Report of the Directors and Audited Financial Statements

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (HK) LIMITED

31 December 2021



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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal place of business

Medecins Sans Frontieres (HK) Limited ("the Organisation") is an organisation incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance. The Organisation has its registered office and principal place of business at 22/F, Pacific Plaza, 410-418 Des Voeux Road West, Western District, Hong Kong.

Principal activities

The Organisation has the humanitarian goal of delivering medical aid to people where the level of need and suffering has overwhelmed the local capacity to respond. In support of those primary objectives, the Organisation conducts fundraising and recruits medical and non-medical staff to work in those relief programmes. It also actively communicates to the general public to raise awareness of the needs of its patients and the challenges involved in its humanitarian mission.

Business Review

- (I) Objectives & our work
- (a) The Charter of Medecins Sans Frontieres ("MSF")

Medecins Sans Frontieres (HK) Limited (MSF HK), established in 1994, is a private international association made up of doctors, health sector workers and other professions which help in achieving its aims. All of its members agree to honour the following principles, which constitute The Charter of MSF:

- MSF provides assistance to populations in distress, to victims of natural or man-made disasters and to victims of armed conflict. They do so irrespective of race, religion, creed or political convictions.
- MSF observes neutrality and impartiality in the name of universal medical ethics and the right to humanitarian assistance and claims full and unhindered freedom in the exercise of its functions.
- Members undertake to respect their professional code of ethics and maintain complete independence from all political, economic or religious powers.
- As volunteers, members understand the risks and dangers of the missions they carry out and make
 no claim for themselves or their assigns for any form of compensation other than that which the
 association might be able to afford them.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

(I) Objectives & our work

(b) Main Areas of Work

At its core, the purpose of humanitarian action is to save the lives and ease the suffering of people caught in acute crises, thereby restoring their ability to rebuild their lives and communities. We offer primary healthcare, perform surgery, fight epidemics, rehabilitate and run hospitals and clinics, carry out vaccination campaigns, operate nutrition centres and provide mental healthcare. We are constantly seeking to improve the quality, relevance and extent of our assistance, and we are dedicated to the pursuit of innovation. When we witness serious acts of violence, neglected crises, or obstructions to our activities, MSF may speak out.

The work is carried out by thousands of health professionals, logistical, finance, human resources and administrative staff, some of whom are recruited internationally but the majority are from the countries where the Organisation is providing assistance.

MSF HK's Human Resources Department recruits programme staff, both medical and non-medical, for programme locations across the world. The vast majority of the financial resources (see (III)(c)) raised by our Fundraising Department goes to international operations. MSF HK provides specialised support to MSF's operational management via our Operations Support Unit, which conducts emergency monitoring and surveillance, as well as research on operationally relevant dossiers. MSF HK's Communications Department works to raise awareness and provides up-to-date public information about MSF's medical humanitarian work through news media, official website, social media platforms, and public engagement events in Hong Kong, mainland China, Singapore and Southeast Asia region.

(II) Achievements and Performance

(a) Overview of International Operations

At any one time, MSF's Operational Centres run health and humanitarian programmes in 400-460 locations, in around 70 countries worldwide.

(i) Rapid response to disasters, epidemics and conflict

For disaster relief, MSF acts fast to gauge the needs, by mobilising MSF staff already in the area or by sending in an emergency team. Our immediate objective will be the relief of suffering in the short term.

In 2021, MSF teams continued their work in areas of armed conflict, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Nigeria, Yemen, Syria, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan, where they provided care to vulnerable populations caught in the crossfire, and witnessed deplorable attacks on health structures, health staff and civilians.

MSF continued providing care to Afghans in five provinces during the Taliban takeover. Whereas, MSF has reduced its medical activities and presence in Ethiopia following the killing of our colleagues in June amidst the significant humanitarian needs faced by people in Tigray region.

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh remain wholly reliant on humanitarian aid since 2017 exodus from conflict in northern Rakhine. While political turmoil and the arrival of COVID-19 has left Myanmar's healthcare system shattered. MSF teams were granted permission to open three independent COVID-19 treatment centres.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

- (II) Achievements and Performance (continued)
- (a) Overview of International Operations (continued)
- (i) Rapid response to disasters, epidemics and conflict (continued)

MSF has also responded in the aftermath of Super Typhoon Rai which struck the Philippines in December.

In Hong Kong, MSF provided mental health support to the migrant domestic workers as well as continued offering of MSF's mental health website to the public, designed to provide self-help tips and tools to cope with the stresses and worries due to the prolonged exposure to uncertainty.

(ii) Long term programmes

MSF programmes usually start as an emergency response to humanitarian and medical crises. Due to protracted situations that continue for years and affect people's access to lifesaving medical care, most MSF's programmes have a longer-term life span. These programmes are carefully researched and planned before they are initiated and reviewed constantly, to ensure that they will have a real impact on the health status of affected populations while taking into account the constraints of staff and financial resources which are available. Ultimately, MSF aims to complete or hand over each programme. It may be possible to close down a programme when the services that we offer are no longer necessary; for example, when an epidemic has abated. Another possibility is that we may be able to hand over a programme to the local authorities, a local or other international organisation which is able to take over and sustain the operation.

(iii) Campaigns and Research

The key focus of MSF's Access Campaign is to highlight the difficulties and break down the barriers people face in getting hold of adequate, effective and affordable diagnostic tests, drugs and vaccines for diseases that affect vulnerable populations. Too often, we cannot treat patients because the medicines are too expensive or they are no longer produced. Sometimes, the only drugs we have are highly toxic or ineffective, and nobody is looking for a better cure. The Access Campaign has been advocating for the availability of better treatments for tuberculosis, affordability of pneumonia vaccines, availability of Ebola vaccine and treatments for people most in need and highlighting the issue of antimicrobial resistance that teams on the ground are seeing. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Access Campaign has been calling for no patents or profiteering on drugs, tests, or vaccines used for this novel coronavirus.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

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- (II) Achievements and Performance (continued)
- (b) MSF HK Office activities
- (i) Key Financial Indicators
 - Donations received from the public amounted to HK\$410.9 million in 2021 (2020: HK\$414.5 million), which was a decrease of 0.9% (2020: decrease of 17.4%) or decrease of HK\$3.6 million (2020: decrease of HK\$87.2 million) on the year before.
 - We did not receive funds or grants from any public institution (including the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR")). Around 92.2% (2020: 93.1%) of the donations were from individual donors and the rest from trusts and corporations.
 - We spent a total of HK\$357.4 million (2020: HK\$366.7 million) in supporting social mission, representing 86.8% of total income (2020: 88.1%).
 - Fundraising costs were HK\$36.9 million (2020: HK\$32.4 million), representing 9.0% (2020: 7.8%) of total income.
 - Management and administration costs were HK\$17.3 million (2020: HK\$17.1 million), representing 4.2% (2020: 4.1%) of total income.
- (ii) Donation Income and Expenses

Due to COVID-19 and uncertainty of the economic outlook, the donation income has decreased in 2021. Regular monthly donations represent approximately 69% of the total donations. Fundraising expenses increased by 14.0 % due to the resumption of some activities in 2021 that were affected and limited by COVID-19 social distancing restrictions in 2020. This resulted in a return on investment (ROI) of 11.1 times (2020: 12.8 times).

The total number of active donors for both regular and one-off is 142,603 while regular monthly donors dropped by 11%. Regular monthly donation has always helped MSF to stay proactive in response to disasters and emergencies. Given the economic uncertainty in Hong Kong and the new normal under COVID-19, raising funds from the public is getting more challenging. Recruitment and retention of regular monthly donors are the key priorities of MSF HK, and thus require investment.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

- (II) Achievements and Performance (continued)
- (b) MSF HK Office activities (continued)
- (iii) Fund Allocation and Reserves

MSF HK does not directly manage medical humanitarian programmes. We are a member entity of MSF International, and we actively participate with other MSF member entities Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Southern Africa and Brazil to form Operational Centre Brussels (OCB), which is responsible for managing a large number of operational programmes.

MSF HK grants funds principally to OCB, and also to other MSF Operational Centres, which enable them to plan and implement programmes in areas of great need. Smaller grants are given to MSF International in Geneva, to the MSF Access Campaign (AC) and to the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi).

In the 2021 financial year, MSF HK contributed a total of HK\$296.8 million (2020: HK\$317.4 million) to various emergency and medical humanitarian programmes in about 43 (2020: 45) countries around the world, representing 72.1% (2020: 76.2%) of total income.

Apart from these programme expenses, HK\$48.9 million (2020: HK\$37.4 million) was allocated for programme support and development, of which HK\$28.3 million (2020: HK\$27.2 million) was transferred to OCB to aid the indirect operational costs.

The remaining income of HK\$11.7 million (2020: HK\$11.9 million) was spent in awareness raising, advocacy activities and other humanitarian programmes (AC & DNDi) which are coordinated by MSF International.

MSF HK has maintained a "zero reserve" policy, meaning that all donations received after the fundraising, management and administration expenses, are fully dispensed to support social mission.

(iv) Our field workers

To support MSF missions worldwide, MSF HK recruits field workers not only in Hong Kong but also in the wider region, including mainland China, Macau, Taiwan, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. They embody the 'volunteering' spirit that our Charter speaks of, and as a matter of principle we provide a modest remuneration or stipend. This year, similar to the year before, the COVID-19 pandemic highly affected our field deployments due to the various travel restrictions (e.g. general entry restrictions, lengthy quarantine requirements, vaccination specificities) imposed across the globe. Notwithstanding, 20 (2020: 15) new members were recruited to join our pool of field workers, resulting in a total of 94 (2020: 94) deployments, of which, 14 (2020: 10) went for their first assignment. Around 54% of our deployments were to fill medical roles (e.g., specialists, doctors, nurses) and the remaining 46% were non-medical positions in functions such as logistics, finance and human resources.

In 2021, the top countries of deployment were South Sudan, Yemen, Afghanistan, Iraq and Philippines.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

- (II) Achievements and Performance (continued)
- (b) MSF HK Office activities (continued)
- (v) Regional Developments

As mandated by MSF International Board in 2014 and 2017 International General Assembly, MSF HK continued to expand its regional reach in Asia-Pacific including mainland China, Taiwan, Singapore and Southeast Asia. Prime objective is to consolidate MSF's public identity, humanitarian medical engagement, enhance general awareness on MSF humanitarian works and diversify the stream of donation from private sources in these regions. The MSF Hong Kong, in collaboration with MSF Japan and MSF Australia launched a new "South East, East Asia and Pacific" regional development project in November 2019 and continued its development through 2021. Coverage in terms of communications and advocacy was strengthened in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia since then.

(vi) Public Engagement Activities

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to pose challenges to the way we were able to hold public engagement activities in the region. Panel discussions, press briefings, and public speaking engagements were mostly held virtually, and whenever feasible on-site.

In spite of these challenges, MSF had presented in medical conferences at Hong Kong and Singapore. We strengthened our collaborations with medical schools in the region and collaborated with medical institutions and non-government organisations to raise awareness about neglected diseases. MSF online activities also took place in mainland China.

The annual outdoor orienteering race of MSF HK was held for the first time virtually, in anticipation of the restrictions on public gathering due to COVID-19 situation. On the other hand, the scale of 2021 MSF Day has expanded compared to the previous year, but the COVID-19 impact remained obvious.

For several years, MSF HK has been organising a series of Missing Map mapathons across the region with volunteers from the general public, different organisations and schools. This new form of engagement brought together volunteers to digitise satellite imagery and create maps of the most vulnerable places in the world to help the operations of humanitarian organisations like MSF.

(vii) Diversity and Inclusion

MSF HK recruits people (field workers and office staff) from multicultural Southeast Asia and Greater China regions therefore bringing in talent as well as diversity into our social missions. Within the MSF HK office and its regional branches, a DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusion) working group was formed to lead and coordinate the various initiatives to improve representation and inclusiveness within the organization.

MSF HK is actively participating in the DEI initiatives and platforms of the movement and is part of the DEI advisory group for the Brussels office. Its aim is to trigger a change in the way MSF is staffing its positions, develops its people, associates them in the decision-making, and ensures the diversity of their voices is expressed and heard.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

(III) Resources and Governance

(a) International Organisation Structure

MSF is a worldwide movement of former and current staff and volunteers who are members of associations at national, regional, and international levels. MSF HK is one of the 25 associations in the MSF movement which is united by a shared commitment to the MSF Charter and Principles. Each association is an independent legal entity having charitable or non-profit status in their home society. Each association elects its own board of directors and president. Many associations have an executive office, which is accountable to its board of directors.

The associations are linked in partnership with six operational directorates, which manage MSF's medical humanitarian assistance programmes. Other units, including supply centres and medical units, also support MSF's activities.

National and regional MSF associations, individuals and the International President are all members of MSF International, the association that safeguards the identity of the MSF movement.

MSF International's highest authority is the International General Assembly (IGA), which is responsible for safeguarding MSF's medical humanitarian social mission and provides strategic direction to the MSF Movement. It delegates duties to the International Board and holds it accountable for those tasks. The IGA meets annually and consists of two representatives from each association, two representatives elected by the individual members of MSF International, and the International President, who is elected by the representatives. The incumbent International President is Dr. Christos Christou.

MSF HK is also represented in the board of OCB (OCB Board). The overall mandate of the OCB Board is to build a shared operational vision for OCB, together with the executive, to ensure good governance and accountability of the Operational Centre. The OCB Board consists of one representative from each of the 9 member entities, including MSF HK and 6 persons directly elected by members of the MSF OCB association during the OCB Gathering. Members of MSF HK association are also members of the MSF OCB association.

(b) MSF HK Organisation and Governance Structure

The board of directors of MSF HK is elected by the members of MSF HK association during the Annual General Meeting. The key responsibilities of the board are to ensure the association's actions and operations are in line with MSF's social mission and principles, overseeing the activities of the executive and ensuring accountability. The responsibilities and functioning of the board of directors are bound by its Articles of Association.

The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (FARC) was set up by the board of MSF HK as a standing committee in 2017. The FARC helps facilitate internal control enhancements and risk mitigation by scrutinizing and advising on budgets and relevant policies including an updated Gift Acceptance Policy for better governance.

As of 31 December 2021, the board of MSF HK consists of 10 elected directors and 4 ex-officio members who are appointed by the board and do not have any voting rights at board meetings.

The MSF HK board appoints an Executive Director, who is accountable to the board, to manage MSF HK. The Executive office (including MSF HK Executive Director, Director of Development and Executive Assistant) and a Management Team of the heads of six departments (Fundraising, Finance, Administration & IT, Communications, Human Resources, Operational Support and the China Team) are responsible for the management and support of operations.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

(III) Resources and Governance (continued)

(c) Fund & Programme Management

MSF has a funding strategy and policy in place which aims to ensure optimization of funding opportunities and resources. Relevant guidelines are set up to ensure transparency with respect to the resources allocated to each programme towards our stakeholders, in particular the donors.

MSF Operational Centres manage the health and humanitarian programmes in the field locations. Each individual programme will be assigned an annual budget according to the assessed needs and funds available. These are reviewed and monitored at regular intervals on the basis of MSF's risk management and internal control processes, notably to ensure that the programme progresses towards its targets in the most effective way possible in compliance with the internal policies, procedures and available resources. Evaluation of programmes is performed by an MSF unit which is separate and external to the operational management in order to continually adjust strategies and take account of possible weaknesses and lessons learnt.

(d) Risk Management

MSF HK maintains a detailed risk register which is regularly reviewed, revised, and updated by the Management Team. Policies and strategies are adopted which should mitigate the risks that are considered most potent.

The management team reports to the board on significant risks identified at regular intervals or will notify the board of any new potential risk as it arises.

One of the key operational risks is the unavoidable danger that the personnel recruited by MSF HK to work overseas are often exposed to. All possible safeguards are put in place in project areas to avoid any security incidents, and the Organisation places great emphasis on negotiating with all parties in a given location to get safety assurances.

As part of our management of risk and reputation, we have been proactively reviewing and implementing our policies and procedures about staff behavior and sharing that with our supporters here in Hong Kong. In terms of financial risks, a potential downturn in the local economy or instability of the global political economy, and any wider economic crisis may impact our donation income. We have set-up and implemented stringent procedures to comply on local regulations and protect MSF HK from financial crimes when conducting fund transfers to MSF Operational Centres and when accepting donations from the general public. Amongst these procedures are Gift Acceptance Policy and due diligence process that meets the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing of Terrorism (AML/CTF) policies. We perform periodic reviews to monitor income as well as expenditure and will tune our investment to maximise the donations from each of the fundraising channels. Our fundraising strategy of targeting mainly private and individual regular donors also helps to mitigate such risk.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) within the European Union raises obligations for MSF HK, as part of the MSF Movement. In 2021 we worked to ensure compliance beyond Hong Kong Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (PDPO) requirements but to match GDPR directives. Trainings have been conducted to raise awareness on data protection within organization at all levels every year. IT security and data protection have also been enhanced to prevent data leakage. In addition, we have accredited the PCI certification every year to ensure the security of donors' credit card data through a set of requirements established by the PCI SSC.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

(III) Resources and Governance (continued)

(e) Cost Control

MSF, both in Hong Kong and internationally, always strives to make the best possible use of the funds which are donated to us. We ensure that our programmes are focused effectively on populations which are most vulnerable, and we continually review our support, logistics, and medical protocols to either reduce costs, or to increase effectiveness.

During 2021 MSF HK was able to commit 86.8% of our total expenditure to support social mission (2020: 88.1%), which is well above the MSF global social mission of 80.5% in 2020.

Management and administration costs accounted for 4.2% (2020: 4.1%) of MSF HK's total outgoings. These expenses were devoted to general management, administration, financial management, and human resources. 1.2% (2020: 1.4%) of the total outgoings was transferred to MSF International for their management and general administration purposes.

(IV) Sustainable Development

- (a) Relationship with Key Stakeholders
- (i) Donors

MSF prioritises private funding over institutional funds to ensure that the Organisation's actions are financially and operationally independent and impartial. MSF HK has strict internal protocol, which will be reviewed periodically, to ensure monetary contributions from sources that conflict with MSF's missions are not accepted. As such, monetary contributions from donors are arguably the backbone that not only pays for all MSF operations but allows MSF to maintain its core philosophies. MSF HK fundraising programmes are aimed at not only generating income but maintaining and cultivating relationships with our donors. We aim to ensure that there is sustainable income contributing to MSF's operational viability in the long term.

MSF HK Donor Cultivation teams use a variety of methods to increase donors' understanding of MSF's work and enhance their level of support to the Organisation. These include engagement events ranging from field worker sharing sessions and film screenings in both offline and online format, to large-scale campaigns such as MSF Day and the MSF Orienteering Competition and regular mailed correspondence including the Activity Report and donor magazine.

With the evolution of technology, new channels including a Whatsapp platform were implemented to increase effectiveness of our communication with donors.

(ii) Staff

We provide a friendly, collaborative and team-based working environment and encourage open communication, where each staff member is free to speak out. The relationship with our staff goes beyond the normal employer-employee one because staff members are invited to become a member of the MSF HK Association upon completion of one year's service. As associative members, they will also engage in the collective direction of MSF HK.

Specifically for 2021, we have seen departures of staff which can be attributed to relocations outside of Hong Kong, a microcosm of the society at large. This made recruiting for new staff challenging due to brain drain and market competitiveness. Given the importance of committed staff for the Organisation to thrive, the Management Team has underpinned key initiatives to retain talent and strengthen a dynamic and inclusive culture.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

- (IV) Sustainable Development (continued)
- (a) Relationship with Key Stakeholders (continued)
- (iii) Field Workers

At the end of 2021, MSF HK had 308 (2020:307) active field workers in our pool, recruited from a range of different countries in Southeast Asia and Greater China regions. As with our office staff, all field workers are invited to become an associative member of MSF HK and to continue to play a vital role in our development. The active pool of field workers is either serving in missions or waiting to be dispatched. They bring with them professional skills and add to the diversity of our operational teams around the world, while often making significant sacrifices in their family life, home employment and personal comforts. We are grateful for their contributions.

(iv) Association Members

MSF was founded as an association. The associative identity is reiterated in the MSF Charter and the Chantilly Agreement. The association engages field workers, volunteers, and staff from all the Medecins Sans Frontieres entities ("MSF entities") in a shared commitment to humanitarian medical action. Being an association member, he/she can engage in the collective ownership of MSF and oversight of its leadership. The association functions in a participatory way. Association members are able to voice their concerns and bring about changes to MSF's actions within the framework of the MSF Charter and Principles. During the General Assembly, members elect the board of directors to represent their voices. As of 31 December 2021, MSF HK has 541 (2020: 525) association members.

(v) Volunteers

MSF HK is fortunate to have a good number of active volunteers who give their time to help in our Hong Kong office as well as on our various events held in Hong Kong, Singapore, Guangzhou, Beijing and in the Southeast Asia region. We are grateful for their contributions and consider them an integral part of our family. In adherence to COVID-19 restrictions and to better protect our volunteers from the disease, we limited the volunteers' visits in the office and support to events.

(vi) Public

MSF's actions are first and foremost medical. And it is of utmost importance to draw attention to what our field teams see and experience in the places where we do the emergency medical work to our home society through extensive media exposure, events, public talks, publications, and digital means such as website, enewsletters, webinars, and social media. In 2021, MSF HK has devoted capacity to communicate about COVID-19 project activities in Hong Kong, including health promotion messages, mental health workshops, trainings, and tips to support the most vulnerable in the Hong Kong community. We also made effort to raise awareness about lesser-known public health crisis, e.g. methanol poisoning.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

- (IV) Sustainable Development (continued)
- (a) Relationship with Key Stakeholders (continued)
- (vii) Local community

MSF's medical work is aimed at responding to crises of suffering, where local capacities have been overwhelmed. These are emergency interventions that are intended to be as short as possible and designed so that they do not displace or substitute for those local health resources. During COVID-19 response in Hong Kong, MSF has directly supported vulnerable groups of people as well as worked in collaboration with various local community organisations that serve the marginalized population. We aim to pass on skills to enhance local capabilities.

Therefore, although MSF works on emergencies, our contribution to building capacity in the community, including health sector in many of the places where we have medical projects, can be significant. Meanwhile, in Hong Kong we are learning how to adapt our operational model, public positioning, and improving our network by tapping and collaborating with local organisations.

(b) Environmental Measures

MSF HK commits to contribute to the improvement of the environment for the welfare and enjoyment of our staff and the wider community. We have assumed our responsibility to work towards the achievement of sustainable development. We need to be aware of the impact of our activities on the environment and on communities and to continue to minimise the negative impacts of MSF's operations on the environment. Management routines are set up to be sustainable with the principles of reduce, reuse, repair and recycle including energy savings for electricity usage.

(V) Future Outlook

In line with our key priorities, MSF HK will continue to strive to provide high quality support to MSF's missions around the world, tapping into the strength of our diversity for quality medical care to people most in need of humanitarian action.

We recognise that 2022 will not be an easy year for all of us. We are living through fundamental changes in our society because of heightened geopolitical uncertainty, the COVID-19 infections continuing to spike in the region and different parts of world, and uncertainty on the economic outlook. These are external challenges that our teams will resiliently navigate in 2022 and the years to come. Thus, our aim is to build a dynamic, agile, robust and efficient regional MSF entity with a digital-first mind set and holistic engagement with our people – staff, supporters, and patients.

Our commitment is to increase our focus on areas where we are strongest, continue progressively our transformation to maximise the value we bring as a regional office hub, and advance people-centric approach in each and every action.

The Hong Kong regional head office is on the way to reinforcing core priorities: to leverage on our Asian voice and regional presence, maximise our strength in mobilising resources to provide impactful medical humanitarian action, facilitate vital operations work in a complex and changing humanitarian landscape in our region. The key drivers to support these undertakings are strategic engagements with our communities; strong awareness and relevant public positioning; enhancement of our medical and humanitarian identity; and consolidation of our community base of staff, association members, and supporters across Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Beijing, Taiwan, Singapore and other countries in Southeast Asia.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Business Review (continued)

(V) Future Outlook (continued)

As a medical humanitarian organisation, we remain alert on the ebb and flow of COVID-19 in the countries where we have projects and offices and stay focused on how we could make a difference during difficult circumstances to support communities bearing the brunt of the pandemic and other underreported crises.

We will continue to strengthen our commitment on quality of care to our patients; duty of care to our staff; and emphasis on transparency for our supporters. People – our staff, supporters, patients – makes MSF and are at the heart of what we do during these challenging times.

Directors

The directors of the Organisation during the year and up to the date of the report were:

CHAN Shut Wah

COPPENS Catherina Philomena Henrica

LI Wilson

CHAN Shannon Melissa

WONG Poh Fei (appointed on 28 August 2021) (appointed on 28 August 2021) LOW Hwee Ling, Sally (appointed on 28 August 2021) LIM Suet Fong BACCHETTA Adrio Serafino (appointed on 28 August 2021) KOERNIAWAN Heru Sutanto (appointed on 28 August 2021) (appointed on 28 August 2021) LI Kandice Ellen LIU Chen Kun (resigned on 28 August 2021) (resigned on 28 August 2021) TEO Alvin Kuo Jing (resigned on 28 August 2021) MOORHOUSE Karin Purthany

In accordance with article 75 of the Organisation's articles of association, all remaining directors retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and are eligible for re-election.

At no time during the year was the Organisation or its affiliates a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Organisation to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of equity interests in or debentures of organisation or any other body corporate.

Indemnity of directors

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the directors of the Organisation is currently in force and was in force throughout the year.

Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No contract of significance to which the Organisation or affiliates was a party, and in which a director of the Organisation had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Auditors

During the year, KPMG resigned as auditors of the Organisation and Ernst & Young were appointed by the directors to fill the casual vacancy so arising. A resolution for the reappointment of Ernst & Young as auditors of the Organisation will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Chan Shut Wah

Hong Kong

3 1 MAY 2022



Ernst & Young 27/F, One Taikoo Place 979 King's Road Quarry Bay, Hong Kong 安永會計師事務所 香港鰂魚涌英皇道979號 太古坊一座27樓 Tel 電話: +852 2846 9888 Fax 傅真: +852 2868 4432 ey.com

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Medecins Sans Frontieres (HK) Limited
(Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Medecins Sans Frontieres (HK) Limited ("the Organisation") set out on pages 17 to 42, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in accumulated funds and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organisation as at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the report of the directors, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of Medecins Sans Frontieres (HK) Limited (Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of Medecins Sans Frontieres (HK) Limited (Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Certified Public Accountants Hong Kong

3 1 MAY 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Donations income	3	410,895,688	414,491,304
Other income	4	818,627	1,883,882
Total income		411,714,315	416,375,186
Less: Expenditures			
Emergency and medical programmes	7	(296,813,933)	(317,425,210)
Programme support and development	8	(48,942,358)	(37,410,312)
Public awareness and other campaigns		(9,501,737)	(9,097,748)
Other humanitarian activities	9	(2,163,739)	(2,792,078)
Social mission		(357,421,767)	(366,725,348)
Management and general administration	10	(17,325,338)	(17,108,626)
Fundraising		(36,864,181)	(32,420,127)
Finance cost	6	(126,565)	(165,576)
Total expenditures		(411,737,851)	(416,419,677)
Deficit from operating activities		(23,536)	(44,491)
Net exchange gain/(loss)		23,536	44,491
DESIGNATED DEFICIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	5		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	13	4,800,665	7,083,272
Intangible assets	14	792,488	2,471,403
Total non-current assets		5,593,153	9,554,675
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	15	56,531	169,968
Prepayment and deposits	15	3,456,610	3,889,290
Amount due from MSF International	16	483,466	2,042,704
Amount due from MSF Belgium	16	48,924	279,710
Amount due from MSF Holland	16	66,456	48,158
Amount due from MSF Japan	16	184,085	161,385
Amount due from MSF Spain	16	8,174	3,833
Amount due from MSF Australia	16	253,023	99,155
Amount due from MSF France	16	139,331	
Amount due from MSF Switzerland	16	804	-
Amount due from MSF TW Foundation	16	2,389	4,436,368
Cash and cash equivalents	17	<u>_78,449,495</u>	<u>50,050,809</u>
Total current assets		83,149,288	61,181,380
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and accrued expenses	18	9,985,112	6,819,831
Lease liabilities	13	2,441,102	2,484,510
Amount due to MSF Belgium	16	73,006,085	56,706,336
Amount due to MSF International	16	1,064,579	629,029
Amount due to MSF USA	16	25,724	29,152
Amount due to MSF Australia	16	439,856	240,045
Amount due to MSF Japan	16	91,120	36,792
Amount due to MSF South Africa	16	8,713	58,765
Amount due to MSF France	16	211,217	
Total current liabilities		87,273,508	67,004,460
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(4,124,220)	(5,823,080)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,468,933	3,731,595

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

31 December 2021

	Note	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,468,933	3,731,595
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Lease liabilities Total non-current liabilities	13		3,731,595 3,731,595
Net assets			
Represented by:			
Fund balances			
Accumulated funds			

CHAN Shut Wah

Director

LI Wilson Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Accumulated funds HK\$
At 1 January 2020	-
Designated deficit and total comprehensive income for the year	
At 31 December 2020 and at 1 January 2021	-
Designated deficit and total comprehensive income for the year	
At 31 December 2021	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Designated deficit for the year		_	_
Adjustments for:			
Bank interest income	4	(452,038)	(615,113)
Depreciation	5	3,083,720	3,277,081
Gain on disposal of items of property, plant		•	• •
and equipment	4	(600)	-
Amortisation of intangible asset	5	1,537,487	1,550,303
Loss on disposal of intangible asset	5	693,428	-
Finance cost	6	126,565	165,576
		4,988,562	4,377,847
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		113,437	(34,560)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayment and deposits		432,680	(6,760)
Increase in creditors and accrued expenses		3,165,281	960,297
Movement in balance with MSF entities		23,031,836	11,275,656
Net cash flows from operating activities		31,731,796	16,572,480
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		452,038	615,113
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	13	(445,225)	(154,000)
Purchases of items of intangible assets	14	(552,000)	(969,659)
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant			
and equipment		600	
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(544,587)	(508,546)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Principal portion of lease payments	19	(2,661,958)	(2,243,125)
Interest element on lease liabilities	19	(126,565)	(165,576)
Net cash flows used in financing activity		(2,788,523)	(2,408,701)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH			
EQUIVALENTS		28,398,686	13,655,233
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		50,050,809	36,395,576
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		78,449,495	50,050,809
ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances	17	78,449,495	50,050,809

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

1. ORGANISATION INFORMATION

Medecins Sans Frontieres (HK) Limited ("the Organisation") is an organisation incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance. The Organisation has its registered office and principal place of business at 22/F, Pacific Plaza, 410-418 Des Voeux Road West, Western District, Hong Kong.

The Organisation's principal activities have not changed during the year and comprised fundraising and recruits medical and non-medical staff to work in those relief programmes. It also actively communicates to the general public to raise awareness of the needs of its patients and the challenges involved in its humanitarian mission.

The Organisation is limited by guarantee, such that under the provisions of the Organisation's articles of association, every member shall, in the event of the Organisation being wound up, contribute such amount as may be required to meet the liabilities of the Organisation, but not exceeding \$100 each. As at 31 December 2021, the Organisation has 541 (2020: 525) members.

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is also the Organisation's functional currency.

The Organisation has maintained a policy of "zero reserve". That is, all funds raised, net of operating expenses, would be transferred to MSF operational centres. Despite the Organisation's net current liabilities at 31 December 2021, the directors are of the opinion that, having taken into account the expected cash inflows from public donations and the nature of major current liabilities being transfers to MSF operational centres, the scale of which is driven by the donation income, the Organisation has sufficient financial resources to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due in the coming twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Organisation has adopted the following revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current period's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

Amendment to HKFRS 16

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

(early adopted)

The nature and impact of the revised HKFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

2.4 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Organisation has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3
Amendments to HKFRS 10
and HKAS 28 (2011)
HKFRS 17
Amendments to HKFRS 17
Amendments to HKAS 1
Amendments to HKAS 1
Amendments to HKAS 1 and
HKFRS Practice Statement
Amendments to HKAS 8

Reference to the Conceptual Framework¹

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its

Associate or Joint Venture³
Insurance Contracts²

Insurance Contracts^{2,5}

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current^{2, 4}

Disclosure of Accounting Policies²

mendments to HKAS 8 Disclosure of Accounting Estimate²

Amendments to HKAS12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a

Transaction²

Amendments to HKAS16

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs
2018-2020

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use¹ Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41¹

- ¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- ² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- 3 No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption
- ⁴ As a consequence of the amendments to HKAS 1, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 Presentation of Financial Statements Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause was revised in October 2020 to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion
- As a consequence of the amendments to HKFRS 17 issued in October 2020, HKFRS 4 was amended to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Related parties

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

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Organisation;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Organisation; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Organisation or a parent of the Organisation;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Organisation are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (iii) the entity and the Organisation 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 Organisation or an entity related to the Organisation;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identifies 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); and
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Organisation or to the parent of the Organisation.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Organisation recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

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

Owned assets:

Leasehold improvements

Over the lease term

Furniture and fixtures

20%

Computer equipment

331/3%

Right-of-use assets

Buildings

Over the lease terms

The gain or loss on disposal of items 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.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include purchased computer software. Purchased computer software are stated at cost less any impairment losses and are amortised on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3.3 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Organisation assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the Organisation makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

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

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. A reversal of the impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. The reversal of the impairment loss is credited to profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

Lessee

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset. All leases with a term of more than 12 months are recognised as assets representing the right of use of the underlying asset and liabilities representing the obligation to make lease payments, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Both the assets and the liabilities are initially measured on a present value basis. Right-of-use assets are recognised under property, plant and equipment and are measured at cost or valuation less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful lives of the assets and the lease terms. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made under the lease terms and subsequently adjusted by the effect of the interest on and the settlement of the lease liabilities, and the re-measurement arising from any reassessment of the lease liabilities or lease modifications.

Financial assets

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Organisation has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15. All the other financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date when the Organisation commits to purchase or sell the assets.

(a) Classification and measurement

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, subject to impairment if the assets are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

(b) Impairment

The Organisation applies the expected credit loss model on all the financial assets that are subject to impairment. For trade receivables without a significant financing component, the Organisation applies the simplified approach which requires impairment allowances to be measured at lifetime expected credit losses.

For other financial assets, impairment allowances are recognised under the general approach where expected credit losses are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Organisation is required to provide for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months. For those credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure irrespective of the timing of the default.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(b) Impairment (continued)

The Organisation considers a default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Organisation has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more appropriate default criterion should be applied.

(c) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or where the Organisation has transferred its contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership; or where control is not retained.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include amounts due to MSF entities, creditor and accrued expense. They are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, they are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, i.e., when the obligation is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Organisation's cash management.

For the purpose of the statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including demand deposits, which are not restricted as to use.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

General donation represents cash received from various fundraising projects and is recognised upon receipt.

Designated donation which are earmarked for specific purposes are initially recognised as deferred income and then recognised in surplus or deficit over the period necessary to match with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Employee benefits

Pension scheme

The Organisation operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefits scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for all of its employees. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to statement of profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Organisation in an independently administered fund. The Organisation's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

Foreign currency transactions

These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Organisation's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Organisation using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the retranslation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

3. DONATIONS INCOME

Donations income represents donations received from public, private trusts and foundations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

4. OTHER INCOME

Other income includes the following:

Other income includes the following:		
	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Associate membership fee Grant income from MSF International Bank interest income Tickets and book sales Gain on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment Others	6,400 346,730 452,038 12,859 600	7,550 1,259,670 615,113 - 1,549
· =	818,627	1,883,882
5. DESIGNATED DEFICIT		
The Organisation's designated deficit is arrived at after charging:		
	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Depreciation (note 13) Amortisation (note 14) Loss on disposal of intangible asset Auditor's remuneration	3,083,720 1,537,487 693,428 165,000	3,277,081 1,550,303 190,000
Staff costs (excluding directors' remuneration (note 11)): Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind Pension scheme contributions	34,675,386 2,065,765 36,741,151	33,122,611 1,755,018 34,877,629
Foreign exchange differences, net	23,536	44,491
6. FINANCE COST		
	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Interest on lease liabilities	126,565	165,576

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

7. EMERGENCY AND MEDICAL PROGRAMMES

The Organisation has recognised the following amounts to aid emergency and medical programmes co-ordinated by other MSF entities:

Missions	2021	2020
	HK\$	HK\$
Afghanistan	6,580,707	18,255,392
Bangladesh	7,980,029	18,352,925
Belgium	1,567,041	700,530
Benin	54,860	-
Bolivia	761,363	2,272,330
Brazil	980,984	955,150
Burundi	2,140,853	9,754,057
Cameroon	509,767	2,089,429
Central African Republic	4,292,131	10,095,942
Cote d'Ivoire	78,403	381,089
Democratic Republic of Congo	27,287,97 1	22,839,025
Egypt	2,441,775	4,170,689
Eritrea	53,929	73,790
Ethiopia	9,909,398	5,044,674
Greece	1,696,240	
Guinea	1,684,512	4,533,564
Haiti	5,065,600	9,398,020
Honduras	-	5,622
Hong Kong	33,195	1,861,235
India	12,843,852	11,789,548
Indonesia	2,203,646	1,139,004
Iraq	5,783,037	8,585,596
Italy	1,075,757	1,294,755
Kenya	2,630,558	5,536,535
Lebanon	7,270,520	18,072,685
Libya	1,000,000	-
Madagascar	20,000	43,001
Malawi	-	8,221,022
Malaysia	9,000,000	8,000,000
Mali	2,400,254	8,417,926
Mexico	1 246 000	529,799
Mozambique	1,346,999	1,472,118
Myanmar	10,000,000	11,000,000
Nauru	14 266 272	154,089
Nigeria	14,366,372	16,782,602
Pakistan Palaotina	14,681,169 6 738 464	10,813,165
Palestine Philippines	6,738,464 155,000	2,750,254
Philippines	155,000	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

7. EMERGENCY AND MEDICAL PROGRAMMES (continued)

The Organisation has recognised the following amounts to aid emergency and medical programmes co-ordinated by other MSF entities: (continued)

Missions (continued)	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
G'anna Y a anna		
Sierra Leone	1,828,093	5,676,589
South Africa	1,777,164	2,776,628
South Sudan	8,151,837	18,445,485
Sudan	1,678,813	47,941
Syria	8,946,714	10,321,635
Tunisia	-	1,000,000
Ukraine	3,205,385	4,333,590
Venezuela	3,442,498	7,436,413
Yemen	21,483,025	18,106,213
Zimbabwe	890,514	2,686,118
Migrant Support Balkan Route	125,316	848,964
MSF Academic Field projects	608,836	923,846
Fund allocated for unforeseeable emergencies programmes	80,041,352	19,436,226
	296,813,933*	317,425,210*

^{*} HK\$215,292,433 (2020: \$219,425,210) was granted to operational centre in MSF Belgium, HK\$81,346,500 (2020: \$98,000,000) was granted to operational centre in MSF Holland and HK\$175,000 (2020: Nil) was granted to operational centre in MSF France.

8. PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

Included in expenditures for programme support and development is an amount of HK\$28,278,652 (2020: \$27,212,220) and HK\$9,038,500 (2020: Nil) transferred to operational centre in MSF Belgium and MSF Holland, respectively, and HK\$959,915 (2020: HK\$1,096,331) transferred to MSF International office to aid indirect operational costs.

9. OTHER HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

The Organisation has transferred the following amounts to aid other humanitarian activities coordinated by other MSF entities:

	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Drugs for Neglected Disease initiative ("DNDi") Access Campaign	980,604 1,183,135	1,299,094 1,492,984
	2,163,739	2,792,078

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

10. MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Included in expenditures for management and general administration is an amount of HK\$4,888,286 (2020: \$6,012,119) transferred to MSF International for management and general administration expenditure purposes.

11. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(a) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation is as follows:

	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Fees Other emoluments:	-	-
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind Pension scheme contributions	<u> </u>	

12. INCOME TAX

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the Organisation is an approved charitable organisation which is exempted from tax under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES

	Right-of-use assets		Own	Owned assets			
	Buildings HK\$	Leasehold improvements HK\$	Furniture and fixtures HK\$	Office equipment HK\$	Computer equipment HK\$	Total HK\$	Total HK\$
31 December 2021							
At 1 January 2021: Cost Accumulated depreciation	11,578,437	954,531 (954,531)	441,786 (441,786)	449,911	1,977,556 (1,684,632)	3,823,784 (3,495,922)	15,402,221
Net carrying amount	6,755,410		1	34,938	292,924	327,862	7,083,272
At 1 January 2021, net of accumulated depreciation Additions Modification Depreciation provided during the year	6,755,410 - 355,888 (2,857,648)		1 1 1	34,938	292,924 445,225 - (212,664)	327,862 445,225 - (226,072)	7,083,272 445,225 355,888 (3,083,720)
At 31 December 2021, net of accumulated depreciation	4,253,650	'		21,530	525,485	547,015	4,800,665
At 31 December 2021: Cost Accumulated depreciation	11,934,325	954,531 (954,531)	384,279 (384,279)	449,911 (428,381)	2,422,781	4,211,502 (3,664,487)	16,145,827 (11,345,162)
Net carrying amount	4,253,650		• []	21,530	525,485	547,015	4,800,665

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued) 13.

At 1 January 2020: Cost Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated depreciation Additions Modification Depreciation provided during the year At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	Right-of-use assets Buildings 9,883,858 (1,996,758) 7,887,100 1,042,193 652,386 (2,826,269) 6,755,410	Leasehold improvements HK\$ HK\$ 954,531 (811,842) 142,689 142,689	Own Furniture and fixtures HK\$ (403,309) 38,477 38,477	Owned assets re Office res equipment X\$ HK\$ 86 443,231 09) (366,607) 77 76,624 - 6,680 - 34,938	Computer equipment HK\$ 2,007,116 (1,640,232) 366,884 147,320 (221,280)	Total HK\$ 3,846,664 (3,221,990) 624,674 154,000 (450,812)	Total HK\$ 13,730,522 (5,218,748) 8,511,774 1,196,193 652,386 (3,277,081) 7,083,272
At 31 December 2020: Cost Accumulated depreciation	11,578,437	954,531 (954,531)	441,786	449,911 (414,973 <u>)</u>	1,977,556	3,823,784 (3,495,922)	,
Net carrying amount	6,755,410		1	34,938	292,924	327,862	11

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

The Organisation leases certain of its offices used in its operation. Leases for these assets are negotiated for terms ranging from 2 to 3 years with no extension or termination options and all the lease payments are fixed.

Maturity profile of lease liabilities

	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Within one year After one year but within five years	2,504,398 1,481,606	2,609,542 3,807,140
Lease liabilities (undiscounted) Discount amount	3,986,004 (75,969)	6,416,682 (200,577)
Lease liabilities (discounted)	3,910,035	6,216,105
Current	2,441,102	2,484,510
Non-current	1,468,933	3,731,595

The incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities recognised at 31 December 2021 was 2.81%. (2020: 2.89%).

Movements of carrying amounts of lease liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020

	HK\$
At 1 January 2020 Modification Accretion of interest	7,806,844 652,386 165,576
Payments At 1 January 2021 Modification Accretion of interest	(2,408,701) 6,216,105 355,888 126,565
Payments	(2,788,523) 3,910,035

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020

	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets Interest expense on lease liabilities Expense relating to short-term leases (include in programme support and development, public	2,857,648 126,565	2,826,269 165,576
awareness and other campaigns, management and general administration expenditures and fundraising expenditures)	141,837	95,665
	3,126,050	3,087,510

The Organisation had total cash outflows for leases of HK\$2,930,360 in 2021 (2020: HK\$2,504,355).

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software HK\$
31 December 2021	
At 1 January 2021 Cost Accumulated amortisation	5,991,523 (3,520,120)
Net carrying amount	2,471,403
At 1 January 2021, net of accumulated amortisation Additions Disposal Amortisation provided during the year*	2,471,403 552,000 (693,428) (1,537,487)
At 31 December 2021, net of accumulated amortisation	792,488
At 31 December 2021 Cost Accumulated amortisation	3,442,470 (2,649,982)
Net carrying amount	792,488

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

	Computer software HK\$
31 December 2020	
At 1 January 2020 Cost Accumulated amortisation	5,033,342 (1,981,295)
Net carrying amount	3,052,047
At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated amortisation Additions Amortisation provided during the year**	3,052,047 969,659 (1,550,303)
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated amortisation	2,471,403
At 31 December 2020 Cost Accumulated amortisation	5,991,523 (3,520,120)
Net carrying amount	2,471,403

^{*} The amount is included in "Programme support and development", "Public awareness and other campaigns", "Management and general administration" and "Fundraising" in the statement of comprehensive income.

^{**} The amount is included in "Programme support and development", "Management and general administration" and "Fundraising" in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

15. DEBTORS, PREPAYMENT AND DEPOSITS

	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Deposits and debtors Prepayments	1,295,067 2,218,074	1,637,827 2,421,430
	3,513,141	4,059,257

Impairment of debtors, prepayment and deposits

The carrying amount of other receivables approximated to their fair value as at 31 December 2021 and 2020. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit losses as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 were considered to be minimal.

16. AMOUNTS DUE FROM/(TO) OTHER MSF ENTITIES

The amounts due from/(to) other MSF entities are unsecured, interest- free and recoverable/ (repayable) on demand.

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Cash and bank balances	78,449,495	50,050,809

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amounts of the cash and cash equivalents approximate to their fair values.

18. CREDITORS AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2021 HK\$	2020 HK\$
Creditors Accrued expenses	3,615,414 6,369,698	1,604,821 5,215,010
	9,985,112	6,819,831

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

19. NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Lease liabilities HK\$
At 1 January 2020	7,806,844
Changes from financing cash flows	(2,243,125)
Modification	652,386
Finance charges on lease liabilities	165,576
Interest element of lease liabilities	(165,576)
	-
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	6,216,105
Changes from financing cash flows	(2,661,958)
Modification	355,888
Finance charges on lease liabilities	126,565
Interest element of lease liabilities	(126,565)
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	3,910,035

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (a) Apart from the grant income from MSF International, amounts transferred from/(to) other MSF entities to aid emergency and medical programmes, indirect operational costs, other humanitarian activities and for management and general administration expenditure purposes as disclosed in notes 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and the balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, there were no other material related party transactions
- (b) Compensation of key management personnel of the Organisation:

All members of key management personnel are directors of the Organisation and their emoluments are included in note 11 to the financial statements.

21. MEMBERS' LIABILITY

The Organisation is not authorised to issue share capital and is limited by guarantee. The liability of members is limited, in the event of the Organisation being wound up, to \$100 per member.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Financial assets

	Financia at amorti	
	2021	2020
	HK\$	HK\$
Financial assets included in debtors, prepayment		
and deposits (note 15)	1,295,067	1,637,827
Amount due from MSF entities	1,186,652	7,071,313
Cash and cash equivalents	78,449,495	50,050,809
	80,931,214	58,759,949

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	
	2021	2020
	HK\$	HK\$
Amount due to MSF entities	74,847,294	57,700,119
Financial liabilities included in creditors and accrued expenses	6,347,360	2,960,637
Lease liabilities	3,910,035	6,216,105
	85,104,689	66,876,861

23. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The directors have assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, balances with MSF entities, financial assets included in debtors, prepayment and deposits, lease liabilities and financial liabilities included in creditors and accrued expenses approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Organisation's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Organisation's operations. The Organisation has various other financial assets and liabilities such as debtors, prepayment and deposits, balances with MSF entities, financial liabilities included in creditors and accrued expenses, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Organisation's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Credit risk

The Organisation's credit risk is primarily attributable to amounts due from other Medecins Sans Frontieres entities and cash at bank. The Organisation manages this risk as follows:

Amounts due from other Medecins Sans Frontieres entities are current in nature and recoverable on demand. Any credit risk associated with these balances is expected to be low, taking into account their financial positions, past dealings with them and other factors.

The Organisation's cash at bank is placed with major financial institutions with sound credit ratings for which the Organisation considers to have low credit risk.

The Organisation does not provide any guarantees which would expose the Organisation to credit risk.

Further qualitative data in respect of the Organisation's exposure to credit risk arising from debtors, prepayment and deposits are disclosed in note 15 to the financial statements.

Liquidity risk

The Organisation's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of its cash and cash equivalents and funding from MSF entities. The Organisation's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The maturity profile of the Organisation's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contracted undiscounted payments, was as follows:

31 December 2021	On demand HK\$	Less than one year HK\$	More than one year HK\$	Total HK\$
Amount due to MSF entities Financial liabilities included in	78,847,294	-	-	78,847,294
creditors and accrued expenses	_	6,347,360	-	6,347,360
Lease liabilities (note 13)		2,504,398	1,481,606	3,986,004
	78,847,294	8,851,758	1,481,606	89,180,658

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2020	On demand HK\$	Less than one year HK\$	More than one year HK\$	Total HK\$
Amount due to MSF entities Financial liabilities included in	57,700,119	-	-	57,700,119
creditors and accrued expenses	#	2,960,637	_	2,960,637
Lease liabilities (note 13)		2,609,542	3,807,140	6,416,682
	57,700,119	5,570,179	3,807,140	67,077,438

Foreign currency risk

The Organisation has no significant foreign currency risk because its business is principally conducted in Hong Kong and most of the transactions are denominated in the Organisation's functional currency.

Capital management

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

The Organisation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Organisation may adjust and manage all the funds and properties of the Organisation. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

25. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on

3 1 MAY 2022