71,251	213,753	902,500	4,476,101

#### 7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

#### (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 2015, 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\$16,625 (2014: decreased by US\$16,556), 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\$16,625 (2014: increased by US\$16,556), 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.

#### (f) Categories of financial instruments at 30 September 2015

	<u>2015</u>	2014
	US\$	US\$
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables		
(including cash and cash equivalents)	780,685	791,713
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,104,656	4,380,213
	2015	2014
	US\$	US\$
Financial liabilities:	CSU	$\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}\psi$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	5,835,735	6,092,277

#### 8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following disclosures of fair value measurements use a fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

Level 1 inputs: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

#### (a) Disclosures of level in fair value hierarchy at 30 September 2015:

	Fair value measurements using:		Total
Description	Level 1 US\$	Level 3 US\$	2015 US\$
Recurring fair value measurements: Financial assets Available-for-sale financial assets	3,104,656	-1	3,104,656
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b> Buildings		3,095,856	3,095,856
	3,104,656	3,095,856	6,200,512
	Fair value me	Total	
Description	Level 1 US\$	Level 3 US\$	2014
Recurring fair value measurements: Financial assets Available-for-sale financial assets	4,380,213	-	US\$ 4,380,213
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b> Buildings	_	2,838,637	2,838,637
	4,380,213	2,838,637	7,218,850

#### DOTASIA ORGANISATION LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

#### 8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONT'D)

#### (b) Reconciliation of assets measured at fair value based on level 3:

Description	2015 Buildings US\$
At 1 October Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss in other comprehensive income	2,838,637 (102,293) 359,512
At 30 September	3,095,856
Description	2014 Buildings US\$
At 1 October Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss in other comprehensive income	2,579,880 (89,735) 348,492
At 30 September	2,838,637

The total gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income are presented in gain on property revaluation in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

# 8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONT'D)

(c) Disclosure of valuation process used by the Group and valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements at 30 September 2015:

The Group's financial manager is responsible for the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair value measurements. The financial manager reports directly to the Board of Directors for these fair value measurements.

For level 3 fair value measurements, the Group will normally engage external valuation experts with the recognised professional qualifications and recent experience to perform the valuations.

Level 3 fair valu	ue measurements			Fair 2015 US\$	value <u>2014</u> US\$
Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Effect on fair value for increase of inputs	Assets/(L	iabilities)
Buildings	Market comparable approach	Price per square metre	Increase	257,219	258,757

During the two years, there were no changes in the valuation techniques used.

### 9. 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:

	2015 US\$	<u>2014</u> US\$
Recognition for related fees and charges	2,916,880	3,271,281
Other income Interest income Interest income from available-for-sale financial assets Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets Expiration of SCP Funds Expiration of Pioneer Deposits Compensation received on give-up of application Consultancy and advisory service fee Other service fee	70,004 59,066 429,066 580,000 1,500,000 210,792 23,721	3 42,354 51,900 - - -
	2,872,651	94,257
10. FINANCE COSTS	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Interest on bank loans	62,204	51,099
11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
Current tax - Hong Kong Profits Tax Provision for the year	2015 US\$	2014 US\$

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

# 11. 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:

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Profit/(loss) before tax	2,310,951	(652,267)
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 16.5% (2014: 16.5%)  Tax effect of income that is not taxable  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible  Tax effect of share of profits of associates	381,307 (955,273) 579,743 (5,777)	(107,624) (555,314) 668,176 (5,238)
Income tax expense	<u> </u>	-

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

### 12. PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR

The Group's profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging the following:

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Auditor's remuneration Depreciation	15,484 140,796	15,479 122,457
Directors' emoluments As directors	140,790	122,437
For management	- -	
<ul><li>Salaries, bonuses and allowances</li><li>Retirement benefit scheme contributions</li></ul>	148,593 2,322	148,611 2,064
Net exchange losses	150,915 1,004	150,675 1,534
Staff costs including directors' emoluments Salaries, bonuses and allowances	1,014,296	771,326
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	26,938	24,144
	1,041,234	795,470

# 13. PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY

The profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the Company included a profit of US\$844,432 (2014: loss for the year US\$464,356) which has been dealt with in the financial statements of the Company.

### 14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Group and Company				
		Office	Furniture		
	Buildings	equipment	and fittings	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2013	2,579,880	91,314	138,496	2,809,690	
Additions	-	15,201	-	15,201	
Surplus on revaluation	258,757			258,757	
A. 20 C					
At 30 September 2014 and 1 October 2014	2,838,637	106,515	138,496	3,083,648	
Additions	2,030,037	3,396	68,804	72,200	
Surplus on revaluation	257,219	-	-	257,219	
				201,219	
At 30 September 2015	3,095,856	109,911	207,300	3,413,067	
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 October 2013	-	66,319	71,037	137,356	
Charge for the year	89,735	10,324	22,398	122,457	
Write back on revaluation	(89,735)	-	-	(89,735)	
At 30 September 2014 and					
1 October 2014	-	76,643	93,435	170,078	
Charge for the year	102,293	10,334	28,169	140,796	
Write back on revaluation	(102,293)			(102,293)	
At 30 September 2015		86,977	121,604	208,581	
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2015	3,095,856	22,934	85,696	3,204,486	
At 30 September 2014	2,838,637	29,872	45,061	2,913,570	

### 14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

The analysis of the cost or valuation at 30 September 2015 of the above assets is as follows:

		Group and Company			
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Office	Furniture		
	Buildings	equipment	and fittings	Total	
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	
At cost	-	22,934	85,696	108,630	
At valuation	3,095,856			3,095,856	
	3,095,856	22,934	85,696	3,204,486	

The analysis of the cost or valuation at 30 September 2014 of the above assets is as follows:

	Group and Company			
		Office	Furniture	
	Buildings	equipment	and fittings	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At cost	-	29,872	45,061	74,933
At valuation	2,838,637	-		2,838,637
	2,838,637	29,872	45,061	2,913,570

The Group's buildings was revalued at 30 September 2015 and 2014 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\$1,936,500 (2014: US\$2,008,893) had they been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

At 30 September 2015, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as security for the Group's bank loans amounted to US\$3,095,856 (2014: US\$2,838,637).

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

### 15. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company		
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	
	US\$	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 2015 are as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and operation	Issued and paid up capital	owner interpretation owner interpretation of the community of the community of the community owner interpretation	ntage of ership erest/ power/ sharing	Principal activities
ATIC Asia Limited	Hong Kong	1 ordinary share	100%	<u>Indirect</u>	Investment holding, prospective operation of trademark clearing house
Dotkids Foundation Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	100%	-	Applicant entity for the .kids TLD
Namesphere Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	100%	-	Investment holding
Namesphere Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	-	100%	Investment holding
GTLD Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	-	100%	Applicant entity and prospective registry operator of .inc TLD

# 15. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Particulars of the subsidiaries as at 30 September 2015 are as follows: (cont'd)

Name	Place of incorporation/ registration and operation	Issued and paid up capital	own inte voting	ntage of ership erest/ power/ sharing	Principal activities
			Direct	Indirect	
NS1 Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	-	100%	Applicant entity and prospective registry operator of .box TLD
NS2 Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	-	100%	Prospective domain name registrar

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

#### 16. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Group and Company		
2015	2014	
US\$	US\$	
136,759	117,075	
	2015 US\$	

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

# 16. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONT'D)

Details of the Group's associates at 30 September 2015 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	50%	Investment holding
Global Website Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	50%	Investment holding
Global Website TLD Asia Limited	Hong Kong	10,000 ordinary shares	50%	Application entity and prospective registry operator of the .网站 TLD

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

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
At 30 September Total assets Total liabilities	800,930 (803,468)	612,821 (647,733)
Net liabilities	(2,538)	(34,912)
Group's share of associates' net liabilities	(35,459)	(46,724)
Year ended 30 September Total revenue	700,262	648,549
Total profits for the year	125,665	115,299
Group's share of associates' profits for the year	35,011	31,746

#### 17. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group and Company	
	2015	2014
	US\$	US\$
Overseas listed debt securities, at fair value	1,697,356	2,906,400
Overseas listed liquidity funds, at fair value	1,407,300	1,473,813
	3,104,656	4,380,213

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

At 30 September 2015, listed investments with an aggregate carrying amount of US\$3,104,656 (2014: US\$4,380,213) have been pledged to a bank to secure bank loans facilities of US\$4,000,000 (2014: US\$4,000,000).

### 18. BANK AND CASH BALANCES (INCLUDING PLEDGED BANK DEPOSITS)

As at 30 September 2015, the bank and cash balances (including pledged bank deposits) of the Group are denominated in the following currencies.

	Group and Company	
	2015	2014
	US\$	US\$
Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$")	30,929	42,642
United States dollars ("US\$")	1,141,572	150,550
	1,172,501	193,192

#### 19. **DUE TO DIRECTORS / RELATED COMPANIES**

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

#### 20. BANK LOANS

	Group and	Group and Company	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	
	US\$	US\$	
Bank loans	4,235,050	4,213,522	
The borrowings are repayable as follows:			
On demand	4,235,050	4,213,522	

The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group and G	Group and Company	
	<u>2015</u>	2014	
	US\$	US\$	
Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$")	951,810	996,176	
United States dollars ("US\$")	3,283,240	3,217,346	
	4,235,050	4,213,522	

The average interest rates at 30 September were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	
Bank loans	1.15% - 2.75%	1.05%-2.75%	

Bank loans of US\$4,235,050 (2014: US\$4,213,522) are arranged at floating interest rates and expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

Bank loans of US\$951,810 (2014: US\$996,176) are secured by a charge over the Group's property and guarantee by Mr. Chung Edmon Wang On for an unlimited amount.

#### 21. 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	Property revaluation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
At 1 October 2013 Total comprehensive	54,897	510,667	(446,280)	119,284
income for the year	3,617	348,492	(586,117)	(234,008)
At 30 September 2014 and 1 October 2014 Total comprehensive	58,514	859,159	(1,032,397)	(114,724)
income for the year	(143,568)	359,512	844,432	1,060,376
At 30 September 2015	(85,054)	1,218,671	(187,965)	945,652

#### 22. 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.

#### 23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 September 2015, the Group and the Company did not have any significant contingent liabilities (2014: Nil).

#### 24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to these related party transactions and balances disclosed eslewhere in the financial statements, the Group had the following transactions with its related parties during the year:

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Service charge received from an associate	96,459	93,209
Dividend income received from an associate	15,327	20,436
Sponsorship paid to a related company	48,066	-

#### 25. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 June 2016.