



GREAT WORLD COMPANY HOLDINGS LTD 世大控股有限公司

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

Stock Code 股份代號：8003

2022-2023 ANNUAL REPORT 年報



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香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」) GEM之特點

GEM之定位，乃為相比起其他在聯交所上市之中小型公司帶有較高投資風險之公司提供一個上市之市場。有意投資之人士應了解投資於該等公司之潛在風險，並應經過審慎周詳之考慮後方作出投資決定。

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本報告(世大控股有限公司(「本公司」)各董事願共同及個別對此負全責)乃遵照《聯交所GEM證券上市規則》之規定而提供有關本公司之資料。本公司董事經作出一切合理查詢後確認，就彼等所深知及確信，本報告所載資料在各重大方面均屬準確及完整，且無誤導或欺詐成分，亦無遺漏任何其他事實致使本報告所載任何內容或本報告產生誤導。

CONTENTS

目錄

Corporate Information 公司資料	2
Chairman's Statement 主席報告	4
Biographical Details of Directors 董事履歷	6
Biographical Details of Senior Management 高級管理人員履歷	9
Management Discussion and Analysis 管理層論述及分析	10
Corporate Governance Report 企業管治報告	21
Environmental, Social and Governance Report 環境、社會及管治報告	34
Report of the Directors 董事會報告	50
Independent Auditors' Report 獨立核數師報告	59
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss 綜合損益表	66
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income 綜合損益及其他全面收益表	67
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position 綜合財務狀況表	68
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity 綜合權益變動表	70
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows 綜合現金流量表	71
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 綜合財務報表附註	73
Five-Year Financial Summary 五年財務概要	191
Major Properties 主要物業	192

Corporate Information

公司資料

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Zhang Yanqiang
Mr. Gu Zhonghai
Mr. Zhao Xinyan

Non-executive Director

Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky (*Chairman*)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Chung Koon Yan
Ms. Zhao Yongmei
Mr. Jing Baoli

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Kwong May Wah, Eva

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Zhang Yanqiang
Ms. Kwong May Wah, Eva

COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. Zhang Yanqiang

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Chung Koon Yan (*Chairman*)
Ms. Zhao Yongmei
Mr. Jing Baoli

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Ms. Zhao Yongmei (*Chairman*)
Mr. Zhao Xinyan
Mr. Jing Baoli

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Zhang Yanqiang (*Chairman*)
Ms. Zhao Yongmei
Mr. Jing Baoli

REGISTERED OFFICE

P.O. Box 309
Ugland House
Grand Cayman KY1-1104
Cayman Islands, British West Indies

HEAD OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Room 1202, 12/F
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Wanchai
Hong Kong

董事會

執行董事

張炎強先生
顧忠海先生
趙新衍先生

非執行董事

吳美琦女士(*主席*)

獨立非執行董事

鍾瑄因先生
趙咏梅女士
井寶利先生

公司秘書

鄭美華女士

授權代表

張炎強先生
鄭美華女士

監察主任

張炎強先生

審核委員會

鍾瑄因先生(*主席*)
趙咏梅女士
井寶利先生

薪酬委員會

趙咏梅女士(*主席*)
趙新衍先生
井寶利先生

提名委員會

張炎強先生(*主席*)
趙咏梅女士
井寶利先生

註冊辦事處

P.O. Box 309
Ugland House
Grand Cayman KY1-1104
Cayman Islands, British West Indies

總辦事處及主要營業地點

香港
灣仔
港灣道23號
鷹君中心
12樓1202室

Corporate Information

公司資料

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Bank of Communications Company Limited
Hang Seng Bank Limited

PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

SMP Partners (Cayman) Limited
3rd Floor, Royal Bank House
24 Shedden Road, George Town
Grand Cayman KY1-1110
Cayman Islands

HONG KONG BRANCH SHARE REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Hong Kong Registrars Limited
17M/F, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East
Wanchai
Hong Kong

AUDITORS

HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited
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LEGAL ADVISERS

As to Cayman Islands Law:

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18 Harbour Road, Wanchai,
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As to Hong Kong Law:

Ma Tang & Co
Room 1508-1513
Nan Fung Tower
88 Connaught Road Central
Central
Hong Kong

WEBSITE

<http://www.gwchl.com>

主要往來銀行

香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司
交通銀行股份有限公司
恒生銀行有限公司

主要股份登記及過戶處

SMP Partners (Cayman) Limited
3rd Floor, Royal Bank House
24 Shedden Road, George Town
Grand Cayman KY1-1110
Cayman Islands

股份登記及過戶香港分處

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香港
灣仔
皇后大道東183號
合和中心17M樓

核數師

國衛會計師事務所有限公司
香港
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開曼群島法律：

Maples and Calder
香港
灣仔港灣道18號
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香港法律：

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網站

<http://www.gwchl.com>

Chairman's Statement

主席報告

Dear Shareholders:

On behalf of the board of directors (the "Board") and the management of Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the "Company", together with its subsidiaries collectively referred to as the "Group"), I am pleased to present to you the annual report of the Group of the year ended 31 March 2023.

On the one hand, the economic outlook as a whole remains weak. The ongoing trade disputes, political uncertainties and global pandemic have all had a considerable impact on our business operations.

The Group recorded a total turnover of approximately HK\$162,530,000 for the year ended 31 March 2023, representing a decrease by approximately 49.8% as compared to approximately HK\$323,634,000 of last year. Loss attributable to owners of the Company for the year was approximately HK\$58,164,000 (2022: HK\$41,082,000), representing an increase by approximately 41.6%. The Board did not propose any dividend for the year (2022: Nil).

However, despite these challenges, the Group has continued to seek new opportunities and adapt to the changing economic landscape. We are still pursuing new markets, implementing cost-saving measures and looking for investment opportunities in innovative technologies to remain competitive. We will leverage our established supply chain network as well as our media resources to expand into promising market segments such as international vehicle trading focusing on emerging markets and domestic cultural and tourism products.

While the future remains uncertain, we are confident that we can continue to thrive in the coming years. We are constantly exploring new avenues of growth and diversification and we remain committed to delivering value to our shareholders.

各位股東：

本人代表世大控股有限公司(「本公司」，連同其附屬公司統稱「本集團」)董事會(「董事會」)及管理層，欣然向閣下呈列本集團截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度之年度報告。

一方面，整體經濟前景依然疲弱。持續的貿易糾紛、政治不明朗因素及全球疫情均對我們的業務營運造成重大影響。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本集團錄得總營業額約162,530,000港元，較去年的約323,634,000港元減少約49.8%。年內本公司擁有人應佔虧損為約58,164,000港元(二零二二年：41,082,000港元)，增加約41.6%。董事會並不建議於年內派付任何股息(二零二二年：無)。

然而，儘管面臨該等挑戰，本集團仍繼續尋求新機遇，適應不斷變化的經濟環境。我們仍在開拓新市場，實施節省成本的措施，並在創新技術方面尋找投資機會，保持競爭力。我們將利用成熟的供應鏈網絡及媒體資源，擴展至前景廣闊的細分市場，如專注於新興市場的國際汽車貿易及國內文旅產品。

儘管未來仍不明朗，但我們有信心在未來數年繼續蓬勃發展。我們不斷探索新的增長和多元化途徑，並致力於為股東締造價值。

Chairman's Statement

主席報告

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our shareholders, employees and business partners for their continued support and dedication. Your contributions have been invaluable to our success, and we look forward to continuing our journey together.

本人謹藉此機會感謝股東、僱員及業務夥伴一直以來的支持及奉獻。閣下所作貢獻對我們的成功而言至關重要，我們期待同每位一齊攜手，繼續我們的徵程。

Ng Mui King, Joky
Chairman

Hong Kong, 29 June 2023

主席
吳美琦

香港，二零二三年六月二十九日

Biographical Details of Directors

董事履歷

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Zhang Yanqiang, aged 41, has been an executive director of the Company since 6 October 2014. He is the chairman of the nomination committee of the Company. He has 16 years of experience in forestry, finance and corporate management. He holds a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in engineering from the Central South University of Forestry and Technology.

Mr. Gu Zhonghai, aged 39, has been an executive director of the Company since 9 August 2019. He holds a bachelor of e-commerce and a master degree in business administration from Wuhan University of Technology. Mr. Gu started off his career in the marketing field in 2009 at China Telecom Corporation Limited Shenzhen branch. From 2011 to 2014, he served as operation manager and directors of VIP at Tencent, with experience in providing services to several companies on the list of the Fortune Global 500. He has an in-depth insight into big data marketing, traffic cooperation and traditional corporate digitalized transformation as well as their implementation.

Mr. Zhao Xinyan, aged 49, has been an executive director of the Company since 16 October 2020. He is a member of the remuneration committee of the Company. He has more than 20 years of work experience in the public transportation and tourism industries, including more than 10 years of advertising and marketing experience.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky, aged 61, re-designated from an executive director to a non-executive director of the Company with effect from 22 December 2017. She is the chairman of the Board of the Company. She has over 30 years of experience in telecommunication, import and export trading, accounting, finance and corporate management.

執行董事

張炎強先生，41歲，自二零一四年十月六日起為本公司執行董事，彼為本公司提名委員會主席。彼於林產業、融資及企業管理方面擁有16年經驗。彼獲中南林業科技大學頒授工程學士及碩士學位。

顧忠海先生，39歲，自二零一九年八月九日起為本公司執行董事。持有武漢理工大學電子商務學士學位及工商管理碩士學位。於二零零九年，顧先生在中國電信股份有限公司深圳分公司營銷業務領域開始其職業生涯。於二零一一年至二零一四年，彼擔任騰訊VIP運營經理及主管，為《財富》世界500強(Fortune Global 500)中多家企業提供服務並累積經驗。彼在大數據營銷市場、流量合作以及傳統企業數字化轉化及其實施方面擁有深入的見解。

趙新衍先生，49歲，自二零二零年十月十六日起為本公司執行董事。彼為本公司薪酬委員會成員。彼於公共交通及旅遊行業擁有20年以上工作經驗，其中積逾10年以上廣告和推廣經驗。

非執行董事

吳美琦女士，61歲，自二零一七年十二月二十二日起由本公司執行董事轉任為非執行董事。彼為本公司董事會主席。彼於電訊、進出口貿易、會計、融資及企業管理方面積逾30年經驗。

Biographical Details of Directors

董事履歷

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Chung Koon Yan, aged 59, has been an independent non-executive director of the Company since 9 May 2008 and is the chairman of the audit committee of the Company. Mr. Chung holds a Master's degree in Professional Accounting from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He is a practicing member and a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a fellow member of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a fellow member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Mr. Chung is a director of Chiu, Choy & Chung CPA Ltd. He has over 28 years of experience in accounting, auditing and taxation. Currently, Mr. Chung is an independent non-executive director of an independent non-executive director of Synergy Group Holdings International Limited (stock code: 1539), a company listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "MB"), and is also an independent non-executive director of Winson Holdings Hong Kong Limited (stock code: 6812), whose shares are listed on the MB. From 12 November 2013 to 10 June 2021, Mr. Chung was an independent non-executive director of Asian Citrus Holdings Limited (stock code: 73), a company whose shares are listed on the MB and were admitted to trading on AIM (a market operated by the London Stock Exchange) in 2006 but which has been cancelled from trading on AIM since 29 May 2017.

Ms. Zhao Yongmei, aged 55, has been an independent non-executive director since 20 October 2014. She is the chairman of the remuneration committee and a member of the audit committee as well as the nomination committee. She has over 26 years of experience in banking, finance and corporate management.

獨立非執行董事

鍾瑄因先生，59歲，自二零零八年五月九日起出任本公司獨立非執行董事，為本公司審核委員會主席。鍾先生持有香港理工大學之專業會計碩士學位，彼為香港會計師公會執業會員及資深會員、英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員以及英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會資深會員。鍾先生為蔡鍾趙會計師有限公司之董事，於會計、審計及稅務方面累積逾28年經驗。鍾先生現時為滙能集團控股國際有限公司(股份代號：1539)(一家於香港聯合交易所有限公司主板(「主板」)上市之公司)之獨立非執行董事，及亦為永順控股香港有限公司(股份代號：6812)(其股份於主板上市)之獨立非執行董事。於二零一三年十一月十二日至二零二一年六月十日期間，鍾先生為亞洲果業控股有限公司(股份代號：73)(一家股份於主板上市及於二零零六年獲准於由倫敦證券交易所營運的另類投資市場買賣，但已自二零一七年五月二十九日起取消於另類投資市場買賣之公司)之獨立非執行董事。

趙咏梅女士，55歲，自二零一四年十月二十日起出任獨立非執行董事。彼為薪酬委員會主席以及審核委員會及提名委員會成員。彼於銀行業、融資及企業管理方面擁有逾26年經驗。

Biographical Details of Directors 董事履歷

Mr. Jing Baoli, aged 58, has been an independent non-executive director since 13 August 2021. He is a member of the audit committee, the remuneration committee and the nomination committee. Mr. Jing graduated from Beijing University Law School with a Bachelor's degree in Laws in July 1987 and acquired a Master's degree in Laws from Lanzhou University in December 1997. After graduation from Beijing University, he was assigned to the High Court of Gansu Province since July 1987 and worked in various positions till July 1997. In July 1997, Mr. Jing joined Gansu Tianhe Law Firm as a partner and in July 1999, he joined Beijing Shuang Cheng Law Firm as an attorney-at-laws. In August 2007, Mr. Jing worked as an attorney in China Commercial Law Company in Guangdong. Mr. Jing has accumulated over 30 years of experience in the legal field. Mr. Jing was admitted as a member of the Board of Supervisor ("BS") in the Second Anniversary of Shenzhen Big Data Industry Development Promotion Association ("SBD") on 21 December 2018 and became the head of BS of SBD on 16 October 2020. Currently, Mr. Jing is an independent non-executive director of China Resources and Transportation Group Limited (stock code: 269), a company listed on the MB.

井寶利先生，58歲，自二零二一年八月十三日起擔任獨立非執行董事。彼為審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會成員。井先生於一九八七年七月畢業於北京大學法學院，取得法學士學位，並於一九九七年十二月獲蘭州大學頒發法學碩士學位。彼於北京大學畢業後於一九八七年七月至一九九七年七月間被分派到甘肅省高級法院工作，期間出任不同職位。於一九九七年七月，井先生加盟甘肅天合律師事務所為合夥人，並於一九九九年七月轉職北京雙城律師事務所擔任律師。井先生於二零零七年八月加入廣東華商律師事務所任律師。井先生於法律領域積逾30年經驗。於二零一八年十二月二十一日，井先生擔任深圳市大數據產業發展促進會（「深圳大數據促進會」）第二屆監事會（「監事會」）監事，並於二零二零年十月十六日任深圳大數據促進會監事長。井先生現為中國資源交通集團有限公司之獨立非執行董事（股份代號：269），其股份於主板上市。

Biographical Details of Senior Management

高級管理人員履歷

Mr. Li Hao, aged 48, is the head of the business travel service department of the Group, the director and general manager of Guangzhou Yilvu Commercial Development Co., Ltd., has 25 years of experience in railway passenger transportation management services, and has served as the first captain of the high-speed railway fleet, the team leader of the Guangzhou-Kowloon Passenger Transport Section of the Guangzhou Railway Administration, and the deputy head of the Shenzhen North Station of the Guangzhou Railway Administration. He led the development and operation of the ERP data operation analysis system and the intelligent business management system of the Railway Administration. He is familiar with the organization of China's railway service, high-speed rail catering and business travel service operation.

Mr. Leung Hoi, aged 35, is the Head of Marketing of the Company. Mr. Leung worked under the authority of French Commerce Chamber and the French Embassy in Shanghai to help French technological companies implement business development strategies in the Chinese market. Mr. Leung has extensive experience in technology product development, international marketing strategies as well as international strategic planning. Mr. Leung holds an EMBA from Beijing University as well as a master's degree in engineering from Institut d'Optique Graduate School in France.

Mr. Rao Bin, aged 59, is a Vice-President of Shenzhen Zhixunpai and General Manager of Shenzhen-Dongguan Region. He has held senior management positions in renowned media companies such as Southern Metropolis Daily and Toutiao. He has more than 22 years of experience in advertising, media promotion, especially in real estate advertising. Mr. Rao holds a master's degree in Chinese Language and Literature from Huazhong Normal University.

李浩先生，48歲，本集團商旅出行服務事業部總負責人，廣州易旅途商業發展有限公司董事兼總經理，具有25年的鐵路客運管理服務經驗，先後擔任過中國鐵路(武廣高鐵)第一任高鐵車隊隊長，廣州鐵路局廣九客運段車隊隊長，廣州鐵路局深圳北站副站長，主導開發及運營鐵路局ERP數據運營分析系統和智能商業管理系統，熟悉中國鐵路出行的乘務組織、高鐵餐飲、商旅服務場景運作。

梁海先生，35歲，為本公司營銷總監。梁先生曾服務於法國商務部駐上海大使館，促進在華法國企業於中國市場的產品推廣和服務融合。梁先生在科技產品開發、國際市場及營銷策略、國際戰略規劃上有豐富經驗。梁先生持有中國北京大學高級管理人員工商管理碩士學位，以及法國高等光學學院工程碩士學位。

饒彬先生，59歲，深圳智訊派任副總裁及深莞大區總經理。彼曾多年於南方都市報、今日頭條等知名媒體擔任高級管理職位，對廣告投放、媒體推廣、特別是房地產廣告業務，擁有22年以上資深行業經驗。饒先生持有華中師範大學中文系碩士學位。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

MARKET REVIEW

Intelligent Advertising and Railroad Media Business

– *Intelligent Advertising Business*

The year 2023 marks a significant milestone for the digital advertising market in China. With the increasing penetration of the internet and smartphones, the Chinese market has become the largest digital advertising market in the world. According to a report by dentsu China, digital media is projected to account for 80% of total local advertising spending in China by 2024. This trend is expected to continue in 2023, with digital advertising spending projected to reach US\$173.6 billion.

Precise marketing has become increasingly important in reshaping the rules of content seeding in China's digital advertising market. Brands are using precise marketing to target specific audiences, using technologies such as AI and big data to analyze consumer behavior and preferences. The use of KOLs (Key Opinion Leaders) has also become a popular way for brands to connect with their target audience and increase brand awareness.

OTT (Over-The-Top) activation terminals are concentrated in second, third, and fourth tier cities in China. The penetration of OTT platforms, such as iQiyi and Tencent Video, has been significant in these areas due to the lack of traditional media infrastructure. As a result, advertisers are investing more in these platforms to reach audiences in these cities.

– *Railroad Media Business*

China's domestic tourism market has shown signs of recovery, with domestic travel volume having recovered to 90% of pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2023, approximately 1.2 billion domestic tourist trips were made in China. The top three international travel destinations for Chinese tourists are Australia/New Zealand, Southeast Asia and Japan. However, fear of COVID-19 and expensive COVID-19 testing, among other factors, may deter travelers from taking to the skies.

市場回顧

智能廣告及鐵路媒體業務

– *智能廣告業務*

二零二三年標志著中國數字廣告市場的一個重要里程碑。隨著互聯網及智能手機的大量普及，中國市場已成為全球最大的數字廣告市場。根據電通中國的一份報告，預計到二零二四年，數字媒體將佔中國本地廣告總支出的80%。這一趨勢預計將在二零二三年持續，數字廣告支出預計將達到1,736億美元。

精準營銷在重塑中國數字廣告市場內容播種規則方面變得愈發重要。品牌正在使用精確營銷來鎖定特定受眾，使用人工智能和大數據等技術來分析消費者行為和偏好。使用KOL(關鍵意見領袖)也成為品牌與目標受眾聯繫和提高品牌知名度的一種流行方式。

OTT (Over-The-Top)激活終端集中在中國的二、三、四線城市。由於缺乏傳統媒體基礎設施，愛奇藝和騰訊視頻等OTT平台在這些領域的滲透率很高。因此，廣告商正在這些平台上投入更多資金，以觸達這些城市的受眾。

– *鐵路媒體業務*

中國國內旅遊市場已呈現復甦跡象，二零二三年第一季度國內旅遊量已恢復至疫情前水平的90%，中國國內旅遊人次約為12億人次。中國遊客的前三大國際旅遊目的地是澳大利亞／新西蘭、東南亞和日本。然而，對COVID-19的憂慮和昂貴的COVID-19檢測等其他因素，可能會對遊客跨境旅遊造成影響。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

Despite these challenges, the domestic tourism market in China is projected to continue growing. Fitch believes that the tourism sector is less affected by uncertainty over employment and income growth than other service and retail sectors. To stay ahead of the competition, brands should provide unique and personalized experiences that cater to the changing needs and preferences of Chinese tourists. Key trends in the market include short-distance and self-driving travel as well as rural and nature-based tourism.

Overall, the post-COVID domestic tourism market in China presents significant growth potential for brands that can adapt to changing market trends and provide exceptional experiences for travelers. With the right strategies in place, businesses could drive growth and tap into the thriving domestic tourism market in China.

Agricultural, Forestry and Consumer Products Business

Chinese agricultural producers face various challenges and difficulties in 2023. While China aims to be more self-sufficient in food production, they continue to struggle to increase their production to meet the growing demand. This is due to problems such as farmland loss, degradation, acidification and salinization, which have been escalating in recent years. Additionally, the country's agriculture industry faces challenges with imports and competition from other countries, which can limit their growth. The government has made preserving farmland and ensuring domestic supply key priorities, but this requires significant investment and resources. Therefore, Chinese agricultural producers must navigate these challenges to ensure the sustainability and growth of their industry.

Supply-chain Business

In 2023, the supply chain industry is facing a range of challenges, including ongoing trade tensions, pandemic-related disruptions, and a shortage of factory workers. Despite these issues, China remains a dominant player in the technology and electronics industry. US companies are diversifying their sourcing options to countries such as India, Mexico and Vietnam, while the Chinese government is taking steps to ensure domestic supply.

儘管面臨這些挑戰，中國國內旅遊市場預計將繼續增長。惠譽認為，與其他服務和零售行業相比，旅遊業受就業和收入增長不確定性的影響較小。為了在競爭中保持領先地位，品牌應該提供獨特和個性化的體驗，以迎合中國遊客不斷變化的需求和偏好。市場的主要趨勢包括短途和自駕旅遊以及鄉村和自然旅遊。

總體而言，後疫情時代的中國國內旅遊市場展現強大的增長潛力，為能夠適應不斷變化的市場趨勢、給遊客提供卓越體驗的品牌提供了機會。企業制定正確的策略方可推動增長，並進軍迅猛發展的中國國內旅遊市場。

農林產品及消費品業務

二零二三年，中國農業生產者面臨各種挑戰和困難。中國的目標是在糧食生產上變得更為自給自足，與此同時，生產者們也在努力增加產量以滿足日益增長的需求。導致這一切的原因是近年來不斷升級的耕地流失、退化、酸化和鹽鹼化等問題。此外，中國農業面臨著來自其他國家的進口和競爭的挑戰，這可能會限制其增長。政府已將保護農田和確保國內供應作為關鍵優先事項，但這需要大量投資和資源。因此，中國農業生產者必須應對這些挑戰，以確保其產業的可持續性和增長。

供應鏈業務

二零二三年，供應鏈行業面臨一系列挑戰，包括持續的貿易緊張局勢、疫情相關的中斷和工廠工人短缺。儘管存在這些問題，中國仍然是科技和電子行業的主導者。美國企業正在將其採購選擇多樣化，轉向印度、墨西哥、越南等國，而中國政府正在採取措施確保國內供應。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

Businesses that rely heavily on Chinese manufacturing should take action to mitigate risks to their supply chains, such as building stronger relationships with suppliers and investing in technology to improve supply chain visibility and resilience. The industry is characterized by increased competition, rising costs and a heightened focus on risk management.

In recent developments, the JPMorgan Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index reported that global manufacturing output increased in February 2023, following a six-month period of decline caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Supply chain problems also eased, aiding production in mainland China.

Overall, the supply chain industry in 2023 is characterized by a range of challenges and opportunities, with China remaining a major player in the technology and electronics industry. Businesses must take steps to mitigate risks and improve supply chain resilience to remain competitive in this environment.

Property Business

In 2023, China's property market continues to face challenges despite early signs of recovery. The research firm China Beige Book reported a sharp decline in both pricing and transactions in the commercial property space, while Moody's estimates that the property sector and its related industries account for over 25% of China's economy. Despite this, the National Bureau of Statistics' home price index, based on 70 cities, rose month-on-month, indicating stabilizing home prices in 2023. Standard & Poor's expects China developer sales to fall by about 3% to 5% in 2023, slightly better than the previously forecasted 5% to 8% drop. In summary, China's property market remains fragile in 2023, and policymakers may need to take action to support the industry's recovery.

嚴重依賴中國製造業的企業應該採取行動降低供應鏈的風險，比如與供應商建立更牢固的關係，投資技術以提高供應鏈的可見性和彈性。科技電子行業的特點是競爭激烈、成本高企和對風險管理的高度重視。

近期發展中，摩根大通全球製造業採購經理人指數報告稱，因COVID-19疫情，全球製造業產出連續六個月下降，而後於二零二三年二月有所增加。供應鏈問題亦有所緩解，有助中國內地的生產。

整體而言，二零二三年供應鏈行業的特點是挑戰機遇併存，中國仍是科技和電子行業的主要參與者。企業必須採取措施降低風險，提高供應鏈彈性，才能在這種環境下保持競爭力。

物業業務

二零二三年，中國物業市場雖有初步復甦跡象，但仍面臨挑戰。研究公司中國褐皮書報告稱，商業物業領域的定價和交易都大幅下降，而穆迪估計，物業行業及其相關行業佔中國經濟的25%以上。儘管如此，國家統計局基於70個城市的房價指數環比上漲，指出二零二三年房價保持穩定。標準普爾預計，二零二三年中國開發商銷售額將下降約3%至5%，略好於此前預測的5%至8%的降幅。綜上所述，二零二三年中國物業市場依然脆弱，政策制定者可能需要採取行動支持行業復蘇。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

BUSINESS REVIEW

Intelligent Advertising and Railroad Media Business

– *Intelligent Advertising Business*

Shenzhen Zhixunpai Information Technology Company Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, has maintained a leading position in the industry thanks to its intelligent advertising and media services, despite uncertainties in the real estate sector. With the current challenges faced by the China real estate market, most players are experiencing cashflow difficulties and significant reductions in their advertising budgets.

Given the prevailing market sentiment due to the impact of COVID-19 and sector-specific challenges, we are focused on diversifying the applications of our proprietary Big Data and AI technological platforms to explore new growth opportunities. Our AI system's powerful data processing capabilities enable it to be adapted to a wide range of applications that we will carefully investigate. These include applying the analytic capabilities in investment decision-making and providing AI-driven digital marketing strategies in our other business segments. With our rich digital media background, we will also explore applications and opportunities in short video and social media industry.

Developing such verticals will create additional growth opportunities and broaden our income sources while fostering additional synergies between our various businesses.

– *Railroad Media Business*

Since we started providing railroad media services in 2019, the Group has garnered extensive expertise and access to high-speed railroad resources while expanding organically within the ecosystem. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused significant disruption to the travel and tourism industries, which hindered the high-speed railroad media's anticipated growth potential.

Nonetheless, the development of vaccines and the low mortality rate of recent variants have led to gradually opening borders and resuming travel worldwide. This presents an opportune time for the Group to expand its business into the recovering travel sector and potentially benefit from post-pandemic explosive growth. As a result, the Group is actively seeking suitable investment opportunities in related sectors and is taking steps to tap into cultural tourism resources and develop rural characteristic tourism products.

業務回顧

智能廣告及鐵路媒體業務

– *智能廣告業務*

本公司附屬公司深圳智訊派信息科技有限公司在房地產行業不明朗的情況下，憑藉其智能廣告和媒體服務，依然保持行業領先地位。有鑒目前中國房地產市場面臨的挑戰，大部分企業正面臨現金流困難，並且大幅削減廣告預算。

鑒於目前受COVID-19疫情和行業特定挑戰影響的市場情緒，我們專注於多樣化應用我們專有的大數據和人工智能技術平台，以探索新的增長機會。我們的人工智能系統具備強大的數據處理能力，能夠適應我們將仔細研究的廣泛應用。這些能力包括在投資決策中應用分析能力，以及在我們的其他業務部門提供基於人工智能的數字營銷策略。憑藉我們豐富的數字媒體背景，我們亦將探索短視頻及社交媒體行業的應用與機會。

該等垂直領域的發展將帶來額外的增長機會並拓寬收入來源，同時在我們各業務之間培養額外的協同效應。

– *鐵路媒體業務*

自我們於二零一九年開始提供鐵路媒體服務以來，本集團已積累了廣泛的專業知識和高速鐵路資源，同時在生態系統內進行有機擴張。然而，COVID-19疫情對旅行和旅遊業造成了重大干擾，阻礙了高速鐵路媒體的預期增長潛力。

儘管如此，由於疫苗的發展和最近變種的低死亡率，邊境逐步開放，全球旅行慢慢恢復。旅遊業正在復甦，而本集團將把握時機，將其業務擴展至該行業，並有可能從疫情後爆炸性增長獲益。因此，本集團積極在相關行業尋找合適的投資機會，並採取措施挖掘文旅資源，開發鄉村特色旅遊產品。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

For the year ended 31 March 2023, revenue generated from the provision of intelligent advertising and railroad media services was approximately HK\$142,228,000 (2022: HK\$299,784,000).

Agricultural, Forestry and Consumer Products Business

Demand for our agricultural and forestry products are decreasing due to sluggish consumer demand in an economic downturn.

The Group is exploring potential investment opportunities in Chinese medicine sector especially Chinese medicine processing which would enable tapping into mass market consumption and provide additional growth potential.

For the year ended 31 March 2023, revenue generated from the sales of agricultural, forestry and consumer products was approximately HK\$18,316,000 (2022: HK\$22,507,000).

Supply-chain Business

With unfavorable market condition and a global lack of appetite for Chinese manufacturing, the Group is closely observing industries of interest to seize potential investment opportunities in order to diversify its product portfolio further and broaden the income sources.

The Group has been successful in establishing international trading lines for their car trading business and is now looking to expand this venture further. The Group's efforts in building its global network have paid off, as they have been able to develop partnerships with suppliers and distributors across multiple regions. This expansion has allowed the Group to improve its supply chain management, enabling them to provide high-quality cars to customers worldwide, especially in emerging markets. With their sights set on even greater success, the Group is determined to continue growing this business down the line.

For the year ended 31 March 2023, revenue generated from the sales of supply-chain products was approximately HK\$846,000 (2022: HK\$4,000).

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，提供智能廣告及鐵路媒體服務產生的收入約為142,228,000港元(二零二二年：299,784,000港元)。

農林產品及消費品業務

由於經濟低迷時期消費者需求低迷，對我們農林產品的需求正在下降。

本集團正發掘中醫中藥行業的潛在投資機會，特別是中藥加工，以開拓大眾市場消費，並提供額外的增長潛力。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，銷售農林產品及消費品產生的收入約為18,316,000港元(二零二二年：22,507,000港元)。

供應鏈業務

在市場條件不利及全球對中國製造需求疲弱的背景下，本集團密切關注感興趣的行業，把握潛在投資機會，進一步豐富產品組合，拓寬收入來源。

本集團已成功為其汽車貿易業務建立國際貿易渠道，目前正尋求進一步擴大投資項目。隨著與多個地區的供應商和經銷商建立合作夥伴關係，本集團建立全球網絡的努力取得了成效。合作關係的擴展使本集團得以改善其供應鏈管理，使其能夠向全球客戶提供高質量的汽車，尤其是在新興市場。本集團以取得更大成功為目標，決心繼續發展此業務。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，供應鏈產品銷售產生的收入約為846,000港元(二零二二年：4,000港元)。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

Property Business

The Group owns a property which comprises a residential and commercial development site with a site area of approximately 3,111.96 square meters (“sq.m.”) located at Leshan City, Sichuan Province, the People’s Republic of China. The property has a gross floor area of approximately 27,134.46 sq.m. (inclusive of a basement floor) and comprises 4 types of functions, namely residential, commercial, basement car park and facilities.

Due to unfavorable market conditions, the property’s value has dropped, and the Group is now looking for a way to sell it as soon as the market conditions recover to a better level. The Group is constantly monitoring the market and exploring new opportunities to sell the property. The Group’s experience in the real estate market gives us an advantage in navigating challenging times, and we remain optimistic about the future of this property.

For the year ended 31 March 2023, revenue derived from short-term leasing of the commercial portion of the property was approximately HK\$1,140,000 (2022: HK\$1,339,000).

OUTLOOK

The economic outlook for 2023 is mixed, with global economic growth expected to be negatively impacted by international tensions and the ongoing Ukraine war. However, China’s commitment to economic reforms and focus on innovation and technology offer hope for growth. The government has implemented policies to support small and medium-sized enterprises and improve the business environment, which could boost investment and productivity.

The Group’s profitability and business growth are affected by the current macroeconomic conditions.

The Group will seek to broaden the application of its AI technology platform as well as its high-speed railroad media resources to develop new lines of business focused on the strong recovery of China domestic tourism. The Group is also exploring investment opportunities in promising Chinese medicine products to break into the mass market consumption market and leverage its strong precise marketing and intelligent advertising capabilities.

物業業務

本集團擁有一棟位於中華人民共和國四川省樂山市的物業，該物業包括一個地盤面積約3,111.96平方米（「平方米」）的住宅及商業開發地盤。該物業的總建築面積約為27,134.46平方米（包括地下一層），包括住宅、商業、地下停車場和設施4類功能。

由於市況不利，該物業的價值下跌，本集團現正尋求出售該物業的方法，以於市況恢復至較佳水平後儘快出售。本集團持續監察市場並發掘出售該物業的新機會。本集團在房地產市場具備豐富經驗，在這個充滿挑戰的時代使我們具有一定優勢，因此我們對該物業的未來前景保持樂觀。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，該物業商業部分的短期租賃產生的收入約為1,140,000港元（二零二二年：1,339,000港元）。

展望

預計全球經濟增長將受到國際緊張局勢和持續烏克蘭戰爭的負面影響，二零二三年的經濟前景複雜多變。然而，中國承諾經濟改革，關注創新和技術，為增長帶來了希望。政府實施了支持中小企業和改善營商環境的政策，促進投資和生產力。

本集團的盈利能力和業務增長受到當前宏觀經濟狀況的影響。

本集團將尋求擴大其人工智能技術平台及高鐵媒體資源的應用，以發展新的業務線，將重心放在中國國內旅遊業的強勁復蘇。本集團亦正在物色具前景的中醫產品的投資機會，以打入大眾消費市場，並發揮其強大的精準營銷及智能廣告能力。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

As supply-chain is being disrupted around the world, the Group is actively looking for stable and high demand products and will steadily grow the car trading business that shows promising growth potential.

The Group will remain conservative and prudent towards its profitability in the coming months. Nevertheless, we have taken measures to mitigate the impact of an economic downturn and will formulate necessary strategies and take further actions to enhance the long-term profitability and sustainability of the Group.

RISK FACTORS

Market Risk

Market risk factors for 2023 are heavily influenced by the ongoing geopolitical tensions, particularly the escalating conflict in Ukraine, which threatens to disrupt global supply chains and increase the cost of commodities. Additionally, rising inflationary pressures and the potential for central banks to raise interest rates could lead to a slowdown in economic growth. However, the increasing focus on innovation and technology, particularly in China, presents opportunities for growth and investment. In this uncertain environment, it is crucial for businesses to remain agile and adaptable to navigate the potential risks and take advantage of emerging opportunities.

Natural Risk

The occurrence of severe weather conditions, e.g. floods, droughts, cyclones and windstorms, and natural disasters, e.g. earthquakes, fire, disease, insect infestation and pests, may diminish the supply of plants available for harvesting, or otherwise impede the logging operations or the growth of plants, which in turn may have an adverse effect on the Group's agricultural and forestry products business.

由於全球供應鏈受到干擾，本集團正積極尋找穩定及高需求的產品，並將穩步發展具良好增長潛力的汽車貿易業務。

本集團將在未來數月保持對盈利能力的保守和審慎態度。儘管如此，我們已採取措施減輕經濟下行的影響，並將制定必要的策略並採取進一步行動，以提高本集團的長期盈利能力和可持續發展能力。

風險因素

市場風險

二零二三年的市場風險因素受到持續地緣政治緊張局勢的嚴重影響，特別是烏克蘭不斷升級的衝突，這可能會擾亂全球供應鏈並增加大宗商品的成本。此外，不斷上升的通脹壓力和中央銀行加息的可能性可能導致經濟增長放緩。然而，對創新和技術的日益關注，尤其是在中國，帶來了增長和投資機會。環境充滿不明朗因素，對於企業而言至關重要的是：保持敏銳，適應環境，以應對潛在風險和把握新出現的機會。

自然風險

洪水、乾旱、氣旋和風暴等惡劣天氣條件的發生，以及地震、火災、疾病、蟲害和害蟲等自然災害，可能會減少可供採伐的植物供應，或在其他方面阻礙伐木作業或植物生長，進而可能對本集團的農林產品業務產生不利影響。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Many aspects of the Group's business are subject to laws and regulations, including without limitation, sale of goods and services, trade descriptions, intellectual property, product safety, food safety, data privacy, insurance, dutiable commodities, product eco-responsibility, telecommunications and broadcasting, competition, listing and disclosure, and corporate governance, of China and other countries in the world. Whilst we manage compliance proactively and procure to obtain first-rate independent legal services to ensure the highest standards in compliance, any failure to comply with laws and regulations may result in legal proceedings and expose to liability and sanctions. In any event, dealing with complaints, investigations or legal proceedings, regardless of their outcome, could be costly and time-consuming and could divert management attention. More importantly, the long-term sustainability of our business is largely dependent on a steady and balanced regulatory environment. Unanticipated changes in policies or regulatory practices by the relevant authorities may require us to change our business strategies and practices, and consequently, may cause material effect on our business.

The Board has paid attention to the Group's policies and practices on compliance with all significant legal and regulatory requirements essential to its business and would seek professional advice from external legal advisers and consultants, if considered necessary, to ensure that transactions to be performed by the Group are in compliance with applicable environmental policies, laws and regulations. During the period under review, as far as the Board is aware, the Group has complied in all material respects with the laws or regulations that have a significant impact on its operations.

遵守法律法規

本集團業務的許多方面均受法律法規的約束，包括但不限於中國和世界其他國家的商品和服務的銷售、商品說明、知識產權、產品安全、食品安全、數據隱私、保險、應課稅商品、產品生態責任、電信和廣播、競爭、上市和披露、公司治理等方面。儘管我們積極確保合規經營並尋求獲得一流的獨立法律服務以確保合規方面達至最高標準，但任何不遵守法律法規的行為都可能引致法律訴訟並面臨責任和制裁。在任何情況下，應對投訴、調查或法律程序，無論其結果如何，都可能既費錢又費時，並可能分散管理層的精力。更重要的是，我們業務的長期可持續發展能力在很大程度上取決於穩定和平衡的監管環境。有關當局對政策或監管做法的意外變化可能迫使我們改變業務戰略和做法，因而可能對我們的業務造成重大影響。

董事會關注本集團在遵守對其業務至關重要的所有重大法律及監管規定方面的政策及常規，並會在認為有需要時尋求外部法律顧問及顧問的專業意見，以確保本集團將進行的交易遵守適用的環境政策、法律和法規。於回顧期內，就董事會所知，本集團在所有重大方面均已遵守對其經營產生重大影響的法律或法規。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Results of operations

The Group recorded a turnover of approximately HK\$162,530,000 for the year ended 31 March 2023, representing a decrease by approximately 49.8% as compared to the turnover of approximately HK\$323,634,000 for last year. The overall decrease in turnover was mainly attributable to the extreme market conditions caused by the continued and prolonged outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Administrative and other operating expenses decreased to approximately HK\$46,198,000 compared with approximately HK\$53,417,000 of the previous corresponding year, representing decrease of approximately 13.5%, mainly resulted from the decrease in research and development expenses on the development of a programmatic intelligent advertising and programmatic content operation system. A loss from changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets of approximately HK\$2,445,000 was recognised for the year. A provision of approximately HK\$6,983,000 for impairment loss in respect of trade receivables was recognised for the year. Loss attributable to owners of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 was approximately HK\$58,164,000, which was approximately 41.6% higher than the loss attributable to owners of the Company incurred for last year of approximately HK\$41,082,000.

Liquidity and financial resources

The Group's operations and investments were financed principally by cash generated from its business operations, borrowings and shares issued. As at 31 March 2023, cash and bank deposits of the Group amounted to approximately HK\$10,882,000 representing a decrease of approximately 43.7% comparing with the cash and bank deposits of approximately HK\$19,339,000 as at 31 March 2022. The Group's net current liabilities, which comprised properties held for sale, inventories, biological assets, trade and other receivables, cash and bank deposits, trade and other payables, contract liabilities, lease liabilities, amount due to a shareholder, amounts due to directors, related companies, and amounts due to non-controlling interest, amounted to approximately HK\$60,840,000 as at 31 March 2023 (2022: HK\$5,679,000).

The Group's gearing ratio, which was defined as the ratio of debt to equity, was approximately 475% as at 31 March 2023 (2022: 128%).

財務回顧

經營業務業績

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本集團錄得營業額約162,530,000港元，較去年營業額約323,634,000港元減少約49.8%。營業額整體減少主要歸因於持續漫長的Covid-19疫情下的極端市況。行政及其他經營開支較去年同期約53,417,000港元減少至約46,198,000港元，增加約13.5%，主要由於研發開支因開發程序化智能廣告及程序化內容運營系統而減少。生物資產之公平值變動減出售成本所得虧損約2,445,000港元已於本年度確認。本年度就應收賬款確認了約6,983,000港元的減值虧損撥備。截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本公司擁有人應佔虧損約為58,164,000港元，較上年產生之本公司擁有人應佔虧損約41,082,000港元增加約41.6%。

流動資金及財務資源

本集團之營運及投資主要由其業務營運、借貸及已發行股份產生之現金撥付資金。本集團於二零二三年三月三十一日之現金及銀行存款約為10,882,000港元，較於二零二二年三月三十一日之現金及銀行存款約19,339,000港元減少約43.7%。本集團於二零二三年三月三十一日之流動負債淨值(包括持作出售物業、存貨、生物資產、應收賬款及其他應收款項、現金及銀行存款、應付賬款及其他應付款項、合約負債、租賃負債、應付股東款項、應付董事及關連公司款項及應付非控股權益款項)約為60,840,000港元(二零二二年：5,679,000港元)。

本集團於二零二三年三月三十一日之資本負債比率乃界定為負債對權益比率，約為475%(二零二二年：128%)。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

Capital structure

Details of the movements in the Company's share capital are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

Fund raising activity

On 23 June 2023, the Company entered into eight separate subscription agreements with eight subscribers, pursuant to which the Company has conditionally agreed to issue, and the Subscribers have conditionally agreed to subscribe for, the convertible notes with aggregate principal amount of HK\$31,950,000. Further details were disclosed in the Company's announcements dated 25, 26 and 28 June 2023.

Treasury policies

The Group adopted a conservative treasury policy to maintain cash necessary to meet anticipated expenditures plus a reasonable cushion for emergencies. Almost all bank deposits are being kept in Hong Kong dollars, or in the local currencies of the operating subsidiaries to minimise exposure to foreign exchange risk. Any excess cash would be invested in liquid income-producing instruments which should be managed by a qualified investment manager or operated in accordance with advice provided by a qualified investment manager or decision of an investment committee, if formed, comprising at least one executive director, at least one independent non-executive director and at least one individual who must possess appropriate professional qualifications and/or financial and investment expertise and experience.

Most of the trading transactions, assets and liabilities of the Group were currently denominated in Hong Kong dollars, United States Dollars and Renminbi. The Group did not experience any material difficulties on its operations or liquidity as a result of fluctuation in currency exchange rates during the year under review. As at 31 March 2023, the Group had no foreign exchange contracts, interest of currency swaps or other financial derivatives for hedging purpose.

The Group is closely monitoring the movement of the foreign currency rates and will consider hedging significant foreign currency exposure should the need arise.

股本結構

本公司股本變動之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

集資活動

於二零二三年六月二十三日，本公司與八名認購人訂立八項獨立認購協議，據此，本公司已有條件同意發行，而認購人已有條件同意認購本金總額為31,950,000港元的可換股票據。進一步詳情已於本公司日期為二零二三年六月二十五日、二十六日及二十八日的公告披露。

庫務政策

本集團採取審慎庫務政策，以維持所需的現金，以應付預期開支及就緊急情況提供合理緩衝。幾乎所有銀行存款均為港元，或為經營附屬公司之當地貨幣，務求將外匯風險減至最低。任何超額現金應投資於產生流動收入的工具，而該工具應由合資格投資經理管理，或根據合資格投資經理所提供的意見或投資委員會(倘成立，則由至少一名執行董事、至少一名獨立非執行董事及至少一名必須具備適當專業資格及／或財務及投資專業知識及經驗的人士組成)的決定進行操作。

本集團大部分貿易交易、資產及負債目前均以港元、美元及人民幣計值。於回顧年度內，本集團並無因貨幣匯率波動而在營運或流動資金方面遭遇任何重大困難。於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團概無任何外匯合同、利息或貨幣掉期或其他用作對沖之財務衍生工具。

本集團正密切監察外幣匯率變動，並將於需要時考慮對沖重大外匯風險。

Management Discussion and Analysis

管理層論述及分析

Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2023, the Group had no material outstanding capital commitments (2022: Nil).

Charges on assets and contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2023, the Group did not have charges on assets (2022: Nil) and did not have any material contingent liabilities (2022: Nil).

Employees and remuneration policy

As at 31 March 2023, the Group had approximately 65 employees (2022: 85 employees). The Group reviewed employees' remuneration from time to time and salary adjustment was normally made on an annual basis. Special adjustment based on length of service and good performance could be made at any time when warranted. In addition to salaries, the Group provided employees' benefits such as medical insurance and provident fund. Share options and bonuses were also available to employees of the Group at the discretion of the directors and depending upon the financial performance of the Group.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Details of the events after the reporting period are set out in note 43 to the consolidated financial statements.

資本承擔

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團並無重大未償付資本承擔(二零二二年：無)。

資產抵押及或然負債

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團並無資產抵押(二零二二年：無)，亦無任何重大或然負債(二零二二年：無)。

僱員及薪酬政策

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團約有65名僱員(二零二二年：85名僱員)。本集團不時檢討僱員薪酬，一般每年調整薪金，或視乎年資及出色表現而隨時作特別調整。除薪金外，本集團亦提供僱員福利，包括醫療保險及公積金。董事亦可因應本集團之財務表現而酌情向本集團僱員提供購股權及花紅。

報告期後事項

報告期後事項詳情載於綜合財務報表附註43。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The board (the “Board”) of directors (the “Directors”) of Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the “Company”) has been committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance within the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) in order to enhance the transparency in disclosure of material information. The Board considers such commitment is essential for internal management, financial management and protection of shareholders’ interest and believes that maintaining a high standard of corporate governance benefits all shareholders, investors and the business of the Company as a whole. The Company has applied the principles in and complied with the requirements of the Corporate Governance Code (“CG Code”) as set out in Appendix 15 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “GEM Listing Rules”) throughout the year ended 31 March 2023 except for the following deviations:

DIRECTORS’ SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted the required standard of dealings as set out in Rules 5.48 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules as the code of conduct regarding the Directors’ transactions in securities of the Company. Having made specific enquiry of all Directors, each of the Directors has confirmed that he/she has complied with the required standard of dealings as set out in the adopted code of conduct regarding Directors’ securities transaction throughout the year ended 31 March 2023.

企業管治常規

世大控股有限公司(「本公司」)董事(「董事」)會(「董事會」)致力於本公司及其附屬公司(「本集團」)維持高水平的企業管治，藉此提高披露重大資料的透明度。董事會認為有關承擔對內部管理、財務管理及保護股東權益等而言必不可缺，並相信保持高水平的企業管治對本公司所有股東、投資者及其業務整體有利。本公司於截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度整段期間應用及依循香港聯合交易所有限公司GEM證券上市規則(「GEM上市規則」)附錄15所載企業管治守則(「企業管治守則」)之原則及規定，惟下列偏離者除外：

董事進行證券交易

本公司已採納GEM上市規則第5.48條至第5.67條載列交易之規定標準，作為董事就本公司證券進行交易之行為守則。經向全體董事作出特定查詢後，各董事確認彼等於截至二零二三年三月三十一日止整個年度，一直遵守所採納行為守則所載有關董事進行證券交易之規定交易標準。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board is responsible for reviewing, evaluating and finalising the Company's strategies and policies, annual budgets, business plans and performance, and has full access to adequate, reliable and timely information on the Group so as to enable them to make a timely decision. The Board also has the collective responsibility for leadership and control of, and for promoting the success of, the Group by directing and supervising the Group's affairs.

One of the roles of the Board is to protect and enhance shareholders' interests. The Board acts with integrity and due care for the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Leading the Group in a responsible and effective manner, the Board adopts terms of reference which detail its functions and responsibilities, including, but not limited to, ensuring competent management, approving objectives, strategies and business plans and monitoring integrity in the Company's conduct of affairs. The management is obliged to supply the Board with adequate information in a timely manner to enable the members to make informed decisions and to discharge their duties and responsibilities. Each Director has separate and independent access to the Group's senior management to acquire more information and to make further enquiries if necessary.

The Board is also responsible for performing the corporate governance duties of the Company. The duties of the Board on corporate governance functions include developing and reviewing the Group's policies and practices on corporate governance, reviewing and monitoring the training and continuous professional development of the Directors and senior management and reviewing the Group's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in this Corporate Governance Report.

董事會

董事會負責審閱、評估及落實本公司策略及政策、年度預算案、業務計劃及表現，並可全面取得有關本集團之足夠而可靠之最新資料，以便彼等作出適時決策。董事會亦透過對本集團事務作出指示及監督，並共同負擔領導及監控本集團之責任，並促進本集團之成功。

董事會其中一項角色為保障及提升股東權益。董事會秉承忠誠謹慎之態度，並以本公司及股東最佳利益為依歸。董事會以盡責之態度和有效之方式領導本集團，採納職權範圍並細列其職能及責任。其職能及責任包括但不限於確保管理層有足夠能力進行管理以審批目標、策略及業務計劃，並監察本公司道德操守之事宜。管理層有責任適時向董事會提供足夠資料，以便成員作出知情決定以及履行其職務及職責。各董事可個別地及獨立地與本集團之高級管理層人員接觸，以於有需要時取得更多資料及作出進一步查詢。

董事會亦負責履行本公司之企業管治職責。董事會之企業管治職責包括制定及檢討本集團之企業管治政策及慣例，檢討及監察董事及高級管理層成員之培訓及持續專業發展，審查本集團之企業管治守則合規情況及本企業管治報告內之披露事項。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Board currently comprises three executive Directors, namely Mr. Zhang Yanqiang, Mr. Gu Zhonghai and Mr. Zhao Xinyan, one non-executive Director, namely Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky (chairman of the Board), and three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Chung Koon Yan, Ms. Zhao Yongmei and Mr. Jing Baoli.

Each Director has different professional and industrial experience, which enable them to make valuable and diversified advice and guidance to the Group's activities and development. Details of the background and qualifications of the Directors are set out on pages 6 to 8 of this annual report. The Company has received, from each of the independent non-executive Directors, an annual confirmation of his/her independence pursuant to Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules. The Company considers all of the independent non-executive Directors are independent.

Candidates to be nominated as directors of the Company are experienced, high calibre individuals. Under the Articles of Association of the Company, any Director appointed by the Board shall hold office until the first annual general meeting after his/her appointment and shall then be subject to re-election by the shareholders. Apart from this, every Director is subject to retirement by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Board held a total of 13 board meetings, inclusive of the quarterly regular meetings according to the CG Code. The attendance of each Director is set out on page 28.

CHAIRMAN

Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky was appointed as the Chairman of the Board in 2007. The primary role of the Chairman is to provide leadership for the Board and to ensure that the Board works effectively in the discharge of its responsibilities.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Company has not appointed a Chief Executive Officer and the day-to-day management of the Group's business is carried out by the senior management and monitored by the executive Directors.

董事會現行成員包括三名執行董事張炎強先生、顧忠海先生及趙新衍先生，一名非執行董事吳美琦女士(董事會主席)以及三名獨立非執行董事鍾瑄因先生、趙咏梅女士及井寶利先生。

各董事具備不同專業及行業經驗，可為本集團業務及發展帶來寶貴及多元的意見與指引。董事背景及資歷詳情載於本年報第6至8頁。本公司已經根據GEM上市規則第5.09條，取得各獨立非執行董事有關獨立身份的年度確認。本公司認為全體獨立非執行董事屬獨立人士。

獲提名為本公司董事之候選人為經驗豐富及能幹之人才。根據本公司之組織章程細則，任何由董事會委任之董事，任期直至其獲委任後之首次股東週年大會為止，並須獲股東重選方可連任。除此之外，所有董事必須根據本公司之組織章程細則輪席告退。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，董事會曾舉行合共十三次董事會會議，包括根據企業管治守則舉行之每季常規會議。各董事之出席記錄載於第28頁。

主席

吳美琦女士於二零零七年獲委任為董事會主席。主席之主要角色為肩負領導董事會之責任，以及確保董事會有效履行職責。

行政總裁

本公司並無委任行政總裁，本集團業務的日常管理由高級管理層執行及由執行董事監察。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established three committees in accordance with the CG Code, namely the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee. These committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties and are able to seek independent professional advice when appropriate and upon request. Details of these committees, including their compositions, major responsibilities and functions, and work performed during the year ended 31 March 2023 are set out below:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee currently comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Chung Koon Yan (chairman of the Audit Committee), Ms. Zhao Yongmei and Mr. Jing Baoli. The Audit Committee meets with the Group's senior management regularly to review the effectiveness of the internal control systems and the quarterly, interim and annual reports of the Group.

The primary responsibilities of the Audit Committee are:

- (i) making recommendation to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor and to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor and any resignation and dismissal of that auditor;
- (ii) reviewing and monitoring the independence and objectivity of the external auditor and the effectiveness of the audit process in accordance with applicable standard;
- (iii) liaising with the Board, senior management and the auditors to monitor the integrity of financial statements, the quarterly, interim and annual reports in particular on accounting policies and practices and compliance with accounting standards, the GEM Listing Rules and other legal requirements in relation to financial reporting;
- (iv) reviewing the financial control, internal control and risk management system to ensure the management of the Company discharges its duty under an effective internal control system;
- (v) reviewing the report and management letter submitted by external auditor, and considering any findings of major investigations of internal control matters as delegated by the Board or on its own initiative and management's response; and

董事會委員會

董事會已根據企業管治守則設立三個委員會，即審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會。委員會會獲提供充足資源以履行彼等之職責，並可於適當時及按要求而尋求獨立專業意見。有關該等委員會之詳情(包括其組成、主要職責及職能以及其於截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度履行之職務)載列如下：

審核委員會

審核委員會成員現時包括三名獨立非執行董事鍾瑄因先生(審核委員會主席)、趙咏梅女士及井寶利先生。審核委員會定期與本集團高級管理層會面，檢討本集團內部監控系統之成效及季度、中期及年度報告。

審核委員會的主要職責包括：

- (i) 向董事會作出委任、續聘及罷免外聘核數師之建議，以及批准外聘核數師之薪酬和委任條款，並處理任何有關該核數師辭任及辭退該核數師之事宜；
- (ii) 檢討及監督外聘核數師之獨立性及客觀性，並根據適用之準則檢討核數程序之成效；
- (iii) 與董事會、高級管理層及核數師聯繫，以監察財務報表、季度、中期及年度報告之真確性，特別是其會計政策與慣例及遵守會計準則、GEM上市規則與其他有關財務報告之法律規定；
- (iv) 檢討財務監控、內部監控及風險管理制度，以確保本公司管理層根據有效之內部監控制度履行其職務；
- (v) 審閱外聘核數師呈交之報告及管理函件；及考慮董事會委派或其自發進行之內部監控事務任何重要調查結果，以及管理層之回應；及

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

(vi) considering the engagement of external independent consultant to provide internal audit function and to carry out internal control review, which comprises, inter alia, enterprise risk assessment, review the internal control system and corporate governance compliance/practice of the Group.

For the year ended 31 March 2023, the audit committee reviewed the financial results, the accounting policies and practices adopted, the reports of the external independent consultant on internal audit as well as reviewing the risk management and internal control procedures of the Group and 5 audit committee meetings were held. The attendance of each committee member is set out on page 28.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee currently comprises one executive Director, namely Mr. Zhao Xinyan, and two independent non-executive Directors, namely Ms. Zhao Yongmei (chairman of the Remuneration Committee) and Mr. Jing Baoli. It reviews and determines the policy for the remuneration of directors and senior management of the Group.

The primary responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are:

- (i) conducting regular review of the remuneration policy of Group's directors and senior management;
- (ii) making recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for all remuneration of Directors and senior management and on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing such remuneration policy;
- (iii) making recommendation to the Board on remuneration packages of the Directors;
- (iv) determining remuneration packages of senior management proposed by the Directors that will attract, motivate and retain the competent staff;
- (v) reviewing and approving performance-based remuneration by reference to corporate goals and objectives resolved by the Board from time to time;

(vi) 考慮聘請外部獨立顧問以提供審閱內部控制的內部核算功能，其中包括企業風險評估、審閱內部控制系統及本集團企業管治守則／慣例。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，審核委員會審閱本集團之財務業績、所採納之會計政策及慣例，以及外部獨立顧問有關內部核算及檢討本集團風險管理及內部監控程序之報告，並舉行五次審核委員會會議。各委員會成員之出席記錄載於第28頁。

薪酬委員會

薪酬委員會成員目前包括一名執行董事趙新衍先生以及兩名獨立非執行董事趙咏梅女士(薪酬委員會主席)和井寶利先生。其審閱及決定本集團董事及高級管理層之薪酬政策。

薪酬委員會之主要職責包括：

- (i) 定期審閱本集團董事及高級管理層之薪酬政策；
- (ii) 就本公司全體董事及高級管理層之薪酬政策及架構，及制定有關薪酬政策之正式及具高透明度之程序，向董事會提出建議；
- (iii) 向董事會建議董事之薪酬組合；
- (iv) 釐定董事建議之高級管理層薪酬組合，以使其能吸引、鼓勵及挽留人才；
- (v) 參考董事會不時議決通過之企業目標及宗旨，審閱及批准按表現釐定之薪酬；

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

- (vi) reviewing and approving compensation payable to executive Directors and senior management in connection with any loss or termination of their office or appointment or any compensation arrangements relating to dismissal or removal of director for misconduct; and
- (vii) recommending the Board of the structure of long-term incentive plans for executive Directors and certain senior management.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, one remuneration committee meeting was held to review the remuneration package of the Directors and the senior management of the Company. The attendance of each committee member is set out on page 28.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee comprises one executive Director, namely Mr. Zhang Yanqiang (chairman of the Nomination Committee) and two independent non-executive Directors, namely Ms. Zhao Yongmei and Mr. Jing Baoli.

The primary responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are:

- (a) reviewing the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board at least annually and making recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy;
- (b) identifying and nominating for approval of the Board suitably qualified candidates as additional Directors or to fill Board vacancies as they arise;
- (c) making recommendations to the Board with respect to the re-election by shareholders of any Director under the relevant provisions in the Company's articles of association;
- (d) assessing the independence of the candidates in the case of appointment and re-appointment of independent non-executive Directors having regard to relevant guidelines or requirements of the GEM Listing Rules in place from time to time; and
- (e) assessing the independence of independent non-executive Directors on an annual basis having regard to relevant guidelines or requirements of the GEM Listing Rules in place from time to time.

- (vi) 審閱及批准就有關任何失去或終止職務或委任或任何有關行為不當而導致董事撤職或罷免之賠償安排而須向執行董事及高級管理層作出之賠償；及

- (vii) 就執行董事及若干高級管理層之長期激勵計劃架構向董事會提出建議。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，薪酬委員會曾舉行一次會議，以審閱本公司董事及高級管理層之薪酬待遇。各委員會成員之出席記錄載於第28頁。

提名委員會

提名委員會成員包括一名執行董事張炎強先生(提名委員會主席)及兩名獨立非執行董事趙咏梅女士及井寶利先生。

提名委員會主要負責：

- (a) 至少每年檢討董事會之架構、人數及組成(包括技能、知識及經驗方面)，並按本公司之企業策略向董事會提出任何修改建議；
- (b) 物色及提名合資格成為董事會新增成員或填補董事會空缺之人選，供董事會批准；
- (c) 就股東根據本公司組織章程細則之有關條文重選任何董事向董事會作出推薦建議；
- (d) 如屬獨立非執行董事之委任及重新委任，參考GEM上市規則不時生效之有關指引或規定評核候選人之獨立性；及
- (e) 經參考GEM上市規則不時生效之有關指引或規定每年評核獨立非執行董事之獨立性。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

During the year ended 31 March 2023, one meeting was held by the Nomination Committee to review the composition of the Board. The attendance of each committee member is set out on page 28.

The Company adopted a board diversity policy which sets out the approach to achieve diversity on the Board. With a view to achieving a sustainable and balanced development, the Company sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in supporting the attainment of its strategic objectives and its sustainable development. In designing the Board's composition, Board diversity has been considered from a number of aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service. All Board appointments will be based on meritocracy, and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board. Upon the review of the Board's composition taking into account the diversity policy, the Nomination Committee considers that the Board has maintained an appropriate mix and balance of age, ethnicity, skills, knowledge, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the business requirements of the Company. The Nomination Committee will review the board diversity policy to ensure its effectiveness on a regular basis or as required.

The Company adopted a nomination policy which sets out the selection criteria in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate as Director and procedure of appointing and re-appointing a Director. In assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate, the Nomination Committee would consider factors including but not limited to academic background, qualifications, relevant experiences in the industry, character and integrity of the candidate, whether the candidate can contribute to the diversity of the Board and the candidate's commitment in respect of available time and relevant interest. Suitable candidate can be nominated by any Director for the Nomination Committee's consideration. The Nomination Committee should evaluate the personal profile of the candidate based on the selection criteria as set out in the nomination policy and undertake adequate due diligence in respect of each proposed candidate. After comprehensive assessment, the Nomination Committee will then make recommendation to the Board for approval. The Nomination Committee will review the nomination policy and assess its effectiveness on a regular basis or as required.

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，提名委員會曾舉行一次會議，以檢討董事會之成員組合。各委員會成員之出席記錄載於第28頁。

本公司採納董事會成員多元化政策，當中載列實現董事會成員多元化的方法。為達致可持續及均衡的發展，本公司視董事會層面日益多元化為支持其達致策略目標及可持續發展的關鍵元素。於設計董事會成員組成時，已從眾多方面來考慮董事會成員多元化，包括但不限於性別、年齡、文化及教育背景、種族、專業經驗、技能、知識及服務年限。董事會所有委任均將以用人唯才為原則，並在考慮人選時將考慮客觀條件並顧及董事會成員多元化的益處。審閱董事會組成(經考慮多元化政策)後，提名委員會認為董事會在年齡、種族、技能、知識、經驗及多元化視角方面保持合適組合及平衡，符合本公司的業務需求。提名委員會將定期或按需求審閱董事會多元化政策，以確保其有效性。

本公司已採納一項提名政策，當中載列評估董事建議候選人是否合適的甄選標準以及委任及續聘董事的程序。評估建議候選人的合適性時，提名委員會將考慮(包括但不限於)學歷背景、資歷、相關行業經驗、候選人的特徵及誠信、候選人能否對董事會多元化作出貢獻及候選人對可用時間及相關利益的承諾等因素。任何董事可提名合適候選人供提名委員會考慮。提名委員會應基於提名政策所載的挑選標準評估候選人的個人簡歷並對各建議候選人進行適當盡職調查。綜合評估後，提名委員會其後將向董事會提出推薦建議以供審批。提名委員會將定期或按需求審閱提名政策並評估其有效性。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEETING(S) AND BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETING(S)

The following table shows the attendance of Directors at general meeting(s) and meeting(s) of the Board and Board Committees during the year ended 31 March 2023:

董事出席股東大會、董事會及委員會會議之情況

下表列示截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度董事出席股東大會、董事會及董事委員會會議之情況：

		Number of meeting (s) attended/held 出席會議／舉行會議次數				
		General Meeting(s) 股東大會	Board Meeting(s) 董事會會議	Meeting(s) of Audit Committee 審核委員會會議	Meeting(s) of Remuneration Committee 薪酬委員會會議	Meeting(s) of Nomination Committee 提名委員會會議
<i>Executive Directors:</i>						
Mr. Zhang Yanqiang	張炎強先生	1/1	13/13	-	-	1/1
Mr. Gu Zhonghai	顧忠海先生	1/1	13/13	-	-	-
Mr. Zhao Xinyan	趙新衍先生	1/1	13/13	-	1/1	-
<i>Non-executive Director:</i>						
Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky	吳美琦女士	1/1	13/13	-	-	-
<i>Independent Non-executive Directors:</i>						
Mr. Chung Koon Yan	鍾琯因先生	1/1	13/13	5/5	-	-
Ms. Zhao Yongmei	趙咏梅女士	1/1	13/13	5/5	1/1	1/1
Mr. Jing Baoli	井寶利先生	1/1	13/13	5/5	1/1	1/1

DELEGATION BY THE BOARD

The Board is responsible for determining the overall strategy and corporate development and ensuring the business operations are properly monitored. The Board reserves the right to decide all policy matters of the Group and material transactions. The Board delegates the day-to-day operations to senior staff who are responsible for different aspects of the operations of the Group.

董事會之授權

董事會負責釐定整體策略和企業發展方向，確保業務營運妥為受到監察。董事會保留關於本集團所有政策事宜及重要交易之決策權。董事會將日常營運事宜委以負責本集團營運不同方面之高級職員。

Directors' and Officers' Liabilities

The Company has arranged for appropriate insurance coverage in respect of legal action against the Directors in compliance with the CG Code. The insurance coverage is reviewed on an annual basis.

董事及高級職員之責任

本公司已遵照企業管治守則就對董事提呈之法律行動投購適當保險。保險保障範圍會每年檢討。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Training and Support for Directors

Each newly appointed Director shall receive induction on the first occasion of his/her appointment, so as to ensure that he/she has appropriate understanding of the business and operations of the Company. The Company will also arrange and provide support for suitable training, placing an appropriate emphasis on the roles, functions and duties of its Directors. All Directors are encouraged to participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills. A form has been provided to each of the Directors to assist them to record training information for reporting to the Company as confirmation of training undertaken. The training information indicate that the Directors have received training and/or materials on corporate governance and other relevant topics.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Board is responsible to ensure the preparation of the financial statements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements and applicable accounting standards and to ensure the published consolidated financial statements should be issued in a timely manner and can provide a true and fair view of the business and financial information of the Group. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board has adopted Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinances that are relevant to its operations.

The Board is not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, the Board has prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

The responsibilities of the external auditors on financial reporting are set out in the Independent Auditors' Report on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

對董事之培訓及支持

每名新董事最初獲委任時均獲發就職指引，以確保彼充分了解本公司業務及營運。本公司亦將安排適當培訓及提供資助，適當地著重董事之角色、職能及責任。本集團鼓勵全體董事參與持續專業發展以發展及更新其知識及技能。本公司已向各董事提供表格，協助彼等記錄培訓資料，以便向本公司匯報，作為接受培訓之證明。據培訓資料顯示，董事已參與關於企業管治及其他相關課題之培訓及／或接收相關資料。

問責性及審核

董事會負責確保根據有關法定規定及適用會計準則編製本公司及本集團之財務報表，並確保適時刊發綜合財務報表，且就本集團業務及財務資料提供真實公平之意見。在編製綜合財務報表時，董事會採納香港會計師公會頒佈與其業務有關之香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋以及香港公認會計準則及香港公司條例披露規定。

董事會並不知悉有任何重大不明朗因素，乃有關於對本集團按持續基準經營之能力上可能產生之重大疑問之事件或狀況。董事會已按持續經營基準編製綜合財務報表。

外聘核數師對財務申報之責任載於本集團截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表之獨立核數師報告。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Board has conducted a review of the effectiveness of the Group's internal control system for the purpose of compliance with the provision of the CG Code with an aim to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatements, errors, losses or fraud, and to manage rather than eliminate risks of failure in achieving the Group's business objectives.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Remuneration paid and payable to the auditors of the Company in respect of their services for the year ended 31 March 2023 are as follows:

Services rendered	所提供服務	HK\$'000 千港元
Audit services	核數服務	550

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Internal control is fundamental to the Group's daily operations. Internal control is useful to Directors, senior management and other key personnel who are accountable for control in the Group as well as acting as a tool in providing Directors and senior management with information of sufficient quality to make business decisions and meet their regulatory obligations.

In this connection, Internal Control Policy and Procedures have been formulated and implemented within the Group with the primary objective of providing general guidance and recommendations on a basic framework of internal control and risk management. The key objectives of the internal control include:

- Safeguarding assets
- Ensuring completeness, accuracy and validity of financial records and reports
- Promoting adherence to policies, procedures, regulations and laws
- Promoting effectiveness and efficiency of operations

The Internal Control Policy and Procedures cover, amongst others, the following material activities – finance, operation and compliance:

董事會已檢討本集團內部監控制度之效益，旨在遵照企業管治守則之條文，務求為避免重大錯誤陳述、錯誤、損失或欺詐提供合理但非絕對之保障，並在實現本集團之業務目標時控制而非撇除失敗之風險。

核數師酬金

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本公司就核數師服務已付及應付核數師酬金如下：

內部監控及風險管理

內部監控對本集團之日常營運至關重要。內部監控應有助於肩負本集團監控職責之董事、高級管理層及其他關鍵人員，並作為一種工具向董事及高級管理層提供充份資料以便彼等作出業務決策及履行彼等之法定責任。

據此，本集團已制定及實行內部監控政策及程序，其基本目標為根據內部監控及風險管理之基本框架提供一般指導及建議。內部監控主要目標包括：

- 保障資產
- 確保財務記錄及報告之完整性、準確性及有效性
- 促進政策、程序、法規及法例之連續性
- 促進日常營運之有效性及效率

內部監控政策及程序涵蓋(其中包括)以下重大事宜—財務、營運及合規：

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Finance

Effective financial control is essential in identifying and managing liabilities to ensure that the Group is not unnecessarily exposed to avoidable financial risks as well as safeguarding of assets from inappropriate use or loss, including the prevention and detention of fraud and errors. A set of measures has been formulated and implemented to tighten the control on cash flow. All payments should be properly checked and approved. Proper accounting and financial records shall be maintained in supporting financial budgets, periodic management accounts and reports.

Operation

With regard to the Group's businesses, different sets of principles and procedures have been set up for management teams of different operations to follow. Through the implementation of those principles and procedures, the operation process became more accountable, transparent and efficient.

Compliance

The Company has fully complied with the requirements of the GEM Listing Rules. Financial reports, announcements and circulars have been prepared and published in accordance with the requirements of the GEM Listing Rules.

During the year, the Company engaged an external independent consultant with professional staff in possession of relevant expertise (the "Independent Professional Firm") to perform internal audit function and to carry out an internal control review, which comprised, inter alia, enterprise risk assessment and review of the internal control system of the Group, including financial, operational and compliance controls. The review plan was approved by the Audit Committee and the Board. Based on the risk assessment and the review of the internal control system of the Group conducted by the Independent Professional Firm for the year, no significant risk and control deficiency was identified. The relevant assessment and review reports have been considered by the Audit Committee and the Board for assessing the effectiveness of the Risk Management and Internal Control Systems. The Audit Committee has also reviewed the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Accounting Function and the internal audit function performed by the Independent Professional Firm. The Board, through the reviews made by the Independent Professional Firm and the Audit Committee, concluded that the Risk Management and Internal Control Systems are effective and adequate for the Group as a whole.

財務

有效財務監控為識別及管理負債所必需，以確保本集團毋須面對可避免之財務風險，同時保障資產免被不當使用或損失，包括預防及監測欺詐行為及錯誤。一系列加強對現金流控制之措施已制定及實行。所有款項須作合適檢查及批准。合適之會計及財務記錄須妥存，以作為財務預算、定期管理賬及報告之證據。

營運

有關本集團之業務，各營運管理層團隊已制定多項不同之原則及程序。透過引入該等原則及程序，營運過程變得更問責、透明及有效。

合規

本公司已遵守GEM上市規則之所有規定。財務報告、公告及通函均按照GEM上市規則之規定編製及刊發。

於年內，本公司委聘具有相關專業技能專業人員之外聘獨立顧問（「獨立專業公司」），以履行內部審核功能及進行內部監控檢討，其中包括企業風險評估及審閱本集團之內部監控系統（包括財務、營運及合規監控）。審閱計劃經審核委員會及董事會批准。按照本年度由獨立專業公司進行之風險評估及對本集團內部監控系統之審閱，並無識別存有重大風險及監控缺陷。相關評估及審閱報告已呈交審核委員會及董事會考慮，以評估風險管理及內部監控系統之成效。審核委員會亦已審閱獨立專業公司所提供之會計職能及內部審核職能方面之資源、其員工資歷及經驗、培訓計劃及預算是否充足。董事會根據獨立專業公司及審核委員會之審閱結果，總結本集團之風險管理及內部監控系統整體為有效及足夠。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has adopted a dividend policy, pursuant to which the Company may declare and pay dividends to the shareholders of the Company (the “Shareholders”). The recommendation of the payment of any dividend is subject to the absolute discretion of the Board, and any declaration of final dividend will be subject to the approval of the Shareholders.

Subject to compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and the articles of association of the Company, in deciding whether to propose a dividend payout, the Board will take into account, among other things, the Group’s actual and expected financial performance, expected working capital requirements, capital expenditure requirements and future expansion plans, the retained earnings, distributable reserves and liquidity position of the Group, the general economic conditions and any other factors that the Board deems relevant.

The Board will review the dividend policy from time to time and there is no assurance that dividends will be paid in any particular amount for any given period.

SHAREHOLDERS’ RIGHTS

Procedures for Shareholders to convene an extraordinary general meeting and to put forward proposals at Shareholders’ meeting

Any one or more Shareholder(s) holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-twentieth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board by mail at Room 1202, 12/F., Great Eagle Centre, 23 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong, to require an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting on a date not more than 28 days after the date on which the notice convening the meeting is given, the requisitioner(s) him/herself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitioner(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitioner(s) by the Company.

股息政策

本公司已採納一項股息政策，據此本公司可向本公司股東（「股東」）宣派及支付股息。任何派息建議由董事會全權酌情決定，且任何末期股息的宣派須股東批准。

根據適用法律、規則、法規及本公司組織章程細則，董事會在決定是否建議派付任何股息時，將考慮（其中包括）本集團的實際及預期財務表現、預期營運資金需求、資本開支需求及未來拓展計劃、本集團的保留盈利、可分派儲備以及流動資金狀況，整體經濟狀況及董事會視為相關的任何其他因素。

董事會將不時檢討股息政策，惟不能保證將在任何既定期間派付任何特定金額的股息。

股東之權利

股東召開股東特別大會及於股東大會上提呈建議程序

任何一名或多名於提交要求當日持有不少於附帶權利於本公司股東大會上投票之本公司實繳股本二十分之一之股東，可隨時致函董事會，地址為香港灣仔港灣道23號鷹君中心12樓1202室，提出書面要求就處理該要求內指明之任何事務由董事會召開股東特別大會。倘董事會未能於送達要求後二十一天內召開有關大會（大會日期為發出召開大會通知當日起計不超過二十八天），則提出要求之股東可以以同樣方式自行召開大會，而因董事會未能召開會議致使提出要求股東就此產生之所有合理費用將由本公司支付。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Procedures by which enquiries may be put to the Board

Shareholders may send their enquiries and concerns to the Board by addressing them to the company secretary of the Company by mail at Room 1202, 12/F., Great Eagle Centre, 23 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. The company secretary of the Company is responsible for forwarding communications relating to matters within the Board's direct responsibilities to the Board and communications relating to ordinary business matters, such as suggestions and inquiries, to the relevant executive officer of the Company.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Communication with Shareholders

The Company believes in regular and timely communication with Shareholders as part of its efforts to help Shareholders understand its business better and the way the Company operates. To promote effective communication with the public at large, the Company maintains a website (www.gwchl.com) on which comprehensive information about the Company's major businesses, financial information and announcements, annual, quarterly and interim reports and shareholders circulars are being made available.

The Board is endeavour to maintain an on-going dialogue with shareholders. The chairman of the Board and members of the Board Committees will attend the annual general meeting to answer questions.

向董事會提問程序

股東可致函本公司之公司秘書，地址為香港灣仔港灣道23號鷹君中心12樓1202室，向董事會提問及表達意見。本公司之公司秘書負責將屬於其直接職責範圍內事宜之通訊轉交董事會，並將有關一般業務事宜之通訊(例如建議及查詢)轉交本公司之相關高級職員。

投資者關係 與股東之溝通

本公司相信定期和及時與股東溝通，有助股東更瞭解本公司業務及本公司之經營方式。為促進與公眾之有效溝通，本公司設立網站(www.gwchl.com)，提供有關本公司主要業務之全面資訊，並刊載財務資料及公告、年報、季度及中期報告及股東通函。

董事會致力維持與股東持續對話。董事會主席及董事會委員會成員將出席股東週年大會，以回答股東提問。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is the environmental, social and governance (the “ESG”) report for Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the “Company”, together with its subsidiaries, the “Group” or “We”). This report is designed to allow the shareholders, investors (including potential investors) of the Company and the public to have a more comprehensive and profound understanding of the work done on the ESG issues of the Group for its financial year ended 31 March 2023.

The management of the Group is responsible for monitoring and managing ESG-related risks and the effectiveness of the ESG management system. During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has set out three key ESG goals.

- (1) be responsible corporate practice to reinforce a culture of ethics, integrity and risk awareness via regular company-wide efforts and communications
- (2) be responsible operation, for example, to manage the environmental impact and incorporate climate change on our operation by setting the target to reduce carbon emissions
- (3) be responsible corporate citizen, be proactive, two-way communications through effective engagement and transparent disclosure. The Group plan to establish a flagship community programme and to inspire participants to adopt a sustainable way of life.

The board of directors of the Group believes that a sound environmental, social and governance structure is vital for continued sustainability and development of the Group’s activities. Therefore, the Group understands the importance of gender equality and diversity both in implementing the policy and operating business. Details of the gender and age composition, and comparative remuneration in each level of position as at 31 March 2023 can be categorised as follows:

關於本報告

此為世大控股有限公司(「本公司」，連同其附屬公司統稱「本集團」或「我們」)的環境、社會及管治(「環境、社會及管治」)報告。本報告旨在讓本公司股東、投資者(包括潛在投資者)及公眾更全面及深入地瞭解本集團截至二零二三年三月三十一日止財政年度就環境、社會及管治事宜所作工作。

本集團管理層負責監察及管理環境、社會及管治相關風險以及環境、社會及管治管理體系的成效。截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本集團設定三個主要環境、社會及管治目標。

- (1) 透過全公司範圍內的定期努力及溝通，負責任的企業行為慣例，於經營過程中秉持最高道德、誠信標準及風險意識的文化
- (2) 負責任的經營，例如，通過設定減少碳排放的目標來管理環境影響並將氣候變化納入我們的經營考慮當中
- (3) 負責任的企業公民，積極主動，通過有效參與和透明披露進行雙向溝通。本集團計劃建立一個旗艦社區計劃，激勵參與者採用可持續的生活方式。

本集團董事會認為，良好的環境、社會及管治架構對本集團業務的可持續性及發展至關重要。因此，本集團瞭解於執行政策及經營業務時性別平等及多樣性的重要性。於二零二三年三月三十一日，各職位級別的性別及年齡組成以及可比較薪酬的詳情可分類如下：

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Employment

As at 31 March 2023, the Group had a total of 65 employees, recorded 23.5 per cent decrease in its total number of employees during the year.

During the year, there were no confirmed non-compliance incidents or grievances in relation to human rights and labour practices standards and regulations that would have a significant impact on the Group.

僱傭

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團共有65名僱員，錄得年內僱員總數減少23.5%。

年內並沒有任何與人權及勞工措施相關並對本集團有重大影響的已確認違規事件或申訴。

		31 March 2022 二零二二年 三月三十一日 Number of staff 僱員數目		
		31 March 2023 二零二三年 三月三十一日 Number of staff 僱員數目	Companies under continued operation 於持續經營 下的公司	Companies under continued and discontinued operation 於持續及終止 經營下的公司
By Gender	按性別			
Female	女	27	40	55
Male	男	38	45	68
By age group	按年齡組別			
Below 30	30歲以下	31	39	52
30 to 50	30至50歲	25	35	58
Over 50	超過50歲	9	11	13
By region	按地區			
Hong Kong	香港	12	17	17
Mainland	內地	53	68	106
By employment contract and gender	按受聘合約及性別			
Permanent (female)	長期(女)	12	10	13
Permanent (male)	長期(男)	5	14	19
Temporary/fixed term (female)	臨時/定期(女)	26	30	42
Temporary/fixed term (male)	臨時/定期(男)	22	31	49
By employment contract and region	按受聘合約及地區			
Permanent (Hong Kong)	長期(香港)	2	3	3
Permanent (mainland China)	長期(中國內地)	15	21	29
Temporary/fixed term (Hong Kong)	臨時/定期(香港)	10	14	14
Temporary/fixed term (mainland China)	臨時/定期(中國內地)	38	47	77
By employment type and gender	按受聘類別及性別			
Full-time (female)	全職(女)	37	37	46
Full-time (male)	全職(男)	25	44	65
Part-time (female)	兼職(女)	1	3	9
Part-time (male)	兼職(男)	2	1	3
Per employee category	按僱員類別			
Senior	高層	22	28	36
Middle-level	中層	11	17	28
Supervisory-level	督導層	14	20	23
General	普工	18	20	36

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

New Hires and Employee Turnover

新聘僱員及僱員流失

Indicators	指標	Year ended March 31, 2022 截至二零二二年 三月三十一日止年度		
		Year ended March 31, 2023 截至二零二三年 三月三十一日止年度	Companies under continued operation 於持續經營 下的公司	Companies under continued and discontinued operation 於持續及終止 經營下的公司
Total new hires	新聘僱員總數			
Number and rate (%) of new hires	新聘僱員人數及比率(%)	15(23%)	34(40%)	47(38%)
By gender	按性別			
Female	女性	6(22%)	21(25%)	27(22%)
Male	男性	9(24%)	13(15%)	20(16%)
By age group	按年齡組別			
Below 30	30歲以下	13(42%)	24(28%)	28(23%)
30 to 50	30歲至50歲	2(8%)	8(10%)	17(14%)
Over 50	超過50歲	–	2(2%)	2(1%)
By region	按地區			
Hong Kong	香港	–	2(2%)	2(2%)
Mainland China	中國內地	15(28%)	32(38%)	45(36%)
Total employee turnover	僱員流失總數及比率(%)			
Number and rate (%)		36(55%)		
By gender	按性別			
Female	女性	19(70%)		
Male	男性	17(45%)		
By age group	按年齡組別			
Below 30	30歲以下	21(68%)		
30 to 50	30歲至50歲	13(52%)		
Over 50	超過50歲	2(22%)		
By region	按地區			
Hong Kong	香港	5(42%)		
Mainland China	中國內地	31(58%)		

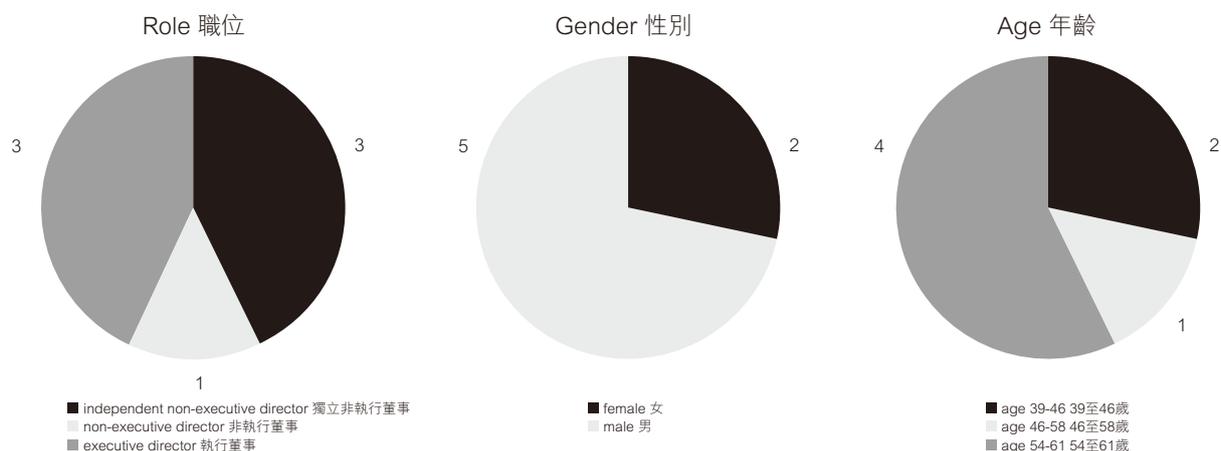
Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

DIVERSITY

多元化

Diversity of Board of Directors of Great World Company Holdings Ltd as at 31 March 2023 and 2022 於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日世大控股有限公司董事會多元化



Number and Percentage of employees by gender Per employee category	按性別的僱員人數及百分比 按僱員類別	31 March 2023 二零二三年三月三十一日		31 March 2022 二零二二年三月三十一日	
		Female 女性	Male 男性	Female 女性	Male 男性
Senior	高層	7(26%)	15(40%)	36%	64%
Middle-level	中層	5(18%)	6(16%)	53%	47%
Supervisory-level	督導層	7(26%)	7(18%)	55%	45%
General	普工	8(30%)	10(26%)	50%	50%

Number and Percentage of employees by age group Per employee category	按年齡組別的僱員人數及百分比 按僱員類別	31 March 2023 二零二三年三月三十一日			31 March 2022 二零二二年三月三十一日		
		<30 30歲以下	30-50 30至50歲	>50 超過50歲	<30 30歲以下	30-50 30至50歲	>50 超過50歲
Senior	高層	4(13%)	13(52%)	5(56%)	15%	46%	55%
Middle-level	中層	7(23%)	4(16%)	-(-)	26%	17%	9%
Supervisory-level	督導層	9(29%)	2(8%)	3(33%)	28%	17%	27%
General	普工	11(35%)	6(24%)	1(11%)	31%	20%	9%

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

The summary of material ESG issues, which are covered in this report, are listed below:

A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Effect on Current Environmental Climate and Our Management

As an investment holding company of the Group, we aspire to be a sustainability advocate by leading the subsidiaries business as an example and setting ESG standards in our Group. In accordance with the global Glasgow Financial Alliance for the Net Zero, we have started to study and target the full decarbonization of our operations.

In order to achieve the target,

1. We identify ways to improve our overall energy efficiency and saving, for example, LED light tubes, turn off all unnecessary lights
2. We set ourselves a target to save at least 10% of paper consumption in two years, and we would generate a good result in next reporting year 2023-2024, for example, by way of double-sided printing and recycling papers
3. To focus on waste reduction, for example, to encourage employees to use re-usable cups in place of plastic or paper cups.

本報告所涵蓋的重大環境、社會及管治事宜概要如下：

A. 環境方面

對當前環境氣候和我們管理的影響

作為本集團的投資控股公司，我們立志成為可持續發展的倡導者，作為標杆領導附屬公司業務發展，並在本集團制定環境、社會及管治標準。根據全球格拉斯哥淨零金融聯盟，我們已開始研究並以我們業務的全面脫碳為目標。

為實現該目標，

1. 我們確定提高整體能源效率和節能的方法，例如，LED燈管，關閉所有不必要的燈光
2. 我們為自身設定了一個目標，在兩年內節省至少10%的紙張消耗，我們將在二零二三年至二零二四年的下一個報告年度取得更好的成果。如雙面打印和紙張回收
3. 專注於減少廢物，如鼓勵員工使用可重複使用的杯子代替塑料杯或紙杯。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

A1. Emissions

The Group is principally engaged in intelligent advertising and railroad media business, cultivation and sales of agricultural and forestry products business, trading (supply chain) business and property business and has been persistent in conducting its business in an environmentally responsible manner and takes measures to reduce the possible impact on the environment arising from its production and operating activities. We will closely monitor our greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption and will stay abreast of environment related regulatory developments in the respective areas where the Group operates.

In terms of emissions, the Group's current business did not generate significant emissions, but the monitoring of emissions is still indispensable. Therefore, we will regularly arrange for the testing of air emissions.

Air Pollutant Emissions

The pollutants listed in the standard include particulate matter, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides. In addition, the cars we operate will also generate trace amounts of air emissions.

Types of emissions

排放物類型

Nitrogen oxides
氮氧化物
Sulfur oxides
硫氧化物
Particulates matter
顆粒物質

A1. 排放物

本集團主要從事智能廣告及鐵路媒體業務、種植及農林產品銷售業務、貿易(供應鏈)業務及物業業務，一直堅持以對環境負責的方式經營業務，並採取措施降低生產及經營活動可能對環境造成的影響。我們將密切監察我們的溫室氣體排放及能源消耗，並會了解與本集團經營各領域環境相關的監管情況。

排放方面，本集團現有業務並無產生重大排放，但監察排放情況責無旁貸。因此，我們會定期安排測試空氣排放。

空氣污染物排放

標準所列污染物包括顆粒物質、硫氧化物及氮氧化物。此外，我們運營的汽車亦將產生極少量空氣排放。

	1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023	1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022
	二零二二年 四月一日至 二零二三年 三月三十一日	二零二一年 四月一日至 二零二二年 三月三十一日
	Amount (g)	Amount (g)
	量(克)	量(克)

Nitrogen oxides 氮氧化物	221	750
Sulfur oxides 硫氧化物	5	17
Particulates matter 顆粒物質	16	55

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The main sources of the Group's greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and removals were from Scope 1 (direct emission from the mobile combustion sources) and Scope 2 ("energy indirect" emission from the acquired electricity) and Scope 3 (other indirect emissions):

溫室氣體排放

本集團溫室氣體(「溫室氣體」)排放及減除的主要來源為範圍1(移動燃燒源直接排放)、範圍2(購買電力的「能源間接」排放)及範圍3(其他間接排放)：

1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

二零二二年四月一日至二零二三年三月三十一日

Scope of Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Removals	Emission/Removal Sources	Emission/Removal in tonnes of CO ₂ 排放/減除 (噸二氧化碳)	Intensity (per employee) 密度 (每名僱員)
Scope 1			
範圍1			
Direct Emission	Combustion of fuel in mobile sources	1.02	0.01 tonnes CO ₂
直接排放	移動源燃料的燃燒		0.01 噸二氧化碳
GHG Deduction	Removals from planted trees	(4,613.02)	(37.50) tonnes CO ₂
溫室氣體扣除	植樹減除		(37.50) 噸二氧化碳
Scope 2			
範圍2			
Indirect Emission	Purchased electricity	51.46	0.42 tonnes CO ₂
間接排放	購買電力		0.42 噸二氧化碳
Scope 3			
範圍3			
Other Indirect Emission	Paper waste disposed at landfills	0.36	0.0023 tonnes CO ₂
其他間接排放	棄置到堆填區的廢紙		0.0023 噸二氧化碳
	Travelling	–	–
	差旅		–
Total		(4,560.18)	(37.07) tonnes CO₂
總計			(37.07) 噸二氧化碳

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022

二零二一年四月一日至二零二二年三月三十一日

Scope of Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Removals	Emission/Removal Sources	Emission/Removal in tonnes of CO ₂	Intensity (per employee)
溫室氣體排放/減除範圍	排放/減除來源	排放/減除 (噸二氧化碳)	密度 (每名僱員)
Scope 1			
範圍1			
Direct Emission	Combustion of fuel in mobile sources	1.35	0.01 tonnes CO ₂
直接排放	移動源燃料的燃燒		0.01 噸二氧化碳
GHG Deduction	Removals from planted trees	(4,613.02)	(37.50) tonnes CO ₂
溫室氣體扣除	植樹減除		(37.50) 噸二氧化碳
Scope 2			
範圍2			
Indirect Emission	Purchased electricity	36.60	0.27 tonnes CO ₂
間接排放	購買電力		0.27 噸二氧化碳
Scope 3			
範圍3			
Other Indirect Emission	Paper waste disposed at landfills	0.28	0.0023 tonnes CO ₂
其他間接排放	棄置到堆填區的廢紙		0.0023 噸二氧化碳
	Travelling	2.1	0.0171 tonnes CO ₂
	差旅		0.0171 噸二氧化碳
Total		(4,572.69)	(37.18) tonnes CO₂
總計			(37.18) 噸二氧化碳

Energy Saving and Emission Reduction

The indirect emission from travelling was nil during the reporting year. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the inbound travellers from Hong Kong are required to undergo compulsory quarantine at designated places (e.g. hotel) in Mainland China for 14 days. This measure had restricted the Company's travelling to Mainland China to discuss business affairs. All meetings of the Board and business connected parties were conducted through electronic communication channels.

節能減排

於報告年度內，旅行的間接排放為零。由於COVID-19疫情的爆發，來港旅客需在中國內地指定地點(例如酒店)接受為期14天的強制檢疫。這項措施限制了本公司前往中國大陸洽談業務。董事會及業務關聯方的所有會議均透過電子通訊渠道進行。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Hazardous Waste and Non-hazardous Waste

The Group did not generate any hazardous waste during the reporting year. Non-hazardous waste from the Group's operation was mainly office paper.

The total amount of non-hazardous waste generated by the Group during the reporting year was approximately 0.0587 tonnes, with an intensity of approximately 0.0005 tonnes per employee.

During the year, there was also no incident of non-compliance with local relevant environmental laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Group relating to air and greenhouse gas, emissions, discharge into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

A2. Use of Resources

To encourage effective utilization of resources, the Group's management will review and develop management policy regarding the use of energy and resources, which manages consumption of chemical pesticide, fertilizer, electricity, water and office paper.

Energy Consumption

The energy used in the Group's business operations is mainly consumption of purchased electricity. The Group consumed a total of 53,815.25 (2022: 35,517.38) kWh with an intensity of 827.93 (2022: 288.76) kWh per employee during the reporting year.

The increase in total consumption and intensity was due to the fact that all employees returned to work in office and number of employees of the Group was decreased.

Water Consumption

To enhance the efficiency of water consumption and reduce waste water, the Group adopted a drip irrigation system, which help to achieve water conservation by reducing evaporation and deep drainage. Apart from using the purchased water, we also use rain water in the planting operation.

There is no records in consumption of water in forestry planting during the reporting year, and no issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose. Nevertheless, the Group reminds employees to practice water conservation in daily operations.

有害廢棄物及無害廢棄物

於報告年度，本集團並無產生任何有害廢棄物，本集團營運產生的無害廢棄物主要為辦公用紙。

於報告年度，本集團產生的無害廢棄物總量約為0.0587噸，密度為每名僱員約0.0005噸。

年內，在空氣及溫室氣體、排放、向水及土地排污、產生有害及無害廢棄物方面，亦無發生違反當地相關環境法律及法規且對本集團有重大影響的事件。

A2. 資源使用

為確保有效利用資源，本集團管理層將檢討及制定有關能源及資源使用的管控政策，控制化學農藥、化肥、電力、水及辦公用紙的消耗。

能源消耗

本集團業務營運所用能源主要為所購電力的消耗。本集團於報告年度共消耗53,815.25千瓦時(二零二二年：35,517.38千瓦時)電力，密度為每名僱員827.93千瓦時(二零二二年：288.76千瓦時)。

總耗量及密度增加乃由於所有僱員返回辦公室工作及本集團的僱員數量減少。

用水

為提高用水效率及減少廢水，本集團採用滴灌系統，有助減少蒸發及深層滲漏而實現節約用水。除使用所購水資源外，我們亦於種植業務使用雨水。

於報告年度，林業種植並無用水記錄，且物色適用水源並不存在任何問題。儘管如此，本集團於日常營運中提醒僱員節約用水。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

Packaging Materials

The Group's business operations did not involve any packaging materials during the reporting year.

Chemical pesticide and fertilizer

1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

二零二二年四月一日至
二零二三年三月三十一日

Pesticide

農藥

Fertilizer

化肥

1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022

二零二一年四月一日至
二零二二年三月三十一日

Pesticide

農藥

Fertilizer

化肥

The pesticide used in planting forest is to prevent pests of diseases and the fertilizer used is to stabilize the growth of the tree in some areas of the land which is lack of nutrition.

The use of pesticide and fertilizer was thoughtful considered and determined by relevant expert. It will not bring significant effect to the environment and is in compliance of the local regulations and law.

A3. Environment and natural resources

The Group constantly assesses and monitors the environmental risks in its daily operation, and formulates corresponding mitigation measures promptly when discovering any potential risk to the environment, so as to ensure such risk can be controlled and reduced to an acceptable level. The Group is committed to making efficient use of natural resources and reducing waste.

包裝材料

於報告年度，本集團業務營運並不涉及任何包裝材料。

化學農藥及化肥

Amount (g)

Intensity

量(克)

密度

3,890

0.0125g per tree

每棵樹0.0125克

17,520,000

56.52g per tree

每棵樹56.52克

Amount (g)

Intensity

量(克)

密度

3,890

0.0125g per tree

每棵樹0.0125克

17,520,000

56.52g per tree

每棵樹56.52克

植樹造林所用農藥是為防止病蟲害，使用化肥是為穩定土地貧瘠的部分地區樹木生長。

農藥及化肥的使用乃相關專家深思熟慮後決定，不會對環境造成重大影響，且符合當地法律及法規。

A3. 環境及自然資源

本集團於其日常營運中持續評估及監察環境風險，當發現對環境的任何潛在危險時及時制定相應緩解措施，從而確保有關風險能得以控制並降至可接受水平。本集團致力於有效使用自然資源及減少浪費。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

To protect the natural environment of the forest, the Group has performed the following:

Regularly inspection and evaluation

The Group conducts regular inspection on unauthorized activities or illegal logging, fire hazard, pest or diseases, etc.. Any issues observed would be handled at the forest and remediation or rectification works will be done timely.

Government involvement

The Government has standard measures and regular engagement on the Group's forest in terms of fire prevention and pest control practices. The Group cooperated with local government to perform pest control spray and fire prevention measures.

Positive effect of our business to the environment

In Xinjiang, desertification issue made destruction to the environment. Our business, planting forest, is an effective way to prevent desertification and sandstorm, and bring significant benefit to the environment.

為保護森林的自然環境，本集團已進行以下事項：

定期檢查及評估

本集團定期檢查未經授權的活動或非法伐木、火災、蟲害或病害等。一旦在樹林內發現任何問題將及時處理並進行補救或糾正。

政府參與

政府對本集團樹林的防火及蟲害控制有標準的措施並定期參與。本集團與當地政府合作進行防蟲噴灑及防火措施。

我們業務對環境的正面影響

在新疆，沙漠化問題對環境造成破壞。我們的植樹造林業務乃防止沙漠化及沙暴的有效方法，對環境大有益處。

B. SOCIAL ASPECTS ON STAKEHOLDER, ENGAGEMENT

B1. Employment and Labour Practices

Employees are regarded as the greatest and valuable assets and core competitive advantage of the Group. The Group reviewed and updated our existing remuneration policies, e.g. whistleblowing policy, grievance, personal account dealing and anti-discrimination.

The recruitment and promotion of the Group are fair and open for all employees, and are not affected by age, sex, physical or mental health status, marital status, family status, race, skin colour, nationality, religion, political affiliation and sexual orientation and other factors. The Group has maintained proper systems to ensure equity and competitiveness of staff remuneration and recognition. The Group encourage open dialogue between Senior Management and staff by physical personal meeting or e-mails.

B. 持份者參與社會方面

B1. 僱傭及勞工慣例

僱員被視為是本集團最重大及寶貴的資產以及核心競爭優勢。本集團審閱並更新我們的現有薪酬政策，如舉報政策、申訴、個人賬戶交易及歧視。

本集團所有僱員的招募及晉升公平公開，不受年齡、性別、身體狀況或精神健康狀況、婚姻狀況、家庭狀況、種族、膚色、國籍、宗教、政治面貌、性取向及其他因素影響。本集團一直保持著適當的制度，以確保員工薪酬和認可的公平性和競爭力。本集團鼓勵高級管理人員與員工透過現場親身會議或電郵進行坦誠對話。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

The Group offers competitive remuneration, promotional opportunity, compensation and benefit packages to attract and retain talents. Remuneration packages are reviewed periodically based on the Group's operating results, individual performance and market condition.

The Group strictly complies with applicable laws and regulations in the localities of its operation, and the relevant administrative rules and measures are strictly enforced. These rules and regulations specify the requirements relating to employment, labor relations, employees' remuneration, social insurances, housing fund, mandatory provident fund and welfare to protect the rights of employees.

B2. Development and Training

Talent development is an important part of our human resource strategy.

The Group provides the employees with effective training and develop a clear promotion ladder, ensuring that the employees have the required skills. The Group conducts performance evaluation annually, and based on the assessment result to provide the staff with appropriate training, and offer job development and promotion opportunities for outstanding employees.

The Group encourages employees to attend comprehensive professional training to deliver top services to our customers. The newly hired employees are required to attend Employee Orientation to familiarize with the Group's mission, vision, core value and business goals.

B3. Anti-Money Laundering ("AML")

The Group is well awareness of AML laws and regulations by conducting risk-based due diligence, monitoring and reporting suspicious activities. The Group also screen all participants, suppliers/customers against sanction lists, such as those published by the UN.

本集團提供具競爭力的薪酬、晉升機會、報酬及福利待遇以吸引及挽留人才。本集團定期根據經營業績、個人表現及市況檢討薪酬待遇。

本集團嚴格遵守經營所在地的適用法律及法規，嚴格執行相關行政規則及措施。該等規則及法規訂明僱用、勞動關係、僱員薪酬、社會保險、住房公積金、強制性公積金及福利相關規定，以保障僱員權利。

B2. 發展及培訓

人才發展是我們人力資源策略的重要一環。

本集團為僱員提供有效的培訓及制定清晰的晉升階梯，確保僱員擁有所需技能。本集團按年進行績效評估，根據評估結果為僱員提供適當培訓，並為優秀僱員提供職位發展及晉升機會。

本集團鼓勵員工出席綜合專業培訓，以向客戶提供頂級服務。新僱用員工須出席入職培訓，以熟悉本集團的宗旨、願景、核心價值及業務目標。

B3. 反洗錢(「反洗錢」)

本集團透過開展基於風險的盡職調查，監測並報告可疑活動，充分認識到反洗錢法律法規。本集團亦根據制裁名單，如聯合國公佈的名單，對所有參與者、供應商／客戶進行篩選。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

B4. Health and Safety

The Group is committed to protecting the health and safety of the employees and the community, we require employees to comply with all relevant occupational health and safety regulations, and do our utmost to provide them with safe and healthy working environment.

The Company strives to provide a positive and inclusive working environment for our staff, and to ensure that our staff members enjoy a healthy-work life balance. To promote good health, the Company enhanced staff medical benefits during the year under review.

Risk management is an important part of ensuring occupational safety. We can identify and assess occupational health and safety risks through identification of the source of danger, assessment of identified risks, and appropriate risk control measures.

In order to avoid accidents and ensure that all employees work in a safe manner, we implement established policies and guidelines for different working conditions and needs which stipulates clearly the safety procedures as well as emergency response plans. Those established policies and guidelines will be reviewed periodically and further improved to better protect our employees.

The management department of the Group's office has also conducted a comprehensive fire drill and emergency drill regularly. Through actual drills, employees' ability to escape and save themselves at the scene of the fire was enhanced, employees' use of fire-extinguishing tools was improved, and everything was done to reduce human and property losses.

For the year ended 31 March 2023, there was no breach of relevant laws and regulations relating to employee's health and safety. The Group received no prosecutions related to occupational health and safety. No work-related fatalities occurred between 2021 and 2023.

B4. 健康及安全

本集團致力保障僱員及社區的健康與安全，我們要求僱員遵守所有相關職業健康及安全法規，並盡我們最大努力為彼等提供安全及健康的工作環境。

本公司致力為員工締造積極共融的工作環境，並確保員工在工作與生活方面達致平衡。為促進健康，本公司於回顧年度內提升員工醫療福利。

風險管理是確保職業安全的重要環節。我們可透過識別危險源、評估已識別風險及採取適當的風險控制措施識別及評估職業健康及安全風險。

為避免事故及確保全體僱員以安全的方式工作，我們針對不同工作條件及需求實施既有政策及指引，該等政策及指引清楚規定安全程序以及應急方案。我們會定期檢討該等既有政策及指引，並進一步完善以更好地保護僱員。

本集團辦事處的管理部門亦已定期進行全面的消防演練及應急演習。通過實際演練，僱員在火災現場逃生及自救的能力得到提升，使用滅火工具的方式得到改善，一切旨在減少生命及財產損失。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，並無違反有關僱員健康及安全的相關法律及法規。本集團未收到與職業健康及安全有關的檢控。二零二一年至二零二三年期間未發生與工作有關的死亡事故。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

To achieve the target by

- (1) communications with regulator representatives
- (2) responding to information requests.

B5. Customers

The Group listen to our customers to understand their needs and respond with services and products that offer excellent service while managing relevant sustainability topics that matter to them.

To achieve the target via

- (1) customer feedback channels
- (2) customer events to provide and account information to make informed decisions
- (3) sustainability communications via the Group's e-mails and web-site.

The Group has been in compliance with relevant laws and regulations which had a material impact on our business operation and has not been assessed any fines or penalties with regard to product safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters relating to our products for the year ended 31 March 2023.

B6. Supply Chain Management

The Group attaches importance to developing and maintaining long-term relationships with our suppliers, looking forward to forming long-term partnerships with them. The Group also conducts follow-up assessment on the suppliers, and, if necessary, reviews them through a third-party organization.

實現目標的方式如下

- (1) 與監管部門代表溝通
- (2) 響應資料請求。

B5. 客戶

本集團傾聽客戶的意見，了解其需求，並以服務和產品做出回應，提供優質服務的同時，管理對彼等而言十分重要的相關可持續發展主題。

實現目標的方式如下

- (1) 客戶反饋渠道
- (2) 提供客戶事件和賬戶資料以作出知情決定
- (3) 通過本集團的電子郵件和網站進行可持續發展溝通。

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本集團一直遵守對我們的業務營運產生重大影響的相關法律法規，且未曾就與我們產品有關的產品安全、廣告、標籤及隱私問題被處以任何罰款或處罰。

B6. 供應鏈管理

本集團重視與供應商發展及維持長遠關係，冀望與彼等形成長期合作夥伴關係。本集團亦對供應商進行跟進評估，並在必要時由第三方機構對彼等進行審閱。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

The Group could not achieve sustainable development without working together with its suppliers. The Group has formulated supplier assessment systems and conducted regular assessments of the environmental and social performance of suppliers. These systems guarantee the quality of raw material and equipment used in the production of the Group and strengthens the Group's relationship with suppliers so as to create a beneficial cooperation together. The Group would act with integrity, comply with applicable laws and regulations and set the same standards for our suppliers. For instance, if suppliers have violations of labor regulations, including employment of child labor, forced labor, etc., the Group would immediately terminate the cooperation with them.

During the year, the Group was not aware that any key suppliers had any significant actual or potential negative impact on business ethics, environmental protection, human rights and labour practices nor any of them had any non-compliance incidents, in respect of these areas.

B7. Shareholders

Shareholders expect good return on investment and the Group has to ensure our business to fit it in future.

To achieve the target by

- (1) corporate communication via the Group's e-mail and web-site
- (2) shareholders are free to raise questions to all members of our Directors (including independent non-executive Director) at Annual or Special General Meetings.

B8. Strengthening Our Integrity and Risk Management

The Company reviewed existing and established new policies to anti-bribery and anti-corruption, conflict of interests, whistleblowing, prevention of financial crimes, data privacy, equal opportunities and anti-discrimination.

本集團實現可持續發展離不開與供應商共同努力。本集團制訂供應商評價體系，定期對供應商的環境及社會表現進行評價，一方面確保用於本集團生產的原材料及設備的質量，另一方面加強本集團與供應商的聯繫，共同營造良好的合作氛圍。本集團將誠信行事，遵守適用的法律法規，並為我們的供應商設定相同的標準。例如，若發現供應商存在聘用童工、強迫勞工等違反勞動法規的現象，本集團將立即停止與彼等的合作。

年內，本集團並不知悉任何主要供應商對商業道德、環境保護、人權及勞工慣例造成任何重大實際或潛在負面影響，亦無發現任何與該等範疇有關的不合規事件。

B7. 股東

股東期望獲得良好的投資回報，而本集團必須確保我們的業務能適應未來發展。

實現目標的方式如下

- (1) 通過本集團的電子郵件和網站進行公司通訊
- (2) 股東可在股東週年大會或股東特別大會上隨時向所有董事(包括獨立非執行董事)成員提出疑問。

B8. 加強我們的誠信及風險管理

本公司審查現有的反賄賂及反腐敗、利益衝突、舉報、防止金融犯罪、資料隱私、平等機會及反歧視的政策，並制定了新的政策。

Environmental, Social and Governance Report

環境、社會及管治報告

B9. Anti-Corruption

The Group maintains the highest standard of business conduct, including zero-tolerance position on bribery and corruptions.

To achieve the target via

- (1) all employees are required to review the Code of conduct annually and sign to acknowledge that they understand and agree to the Code
- (2) refresher training periodically
- (3) all directors, employees, agents, contractors, suppliers act to comply with applicable policies, law and rules related to anti-corruption
- (4) enhance Group Whistleblowing Policy to streamline the report process and strengthen to avoid conflicts of interest.

During the reporting year, there were no concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the Group or its employees.

B10. Community

In order to enable sustainable development of the Group, it is inseparable from the support of the community and the people. As a responsible Group, we continue to practice public welfare, actively participate in various charitable and social charities, and care for disadvantaged communities.

B9. 反貪污

本集團保持最高標準的商業操守，包括對賄賂和腐敗採取零容忍態度。

實現目標的方式如下

- (1) 要求所有員工每年檢討操守準則並簽字確認他們理解並同意該準則
- (2) 定期進修培訓
- (3) 所有董事、僱員、代理人、承包商、供應商遵守與反腐敗相關的適用政策、法律和規則
- (4) 加強本集團舉報政策以簡化舉報流程並完善以避免利益衝突。

於報告年度內，並無針對本集團或其僱員之腐敗行為的確定法律案件。

B10. 社區

為使本集團能夠持續發展，當中固然離不開所在社區與社會大眾的支持。作為一家負責任的企業，我們持續踐行社會公益，積極參與各種慈善及社會公益事務，為弱勢社群帶來關愛。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

The directors (the “Directors”) of Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the “Company”) submit their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the year ended 31 March 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The activities of its subsidiaries are set out in note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

An analysis of the Group’s performance for the year by operating segment is set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A review of the Group’s performance, business activities and development is included in the Chairman’s Statement on pages 4 to 5 and the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 10 to 20 of this annual report.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2023 are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss on page 66.

The Directors do not propose dividend for the year.

RESERVES

Movements in the reserves of the Company and the Group during the year are set out in note 42 to the consolidated financial statements and in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity on page 70 respectively.

The Company has no balance of distributable reserves available for distribution to the owners of the Company as at 31 March 2023 (2022: Nil).

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the movements in property, plant and equipment of the Group during the year are set out in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

世大控股有限公司(「本公司」)董事(「董事」)謹此呈報董事會報告連同本公司及其附屬公司(「本集團」)截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度之經審核綜合財務報表。

主要業務及營運地區分析

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。其附屬公司之活動載於綜合財務報表附註39。

本集團於本年度按經營分部劃分之表現分析載於綜合財務報表附註7。

業務回顧

本集團之表現、業務活動及發展之回顧載於本年報第4至5頁之主席報告及第10至20頁之管理層論述及分析。

業績及股息

本集團截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度之業績載於第66頁之綜合損益表。

本年度，董事不建議派發任何股息。

儲備

本公司及本集團於本年度之儲備變動分別載於綜合財務報表附註42及第70頁之綜合權益變動表。

本公司於二零二三年三月三十一日概無可向本公司擁有人分派之可供分派儲備結餘(二零二二年：無)。

物業、廠房及設備

本集團於本年度之物業、廠房及設備變動之詳情載於綜合財務報表附註15。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Details of the movements in investment property of the Group during the year are set out in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Results, assets and liabilities of the Group for each of the last five financial years are summarised on page 191.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the movements in the share capital of the Company are set out in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Company did not redeem any of its shares during the year. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased or sold any of its shares during the year.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Company's memorandum and articles of association and there is no restriction against such rights under the laws of the Cayman Islands which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emolument policy for the employees of the Group is set up on the basis of their merit, qualifications and competence and has been reviewed by the remuneration committee.

The emoluments of the directors of the Company are determined by the remuneration committee, having regard to the Group's operating results, individual performance and comparable market statistics.

The Company has adopted a share option scheme as an incentive to directors and eligible employees, details of the scheme is set out below and in note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

投資物業

於本年度，本集團之投資物業變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註16。

五年財務概要

本集團過往五個財政年度各年之業績、資產與負債摘要載於第191頁。

股本

本公司股本之變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註29。

買賣或贖回股份

本公司於本年度並無贖回其任何股份，而本公司或其任何附屬公司於本年度亦無買賣其任何股份。

優先購買權

本公司之組織章程大綱及細則並無優先購買權規定，而開曼群島法例並無限制該等權利，致使本公司須按比例向現有股東提呈發售新股份。

薪酬政策

本集團僱員之薪酬政策乃按僱員之工作表現、資格及能力制定，並交由薪酬委員會檢討。

本公司董事之薪酬乃由薪酬委員會按本集團之經營業績、個別表現及可比較市場數據釐定。

本公司已採納購股權計劃，作為對董事及合資格僱員之激勵，計劃之詳情載於以下綜合財務報表附註31內。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

SHARE OPTIONS

2012 Share Option Scheme

The Company has adopted a new share option scheme at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 3 August 2012 (the "2012 Share Option Scheme"), which is valid and effective for a period of 10 years commencing on 3 August 2012, upon the termination of the share option scheme adopted at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 2 August 2002.

The 2012 Share Option Scheme enables the Company to grant options to selected persons to subscribe for shares in the Company as incentives or rewards for their contributions or potential contributions to the Group. The Board may, at its discretion, invite (i) any director or any employee of the Company, any of its subsidiaries or any invested entity; (ii) any holder of legal or beneficial title of any securities issued by any member of the Group or any invested entity; (iii) any business or joint venture partner, contractor, subcontractor, agent, sub-agent of the Group or any invested entity; (iv) any person or entity that provides research, development or other technological support or any advisory, consultancy, professional services to any member of the Group or any invested entity; and (v) any supplier of goods or services, customer or distributor of the Group or any invested entity, to take up options to subscribe for the shares in the Company for a consideration of HK\$10 per each lot of share options granted.

The option period shall not exceed 10 years from the date of grant of option. There is no minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised. HK\$10 is payable on acceptance of an option within 28 days from the date of grant.

The total number of shares in respect of which options may be granted under the 2012 Share Option Scheme must not in aggregate exceed 10% of the shares in issue as at the date of adoption of the 2012 Share Option Scheme or the date of approval by the shareholders in general meeting where the limit is refreshed. The total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the options granted and to be granted to each individual in any twelve-month period up to and including the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the shares in issue at the date of grant unless approval from Company's shareholders has been obtained. Options granted to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company or any of their respective associates in excess of 0.1% of the total number of shares in issue or with a value in excess of HK\$5 million must be approved in advance by the Company's shareholders.

購股權

二零一二年購股權計劃

本公司於二零零二年八月二日舉行之本公司股東週年大會上採納之購股權計劃終止後，於二零一二年八月三日舉行之本公司股東週年大會上採納一項新購股權計劃（「二零一二年購股權計劃」），該購股權計劃於自二零一二年八月三日起計之十年期間內具效力及生效。

二零一二年購股權計劃使本公司能授出購股權予指定人士認購本公司股份，作為彼等對本集團作出貢獻或潛在貢獻之獎勵或報酬。董事會可酌情邀請：(i)本公司任何董事或任何僱員，任何其附屬公司或任何投資實體；(ii)本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體所發行任何證券之法定或實益所有權之任何持有人；(iii)本集團或任何投資實體之任何業務或合營合作夥伴、承包商、分包商、代理、副代理；(iv)向本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體提供研究、開發或其他技術支援或任何顧問、諮詢或專業服務之任何人士或實體；及(v)向本集團或任何投資實體提供任何商品或服務之供應商、客戶或分銷商，以每手授出購股權10港元之代價，接納可認購本公司股份之購股權。

購股權期間由授出購股權當日起計不應超過十年。於行使購股權前並無最短指定持有期。須於授出購股權當日起二十八日內支付10港元以接納一份購股權。

根據二零一二年購股權計劃可授出之購股權涉及之股份總數，合計不得超過二零一二年購股權計劃採納日期或股東於股東大會批准更新上限當日之已發行股份10%。除非取得本公司股東批准，於截至授出日期（包括該日）止任何十二個月期間內向每名人士已及將授出之購股權於行使時已發行及將發行之股份總數，不得超過於授出日期之已發行股份1%。授予本公司主要股東或獨立非執行董事或其各自之任何聯營公司之購股權如超逾已發行股份總數0.1%，或價值超逾5,000,000港元，則必須事先取得本公司股東批准。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

Options may be exercised at any time during the specified option period. The exercise price shall be determined by the Directors, and shall be at least the highest of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant; (ii) the average closing price of the Company's shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's shares. The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options granted and yet to be exercised under the 2012 Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company must not exceed 30% of the Company's shares in issue from time to time.

On 13 May 2022, the Company granted options under the 2012 Share Option Scheme to certain eligible persons to subscribe for a total of 23,000,000 ordinary shares in the share capital of the Company at the exercise price of HK\$1 per share.

Movements of the share options granted under the 2012 Share Option Scheme are as follows:

購股權可於指定購股權期間內隨時行使。行使價須由董事釐定，至少為下列三者中之最高者：(i)於授出日期之本公司股份收市價；(ii)緊接授出日期前五個營業日之本公司股份平均收市價；及(iii)本公司股份面值。根據二零一二年購股權計劃與本公司任何其他購股權計劃所授出而有待行使之所有購股權，於行使時可能發行之股份數目上限，不得超過不時已發行之本公司股份30%。

於二零二二年五月十三日，本公司根據二零一二年購股權計劃向若干合資格人士授出購股權，可以每股1港元的行使價，認購本公司股本中合共23,000,000股普通股。

根據二零一二年購股權計劃授出的購股權變動如下：

Participants	Date of grant	Exercisable period	Exercise price per share	No. of underlying shares comprised in option					
				As at 1 April 2022	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed during the year	Cancelled during the year	As at 31 March 2023
參與人士	授出日期	行使期	每股 行使價	於二零二二年 四月一日	於年內授出	於年內行使	於年內失效	於年內註銷	於二零二三年 三月三十一日
Employees and others (in aggregate)	4 February 2016	4 February 2016 – 6 January 2026	HK\$2.64	2,240,000	-	-	(2,240,000)	-	-
僱員及其他人士 (合共)	二零一六年二月四日	二零一六年二月四日至 二零二六年一月六日	2.64港元						
Employees and others (in aggregate)	13 May 2022	13 May 2022 – 13 May 2025	HK\$1.00	-	23,000,000	-	-	-	23,000,000
僱員及其他人士 (合共)	二零二二年 五月十三日	二零二二年 五月十三日至 二零二五年 五月十三日	1.00港元						

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

DIRECTORS

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

Executive Directors

Mr. Zhang Yanqiang
Mr. Gu Zhonghai
Mr. Zhao Xinyan

Non-executive Director

Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky (*Chairman*)

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Chung Koon Yan
Ms. Zhao Yongmei
Mr. Jing Baoli

Biographical details of directors

Brief biographical details of the existing directors are set out on pages 6 to 8 of this annual report.

Rotation

Pursuant to Article 117 of the articles of association of the Company, Mr. Zhang Yanqiang and Mr. Chung Koon Yan will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each of the executive Directors and non-executive Director has entered into an appointment letter with the Company for a term of two years and each of the independent non-executive Directors has entered into an appointment letter with the Company for a term of one year; all appointment letters are subject to renewal with early termination clause in accordance with the removal, retirement and re-election provisions of articles of association of the Company.

None of the Directors (including those proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting) has a service contract with the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries which is not determinable by the employing company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

There were no contracts or arrangements subsisting which a Director was materially interested and which was significant in relation to the business of the Group at any time during the year ended 31 March 2023.

董事

於本年度及直至本報告日期之本公司董事為：

執行董事

張炎強先生
顧忠海先生
趙新衍先生

非執行董事

吳美琦女士(主席)

獨立非執行董事

鍾瑄因先生
趙咏梅女士
井寶利先生

董事履歷詳情

現任董事履歷載於本年報第6頁至8頁。

輪席告退

根據本公司之組織章程細則第117條，張炎強先生及鍾瑄因先生將於應屆股東週年大會上退任，並合資格及願意重選連任。

董事服務合約

各執行董事及非執行董事已與本公司訂立委任函件，為期兩年，而各獨立非執行董事已與本公司訂立委任函件，為期一年；所有委任函件須根據本公司之組織章程細則內有關辭退、退任及重選條文受重續提早終止條款所限。

概無董事(包括該等建議於應屆股東週年大會重選連任之董事)與本公司及/或其任何附屬公司訂有僱用公司不可於一年內免付賠償(法定賠償除外)終止之服務合約。

董事之合約權益

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度任何時間內，概無訂有與本集團業務有關而董事在其中有重大權益之合約或安排。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS

As at 31 March 2023, the interests and short positions of the Directors or chief executive of the Company in the shares, the underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (“SFO”)) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which the Directors and chief executive of the Company were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), required to be entered in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules were as follows:

Long position in shares and underlying shares of the Company

董事之權益

於二零二三年三月三十一日，董事或本公司主要行政人員於本公司或其任何相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)之股份、相關股份及債券中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及第8分部須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及短倉(包括董事及本公司主要行政人員根據證券及期貨條例該等條文被視為或當作擁有之權益或短倉)；須記入本公司根據證券及期貨條例第352條存置之登記冊內，或根據GEM上市規則第5.46至5.67條已知會本公司及聯交所之權益及短倉如下：

於本公司股份及相關股份持有之長倉

Number of ordinary shares of HK\$0.1 each and the underlying shares 每股面值0.1港元之普通股股份及相關股份數目

Name of Director	Personal interest	Corporate interest	Total number of shares	Approximate percentage of the issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司已發行股本概約百分比
董事姓名	個人權益	公司權益	股份總數	
Mr. Zhao Xinyan	1,750,000	47,378,000 (Note 1)	49,128,000	14.88%
趙新衍先生		(附註1)		
Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky	–	33,792,000 (Note 2)	33,792,000	10.23%
吳美琦女士		(附註2)		

Notes:

- These shares are held by Win Bless Limited of which Mr. Zhao Xinyan is the beneficial owner.
- These shares are held by Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd. of which Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky is the beneficial owner.

附註：

- 該等股份由讚勝有限公司持有，而趙新衍先生為該公司的實益擁有人。
- 該等股份由Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd.持有，而吳美琦女士為該公司的實益擁有人。

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2023, none of the Directors and chief executives of the Company had any interests and short positions in the shares, the underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which the Directors and chief executive of the Company were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), required to be entered in the register maintained by the Company pursuant to section 352 of the SFO or which were notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules.

除上文披露者外，於二零二三年三月三十一日，董事及本公司主要行政人員概無於本公司或其任何相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例第XV部)之股份、相關股份及債券中，擁有須根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及第8分部知會本公司及聯交所之權益及短倉(包括董事及本公司主要行政人員根據證券及期貨條例該等條文被視為或當作擁有之權益或短倉)；須記入本公司根據證券及期貨條例第352條存置之登記冊內，或根據GEM上市規則第5.46至5.67條已知會本公司及聯交所之權益及短倉。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES

Save as disclosed above, at no time during the year was any of the Company or its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the Directors or chief executives (including their spouses or children under 18 years of age) of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INSURANCE

The Company has taken and maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance throughout the year, providing appropriate cover for certain legal actions which may be brought against its directors and officers.

INTEREST OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 March 2023, save as disclosed below, so far is known to the Directors and chief executives of the Company, no person (other than a Director or a chief executive of the Company) has an interest or short position in the shares and underlying shares of the Company which will fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO or were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company pursuant to section 336 of the SFO or, who is directly or indirectly, interested in 5% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstance at general meetings of any member of the Group.

Long position in shares of the Company

董事收購股份之權利

除上文披露者外，本公司或其附屬公司於年內任何時間概無參與任何安排，致使董事或本公司主要行政人員（包括其配偶或未滿18歲之子女）可透過收購本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債券而獲益。

董事之保險

於整個年度，本公司已為董事及管理人員購買及續保責任保險，為針對董事及高級管理人員的若干法律行動提供適當保險。

主要股東及其他股東之權益

於二零二三年三月三十一日，除下文披露者外，據董事及本公司主要行政人員所知，除董事及本公司主要行政人員外，概無任何人士於本公司股份及相關股份中，擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部條文須向本公司披露，或記錄於本公司根據證券及期貨條例第336條須存置之登記冊之權益或短倉，或直接或間接擁有附帶權利可在任何情況下於本集團任何成員公司股東大會表決之任何類別股本面值5%或以上的權益。

於本公司股份之長倉

Name of shareholder	Capacity/Nature of interest	Total number of ordinary shares of HK\$0.1 each 每股面值 0.1港元之 普通股總數	Approximate percentage of the issued share capital of the Company 佔本公司 已發行股本 之概約百分比
股東姓名／名稱	身份／權益性質		
Win Bless Limited 讚勝有限公司	Beneficial owner/Corporate 實益擁有人／公司	47,378,000 (Note 1) (附註1)	14.35%
Mr. Zhao Xinyan 趙新衍先生	Interest in a controlled corporation 受控法團權益	47,378,000 (Note 1) (附註1)	14.35%
	Beneficial owner/Personal 實益擁有人／個人	1,750,000	0.53%
Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd. Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd.	Beneficial owner/Corporate 實益擁有人／公司	33,792,000 (Note 2) (附註2)	10.23%
Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky 吳美琦女士	Interest in a controlled corporation 受控法團權益	33,792,000 (Note 2) (附註2)	10.23%
Ms. Lin Shunping 林順平女士	Beneficial owner/Personal 實益擁有人／個人	19,900,000 (Note 3) (附註3)	6.03%

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

Notes:

1. These shares are held by Win Bless Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong of which the issued share capital is beneficially owned by Mr. Zhao Xinyan, an executive Director of the Company.
2. These shares are held by Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd., a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands of which the issued share capital is beneficially owned by Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky, a non-executive Director of the Company.
3. These shares were issued to Ms. Lin Shunping on 27 March 2020, pursuant to the convertible notes issued by the Company on 30 March 2015.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The Directors are not aware of any business or interest of the Directors nor the controlling shareholders of the Company (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) nor any of their respective close associates that competes or may compete, either directly or indirectly, with the business of the Group or, of any other conflicts of interest which any such person has or may have with the Group during the year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

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

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Sales to Group's 5 largest customers accounted for approximately 37% of the Group's total sales for the year and sales to the Group's largest customer amounted to approximately 10%.

The Group has 5 suppliers who accounted for 63% of the Group's total purchases for the year and purchases from the Group's largest supplier amounted to approximately 20% of the Group's total purchases for the year.

At any time during the year, none of the Directors, their associates or any shareholder of the Company (which to the knowledge of the Directors owns more than 5% of the Company's issued share capital) had an interest in any of the Group's major customers or suppliers.

附註：

1. 該等股份由讚勝有限公司持有，其為於香港註冊成立之公司，其已發行股本由本公司執行董事趙新衍先生實益擁有。
2. 該等股份由 Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd. 持有，其為一間於英屬處女群島註冊成立之公司，其已發行股本由本公司非執行董事吳美琦女士實益擁有。
3. 該等股份於二零二零年三月二十七日根據本公司於二零一五年三月三十日發行的可換股票據發行予林順平女士。

競爭權益

據董事所知，本年度內，概無董事或本公司控股股東（定義見GEM上市規則）或彼等各自之任何緊密聯繫人士持有與本集團業務直接或間接構成或可能構成競爭之任何業務或權益，或與本集團有或可能有任何其他利益衝突。

管理合約

本年度概無訂立或存在與本公司全部或任何重要部分業務之管理及行政有關之合約。

主要客戶及供應商

本集團五大客戶的銷售額約佔本年度本集團銷售總額的約37%，其中最大客戶銷售額約佔銷售總額的約10%。

本集團5名供應商佔本集團本年度之總採購額63%，而向本集團最大供應商之採購則佔本集團本年度之總採購額約20%。

於年內任何時間，概無本公司董事、其聯繫人士或本公司任何股東（據董事所知擁有本公司已發行股本超過5%之人士）於本集團任何主要客戶或供應商中擁有權益。

Report of the Directors

董事會報告

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Details of significant events after the year are set out in note 43 to the consolidated financial statements.

AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2023 were audited by HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited.

The term of office of HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited will expire at the forthcoming annual general meeting. A resolution for the re-appointment of HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited as the auditors of the Company for the subsequent year is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Ng Mui King, Joky
Chairman

Hong Kong, 29 June 2023

報告期後事項

本年度後之重大事項詳情載於綜合財務報表附註43。

核數師

本集團截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度之綜合財務報表已由國衛會計師事務所有限公司審核。

國衛會計師事務所有限公司之任期將於應屆股東週年大會屆滿。於應屆股東週年大會上將提呈續聘國衛會計師事務所有限公司為來年本公司核數師之決議案。

代表董事會

主席
吳美琦

香港，二零二三年六月二十九日

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告



TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
GREAT WORLD COMPANY HOLDINGS LTD
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) set out on pages 66 to 190, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, 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 notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 (the “HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSA”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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.

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11 Pedder Street
Central
Hong Kong

香港
中環
畢打街11號
置地廣場
告羅士打大廈31樓

致世大控股有限公司
全體股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

意見

本核數師已審核列載於第66至190頁的世大控股有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(合稱「貴集團」)的綜合財務報表，此等綜合財務報表包括於二零二三年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況表、截至該日止年度綜合損益表、綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表的附註，包括重要會計政策概要。

本核數師認為，綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》(「香港財務報告準則」)真實而公平地反映了貴集團於二零二三年三月三十一日的綜合財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》之披露規定妥為編製。

意見的基礎

本核數師已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。本核數師在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈之專業會計師道德守則(「守則」)，本核數師獨立於貴集團，並已履行守則中之其他道德責任。本核數師相信，本核數師所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為本核數師的審計意見提供基礎。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

MATERIAL UNCERTAINTY RELATED TO GOING CONCERN

We draw attention to Note 3 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of approximately HK\$67,030,000 for the year ended 31 March 2023 and, as of that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by approximately HK\$60,840,000. As stated in Note 3, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

與持續經營有關的重大不確定性

本核數師提請注意綜合財務報表附註3，其中顯示 貴集團於截至二零二三年三月三十一日產生淨虧損約67,030,000港元，截至該日期， 貴集團的流動負債超過其流動資產約60,840,000港元。如附註3所述，此等事項或情況，連同附註3所載其他事項表明存在重大不確定性，可能令 貴集團持續經營的能力存在重大疑問。本核數師並無就此事宜修訂其意見。

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據本核數師的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在本核數師審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。本核數師不會對這些事項提供單獨的意見。除與持續經營有關的重大不確定性一節所述事宜外，本核數師釐定下述事宜為本報告中溝通的關鍵審計事項。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Key audit matter

Net realisable value of properties held for sale

Refer to note 17 to the consolidated financial statements

At 31 March 2023, the Group has properties held for sale located in the People's Republic of China with the carrying amounts of approximately HK\$71,427,000.

The properties are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on an individual property basis. Net realisable value is estimated at the actual or estimated selling price less estimated costs to be incurred and the estimated costs necessary to make the sales. The determination of net realisable value with reference to the valuation performed by the independent qualified professional firm of valuers require management judgement.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures in relation to the management's determination of the valuation of properties held for sale including but not limited to:

- evaluating whether the development progress for each project was consistent with the development plan;
- evaluating the competency, capability and objectivity of the valuers;
- assessing the methodologies used and the appropriateness of the key assumptions based on our knowledge of the relevant industry and using our valuation experts;
- discussing with the independent external valuer and challenging the reasonableness of key assumptions based on our knowledge of the business and industry; and
- checking, on sampling basis, the accuracy and relevance of the input data used.

We found the carrying amounts of properties held for sale were supported by the available evidence.

關鍵審計事項(續)

關鍵審計事項

持作出售物業之可變現淨值

參閱綜合財務報表附註17

於二零二三年三月三十一日，貴集團於中華人民共和國擁有賬面值為約71,427,000港元的持作出售物業。

該等物業乃按成本及可變現淨值的較低者以個別物業的基準列賬。可變現淨值乃按實際或估計售價減將予產生的估計成本及達致出售的必要成本估計。參考獨立合資格專業估值公司進行之估值釐定可變現淨值時要求作出管理層判斷。

本核數師的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

本核數師有關管理層釐定持作出售物業估值之審計程序包括但不限於：

- 評估各項目的開發進度是否與開發計劃一致；
- 評估估值師的資格、能力及客觀性；
- 根據本核數師對相關行業的了解，利用估值專家，評估所使用的方法及關鍵假設的合適性；
- 與獨立外部估值師討論並根據本核數師對業務及行業的了解，判斷關鍵假設的合理性；及
- 按抽樣基準檢查所使用輸入數據的準確性及相關性。

本核數師發現持作出售物業之賬面值乃由可得憑證支持。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

其他資料

貴公司董事須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括年度報告所載的資料，但不包括綜合財務報表及吾等關於此方面的核數師報告。

本核數師對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資料，本核數師亦不對該等其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

就本核數師對綜合財務報表的審計而言，本核數師之責任是閱讀其他資料，在此過程中，考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或本核數師在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於本核數師已執行的工作，如果本核數師認為其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，本核數師需要報告該事實。在這方面，本核數師並無任何報告。

董事及審核委員會就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

本公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及香港公司條例之披露規定編製真實而公允的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的編製不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在編製綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

審核委員會負責監督貴集團財務報告過程。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, 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 HKSAAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

本核數師的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並按照本核數師協定的委聘條款僅向閣下（作為整體）出具包括本核數師意見的核數師報告，除此之外別無其他目的。本核數師不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負責或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照香港審計準則進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據香港審計準則進行審計的過程中，本核數師運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。本核數師亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為本核數師意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計於有關情況下屬適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評估董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

- 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with Audit Committee 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.

We also provide Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

- 根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果本核數師認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則本核數師應修改意見。本核數師的結論是基於截至核數師報告日期止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評估綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映相關交易和事項。
- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資料獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。本核數師負責貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。本核數師為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，本核數師與審核委員會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排及重大審計發現等，包括本核數師在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

本核數師還向審核委員會提交聲明，說明本核數師已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與彼等溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響本核數師獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及(如適用)為消除威脅而採取的行動或適用的防範措施。

Independent Auditors' Report

獨立核數師報告

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

From the matters communicated with Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Kwok Tsz Chun.

HLB Hodgson Impey Cheng Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Kwok Tsz Chun

Practising Certificate Number: P06901

Hong Kong, 29 June 2023

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任(續)

從與審核委員會溝通的事項中，本核數師確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。本核數師在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在本核數師報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，本核數師決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計董事為郭梓俊。

國衛會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

郭梓俊

執業證書編號：P06901

香港，二零二三年六月二十九日

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

綜合損益表

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

		Notes	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
		附註		
Revenue	收益	5	162,530	323,634
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(149,078)	(288,136)
Gross profit	毛利		13,452	35,498
Other gains (loss)	其他收益(虧損)	6	561	(1,158)
Provision for impairment loss recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net	就應收賬款及其他應收款項確認的減值虧損撥備，淨額		(6,983)	(20,024)
Loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets	生物資產公平值減出售成本變動產生之虧損	19	(2,445)	(4,059)
Loss arising from change in fair value of investment property	投資物業公平值變動產生的虧損	16	(9,624)	(121)
Impairment loss on properties held for sale	持作出售物業的減值虧損		(15,632)	–
Selling and distribution costs	銷售及分銷成本		(2,338)	(5,283)
Administrative and other operating expenses	行政及其他營運開支		(46,198)	(53,417)
Finance costs	融資成本	8	(254)	(693)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	9	(69,461)	(49,257)
Income tax credit/(expense)	所得稅抵免/(開支)	10	2,431	(152)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損		(67,030)	(49,409)
Loss for the year attributable to:	以下應佔本年度虧損：			
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人		(58,164)	(41,082)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		(8,866)	(8,327)
			(67,030)	(49,409)
			HK cents	HK cents
			港仙	港仙
Loss per share	每股虧損			
Basic and diluted	基本及攤薄	13	(17.61)	(12.46)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

隨附附註為該等綜合財務報表之組成部分。

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(67,030)	(49,409)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	本年度其他全面(虧損)/收入		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	其後或會重新列入損益之項目：		
– Reclassification of cumulative translation reserve upon disposal of foreign operations	– 重新分類出售海外業務時累計換算儲備	–	(306)
– Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	– 換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額	(10,960)	6,664
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	本年度其他全面(虧損)/收入	(10,960)	6,358
Total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度全面虧損總額	(77,990)	(43,051)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:	以下應佔全面虧損總額：		
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	(62,231)	(37,074)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(15,759)	(5,977)
		(77,990)	(43,051)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 March 2023

於二零二三年三月三十一日

			2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
		Notes 附註		
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	14	6,282	8,333
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	15	138	230
Investment property	投資物業	16	48,639	62,995
Biological assets	生物資產	19	28,934	34,808
			83,993	106,366
Current assets	流動資產			
Properties held for sale	持作出售物業	17	71,427	92,741
Inventories	存貨	18	1,820	394
Trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項	20	60,177	106,209
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益的 金融資產	21	1,622	8,309
Cash and bank deposits	現金及銀行存款	22	10,882	19,339
			145,928	226,992
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	23	(63,443)	(69,042)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	24	(8,452)	(22,112)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益的 金融負債	21	-	(3,556)
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	26	(1,132)	(1,617)
Amount due to a shareholder	應付一名股東款項	25	(69,414)	(69,414)
Amounts due to directors	應付董事款項	25	(8,957)	(7,172)
Amounts due to related companies	應付關連公司款項	25	(54,338)	(58,743)
Amounts due to non-controlling interests	應付非控股權益款項	25	(1,032)	(1,015)
			(206,768)	(232,671)
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨額		(60,840)	(5,679)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Convertible note	可換股票據	27	(3,162)	(3,007)
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	26	(105)	(1,267)
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	28	(16,412)	(20,365)
			(19,679)	(24,639)
Net assets	資產淨值		3,474	76,048

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

At 31 March 2023

於二零二三年三月三十一日

			2023	2022
			二零二三年	二零二二年
		Notes	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		附註	千港元	千港元
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	29	33,027	33,027
Reserves	儲備		(46,272)	10,543
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		(13,245)	43,570
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		16,719	32,478
			3,474	76,048

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

綜合財務報表經董事會於二零二三年六月二十九日核准及授權刊印，並由以下人士代表簽署：

Zhao Xinyan
趙新衍
Director
董事

Zhang Yanqiang
張炎強
Director
董事

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

隨附附註為該等綜合財務報表之組成部分。

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

		Attributable to owners of the Company 本公司擁有人應佔								
		Share capital	Share premium	Convertible notes equity reserve	Share options reserve	Translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total
		股本	股份溢價	可換股票據權益儲備	購股權儲備	匯兌儲備	累計虧損	小計	非控股權益	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	32,527	280,678	-	2,303	(1,495)	(238,592)	75,421	38,256	113,677
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	本年度全面(虧損)/收入總額	-	-	-	-	4,008	(41,082)	(37,074)	(5,977)	(43,051)
Subscription of shares	認購股份	500	4,310	-	-	-	-	4,810	-	4,810
Disposal of subsidiaries (Note 33)	出售附屬公司(附註33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	199
Issuance of convertible note (Note 27)	發行可換股票據(附註27)	-	-	494	-	-	-	494	-	494
Recognition of deferred tax upon issuance of convertible note	於發行可換股票據後確認遞延稅項	-	-	(81)	-	-	-	(81)	-	(81)
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日及於二零二二年四月一日	33,027	284,988	413	2,303	2,513	(279,674)	43,570	32,478	76,048
Total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度全面虧損總額	-	-	-	-	(4,067)	(58,164)	(62,231)	(15,759)	(77,990)
Grant of share option	授出購股權	-	-	-	5,416	-	-	5,416	-	5,416
Forfeiture of share option	沒收購股權	-	-	-	(2,303)	-	2,303	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	33,027	284,988	413	5,416	(1,554)	(335,535)	(13,245)	16,719	3,474

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

			2023	2022
		Notes	二零二三年	二零二二年
		附註	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			千港元	千港元
Cash flows from operating activities	經營業務所得之現金流量			
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損		(69,461)	(49,257)
Adjustments for:	就以下項目調整：			
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	6	(18)	(99)
Finance costs	融資成本	8	254	693
Loss on written off of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備撇銷之虧損		-	55
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	9	84	1,451
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	9	1,539	1,701
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之收益		(6,761)	(165)
Fair value change on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益的金融工具的公平值變動	6	6,454	1,426
Loss arising from change in fair value of investment property	投資物業公平值變動產生的虧損	16	9,624	121
Loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets	生物資產的公平值減出售成本變動產生的虧損	19	2,445	4,059
Provision for impairment loss on inventories	存貨減值虧損撥備		15,632	-
Provision of impairment loss recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net	就應收賬款及其他應收款項確認的減值虧損撥備，淨額		6,983	20,024
Equity settled share-based payment	權益結算以股份為基礎之付款		5,416	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營現金流量		(27,809)	(19,991)
Increase in properties held for sale	持作出售物業之增加		-	(122)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	庫存(增加)/減少		(1,426)	237
Decrease/(increase) in biological assets	生物資產減少/(增加)		581	(1,631)
Increase in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益的金融工具增加		(6,667)	(5,849)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項減少		34,774	36,658
Increase in trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項增加		4,508	28,497
Decrease in contract liabilities	合約負債減少		(12,029)	(14,382)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	經營業務(所用)/所得現金淨額		(8,068)	23,417

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

		Notes 附註	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Cash flows from investing activities	投資業務所得之現金流量			
Interest received on bank deposits	已收銀行存款利息		18	99
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備		(14)	(166)
Net cash outflow from disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司產生之現金流出淨額	33	(2)	(1,766)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities	投資業務所得／(所用) 現金淨額		2	(1,833)
Cash flows from financing activities	融資業務所得之現金流量			
Proceeds from subscription of shares	認購股份所得款項		-	4,810
Issuance of convertible note	發行可換股票據		-	3,500
Interest paid	已付利息		-	(513)
Repayments of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債		(1,649)	(1,657)
Repayment to related companies	償還予關連公司		(17)	(1,787)
Advance from/(repayment to) non-controlling interests	預收／(償還予)非控股權益		16	(8,921)
Advance from directors	來自董事的墊款		1,785	109
Repayment to third parties	向第三方還款		-	(7,844)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities	融資業務所得／(所用)之 現金淨額		135	(12,303)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值物之 增加淨額		(7,931)	9,281
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	年初之現金及現金等值物		19,339	12,439
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes	外幣匯率變動之影響		(526)	(2,381)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	年末之現金及現金等值物		10,882	19,339

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

隨附附註為該等綜合財務報表之組成部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the “Company”) is incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability and its shares are listed on GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”). The address of the Company’s registered office is P.O. Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, British West Indies and its principal place of business is room 1202, 12/F, Great Eagle Centre, 23 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. Win Bless Limited (“Win bless”) and Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd. (“Gold City”) are the substantial shareholders of the Company. Win Bless is beneficially owned by Mr. Zhao Xinyan, an executive director of the Company, and Gold City is beneficially owned by Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky, a non-executive director of the Company.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries (together with the Company, the “Group”) are set out in note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollar (“HK\$”), which is the same as the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (“HK\$’000”) except otherwise indicated.

1. 一般資料

世大控股有限公司(「本公司」)於開曼群島註冊成立為獲豁免有限公司，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)GEM上市。本公司註冊辦事處的地址為P.O. Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, British West Indies及其主要營業地點為香港灣仔港灣道23號鷹君中心12樓1202室。讚勝有限公司(「讚勝」)及Gold City Assets Holdings Ltd. (「Gold City」)為本公司主要股東。讚勝由本公司執行董事趙新衍先生實益擁有，而Gold City由本公司非執行董事吳美琦女士實益擁有。

本公司之主要業務為投資控股。其附屬公司(連同本公司，統稱「本集團」)之主要業務載於綜合財務報表附註39。

綜合財務報表乃以本公司之功能貨幣港元(「港元」)呈列，除另有指明者外，所有價值亦已折合至最接近千元(「千港元」)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”)

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”) for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the Group’s annual period beginning on 1 April 2022 for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020

The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year had no material impact on the Group’s financial performance and financial positions for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)修訂本

於本年度強制生效之經修訂香港財務報告準則

於本年度，本集團已首次應用香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈於二零二二年四月一日開始的年度期間強制生效的以下經修訂香港財務報告準則，以編製綜合財務報表：

香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂本)	概念框架之提述
香港會計準則第16號(修訂本)	物業、廠房及設備—作擬定用途前之所得款項
香港會計準則第37號(修訂本)	虧損合約—履行合約之成本
香港財務報告準則(修訂本)	香港財務報告準則二零一八年至二零二零年週期的年度改進

本年度應用經修訂香港財務報告準則對本集團於本年度及過往年度之財務狀況及表現及／或載於該等綜合財務報表的披露並無重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issued but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 17 (including the October 2020 and February 2022 Amendments to HKFRS 17)	Insurance Contracts ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ²
Amendments to HKFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback ³
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020) ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants ³
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies ¹
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates ¹
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or 1 January 2024.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

2. 應用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)修訂本(續)

已頒佈但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

本集團尚未提早應用已頒佈但尚未生效之以下新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第17號(包括二零二零年十月及二零二二年二月之香港財務報告準則第17號修訂本)	保險合約 ¹
香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間之資產出售或注資 ²
香港財務報告準則第16號(修訂本)	售後租回之租賃負債 ³
香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)	流動或非流動負債分類及香港詮釋第5號的相關修訂本(二零二零年) ¹
香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)	附有契諾的非流動負債 ³
香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務聲明第2號(修訂本)	會計政策披露 ¹
香港會計準則第8號(修訂本)	會計估計的定義 ¹
香港會計準則第12號(修訂本)	與單一交易產生的資產及負債有關的遞延稅項 ¹

¹ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

² 於待定日期或之後開始之年度期間生效。

³ 於二零二四年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效。

本公司董事預期應用所有其他新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則於可見將來不會對綜合財務報表造成重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA. For the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, information is considered material if such information is reasonably expected to influence decisions made by primary users. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “GEM Listing Rules”) and by the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Going Concern Assessment

The Group incurred a net loss of approximately HK\$67,030,000 (2022: HK\$49,409,000) for the year ended 31 March 2023 and, as of that date, the Group’s net current liabilities exceeded its current assets by HK\$60,840,000 (2022: HK\$5,679,000).

The above events or conditions may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, the Group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The directors of the Company have given careful consideration to the future liquidity and performance of the Group and its available sources of financing in assessing whether the Group will have sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern. Certain measures have been taken to mitigate the liquidity pressure and to improve the Group’s financial position which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) the Group will apply stringent cost control in administrative expenses and capital expenditures;
- (ii) substantial shareholders of the Company agreed to provide financial support for the continuing operation of the Group;
- (iii) the Group has obtained consent from the relevant lenders not to demand for immediate repayment of such payables;

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策

綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則編製。就編製綜合財務報表而言，倘有關資料可合理預期將會影響主要使用者之決定，則該等資料被視為重要。此外，綜合財務報表載有香港聯合交易所有限公司GEM證券上市規則（「GEM上市規則」）及香港公司條例披露規定所規定之適用披露。

持續經營評估

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本集團產生淨虧損約67,030,000港元（二零二二年：49,409,000港元），截至該日期，本集團的流動負債淨額超過其流動資產60,840,000港元（二零二二年：5,679,000港元）。

上述事件或情況可能令實體持續經營的能力存在重大疑問，因此，本集團可能無法在正常經營過程中變現其資產和清償負債。本公司董事已審慎考慮本集團未來流動資金及表現及其可用融資來源，以評估本集團是否有足夠財務資源以持續經營。本集團已採取若干措施緩解流動資金壓力並改善本集團的財務狀況，包括但不限於以下各項：

- (i) 本集團將嚴格控制行政開支及資本開支；
- (ii) 本公司主要股東同意為本集團持續經營提供財務支持；
- (iii) 本集團已取得相關貸款人同意不要求立即償還有關應付款項；

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Going Concern Assessment (continued)

(iv) the Group will issue convertible note with aggregate principal amount of HK\$31,950,000, which further details are disclosed in Note 43; and

(v) the Group has been taking active measures to collect trade and other receivables through various channels to improve operating cash flows and its financial position.

However, the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting is dependent on the assumption that (i) the management of the Group will be able to achieve its plans and measures as described above; (ii) the Group is able to obtain continuous external financial support from substantial shareholder; (iii) the Group will be able to improve its business operations; (iv) the Group will be able to complete the Subscription (as defined in Note 43); and (v) the Group is able to generate sufficient cash flow and implement exercises to control costs.

Should the Group be unable to operate as a going concern, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the carrying values of the Group's assets to their realisable values, to provide for financial liabilities which might arise, and to reclassify non-current assets and non-current liabilities as current assets and current liabilities, respectively. The effects of these adjustments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, investment properties and biological assets that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

持續經營評估(續)

(iv) 本集團將發行本金總額為31,950,000港元的可換股票據，進一步詳情於附註43所披露；及

(v) 本集團一直採取積極措施，通過各種渠道收取貿易及其他應收款項，以改善經營現金流及其財務狀況。

然而，持續經營會計基礎的適當性取決於以下假設：(i)本集團管理層能夠實現上述計劃和措施；(ii)本集團能夠從主要股東獲得持續的外部財務支持；(iii)本集團將能夠改善其業務運營；(iv)本集團將能夠完成認購（如附註43所界定）；及(v)本集團能夠產生充足的現金流量並實施控制成本的措施。

倘本集團無法持續經營，則須作出調整，將本集團資產的賬面價值減至其可變現價值，計提可能產生的金融負債，並將非流動資產和非流動負債分別重新分類為流動資產和流動負債。該等調整的影響並沒有反映在此等綜合財務報表中。

除下文所載會計政策所述以公平值計量於各報告期間結算日之若干金融工具、投資物業及生物資產外，綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本基準編製。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in HKAS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For investment properties which are transacted at fair value and a valuation technique that unobservable inputs are to be used to measure fair value in subsequent periods, the valuation technique is calibrated so that at initial recognition the results of the valuation technique equals the transaction price.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

歷史成本一般按換取貨品及服務所給予之代價公平值計算。

公平值為市場參與者於計量日期在有序交易中出售資產可能收取或轉讓負債可能支付之價格，不論該價格是否直接觀察可得或使用另一種估值方法估計。估計資產或負債公平值時，本集團考慮了市場參與者在計量日期為該資產或負債進行定價時將會考慮之資產或負債特徵。在該等綜合財務報表中計量及／或披露之公平值均在此基礎上予以確定，惟香港財務報告準則第2號以股份為基礎之付款範圍內以股份為基礎之付款交易、根據香港財務報告準則第16號列賬之租賃交易以及與公平值類似但並非公平值之計量(例如香港會計準則第2號存貨中之可變現淨值或香港會計準則第36號資產減值中之使用價值)除外。

非金融資產公平值之計量則參考市場參與者可從使用該資產得到之最高及最佳效用，或把該資產售予另一可從使用該資產得到最高及最佳效用之市場參與者所產生之經濟效益。

就於隨後期間按公平值及將使用不可觀察輸入數據計量公平值的估值技術交易的投資物業而言，估值技術會在初次確認時予以校準以使估值技術結果與交易價相等。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

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

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

Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

此外，就財務報告而言，公平值計量根據公平值計量之輸入數據可觀察程度及輸入數據對公平值計量之整體重要性分類為第一級、第二級或第三級，載述如下：

第一級：輸入數據是實體於計量日期可以取得之相同資產或負債於活躍市場之報價(未經調整)；

第二級：輸入數據是就資產或負債直接或間接可觀察之輸入數據(第一級內包括之報價除外)；及

第三級：輸入數據是資產或負債之不可觀察輸入數據。

重要會計政策

綜合賬目基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及由本公司及其附屬公司控制實體之財務報表。本公司在下列情況下即取得控制權：

- 對被投資者擁有權力；
- 對所參與被投資者之可變回報承擔風險或擁有權利；及
- 有能力利用其權力影響回報。

倘有事實及情況顯示上述三項控制權要素有一項或以上出現變動，本集團會重新評估其是否對被投資者擁有控制權。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

重要會計政策(續)

綜合賬目基準(續)

倘本集團於被投資者之投票權未能佔大多數，但只要投票權足以賦予本集團實際能力可單方面掌控被投資公司之相關活動，本集團即對被投資者擁有權力。在評估本集團於被投資公司之投票權是否足以賦予其權力時，本集團會考慮所有相關事實及情況，包括：

- 相較其他投票權持有人所持投票權之數量及分散情況，本集團所持投票權之數量；
- 本集團、其他投票權持有人或其他人士持有之潛在投票權；
- 其他合約安排產生之權利；及
- 可顯示於需要作出決定時，本集團當前能否掌控相關活動之任何其他事實及情況(包括於過往股東大會上之投票方式)。

附屬公司之綜合入賬於本集團取得附屬公司之控制權時開始，並於本集團失去附屬公司之控制權時終止。具體而言，年內收購或出售一間附屬公司之收入及開支乃自本集團取得控制權之日起計入綜合損益及其他全面收益報表，直至本集團不再控制相關附屬公司當日為止。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which represent ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries without change of control

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's relevant components of equity and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries, including re-attribution of relevant reserves between the Group and the non-controlling interests according to the Group's and the non-controlling interests' proportionate interests.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

重要會計政策(續)

綜合賬目基準(續)

損益及其他全面收益之各個項目歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益。附屬公司之全面收益總額歸屬於本公司擁有人及非控股權益，即使此舉會導致非控股權益產生虧絀結餘亦不例外。

於必要時，將對附屬公司之財務報表作出調整，以令其會計政策與本集團所使用之會計政策一致。

與本集團成員公司之間之交易有關之所有集團內公司間資產及負債、權益、收入、開支及現金流量於綜合賬目時全數對銷。

附屬公司的非控股權益與本集團權益分開呈列，即呈列所有權權益賦予持有人於清盤時按比例分佔相關附屬公司淨資產。

並無導致控制權變動之本集團於現有附屬公司之擁有權權益之變動

如本集團於附屬公司之權益變動並無導致本集團失去附屬公司控制權，該等變動將按權益交易入賬。本集團之有關部分權益及非控股權益之賬面值乃予以調整，以反映其於附屬公司相關權益之變動，包括按照本集團與非控股權益之權益比例，將本集團與非控股權益之間的相關儲備重新歸屬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries without change of control (continued)

Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted, and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary and non-controlling interests (if any) are derecognised. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary attributable to the owners of the Company. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable HKFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

並無導致控制權變動的本集團於現有附屬公司之擁有權權益之變動(續)

經調整之非控股權益數額與已付或已收代價公平值之間之差額，乃於權益直接確認，並歸屬於本公司擁有人。

當本集團喪失對附屬公司的控制權時，該附屬公司的資產和負債以及非控股權益(如有)將被終止確認。收益或虧損於損益中確認，並按(i)已收代價的公允價值與任何保留權益的公平值之和與(ii)本公司擁有人應佔附屬公司資產(包括商譽)和負債的賬面值之間的差額計算。此前於其他全面收益中確認的與附屬公司相關的全部金額應視同本集團已直接出售該附屬公司的相關資產或負債進行核算，即重新分類到損益或結轉到適用的香港財務報告準則規定/允許的其他權益類別。喪失控制權當日於前附屬公司保留的任何投資的公平值視作用於根據香港財務報告準則第9號*金融工具*其後會計處理的初步確認公平值或(如適用)於聯營公司或合資公司投資初步確認的成本。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations

A business is an integrated set of activities and assets which includes an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired processes are considered substantive if they are critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, including an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform the related processes or they significantly contribute to the ability to continue producing outputs and are considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

For business combinations in which the acquisition date is on or after 1 April 2022, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of an asset and a liability in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018 issued in June 2018 (the “Conceptual Framework”) except for transactions and events within the scope of HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21, in which the Group applies HKAS 37 or HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 instead of the Conceptual Framework to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

業務合併

業務為一組完整的活動和資產，包括共同對創造產出的能力作出重大貢獻的一項投入和一項實質性流程。倘所收購流程對持續生產產出的能力至關重要，包括擁有執行相關流程所需技能、知識或經驗的有組織員工，或對持續生產產出的能力有重大貢獻，且被視為獨特或稀缺，或在持續生產產出的能力方面必須付出重大成本、精力或延遲方可替代，則所收購流程被視為實質性。

收購業務以收購法列賬。於業務合併轉讓之代價按公平值計量，而計算方法為本集團所轉讓之資產、本集團對被收購公司前擁有人產生之負債及本集團為換取被收購公司之控制權所發行之股本權益於收購日期之總公平值。與收購有關之成本一般於產生時在損益中確認。

就收購日期為二零二二年四月一日或之後的業務合併而言，所收購的可識別資產及所承擔的負債必須符合於二零一八年六月頒佈的二零一八年財務報告概念框架(「概念框架」)中資產及負債的定義，惟香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第21號範圍內的交易及事件除外，在該等情況下，本集團應用香港會計準則第37號或香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)－詮釋第21號而非概念框架來識別其於業務合併中所承擔的負債。或然資產不予確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations (continued)

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 12 *Income Taxes* and HKAS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date (see the accounting policy below);
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that standard; and
- lease liabilities are recognised and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (as defined in HKFRS 16) as if the acquired leases were new leases at the acquisition date, except for leases for which (a) the lease term ends within 12 months of the acquisition date; or (b) the underlying asset is of low value. Right-of-use assets are recognised and measured at the same amount as the relevant lease liabilities, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market terms.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

業務合併(續)

於收購日期，所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債按公平值確認，惟下列項目除外：

- 遞延稅項資產或負債及與僱員福利安排有關之資產或負債分別根據香港會計準則第12號*所得稅*及香港會計準則第19號*僱員福利*確認及計量；
- 於收購日，被收購公司以股份為基礎的付款安排或本集團以股份為基礎的付款安排替代被收購公司以股份為基礎的付款安排之負債或權益工具，應根據香港財務報告準則第2號以股份為基礎之付款計量(見下文會計政策)；
- 根據香港財務報告準則第5號持作出售非流動資產及已終止經營業務劃分為持作出售之資產(或出售組別)根據該項準則計量；及
- 租賃負債按剩餘租賃付款(定義見香港財務報告準則第16號)的現值確認及計量，猶如收購的租賃於收購日為新租賃，惟(a)租賃期限於收購日期十二個月內結束；或(b)相關資產為低價值的租賃除外。使用權資產按與相關租賃負債相同的金額確認及計量，並進行調整以反映與市場條件相比租賃的有利或不利條款。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations (continued)

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as at acquisition date. If, after reassessment, the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as gain on bargain purchase.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the relevant subsidiary's net assets in the event of liquidation are initially measured at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets or at fair value. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Revenue from contract with customers

The Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

業務合併(續)

商譽以所轉讓之代價、被收購公司任何非控股權益之金額及收購公司過往持有之被收購公司股權(如有)之公平值總和超出所收購之可識別資產及所承擔之負債於收購日之淨值之差額計量。倘(經重新評估後)所收購之可識別資產及所承擔之負債淨額超出所轉讓之代價、被收購公司任何非控股權益之金額及收購公司過往持有被收購公司權益(如有)之公平值總和,超出部分即時於損益中確認為議價收購收益。

屬現時擁有權權益且於清盤時賦予其持有人按比例分佔有關附屬公司資產淨值之非控股權益初步按非控股權益應佔被收購公司之可識別資產淨值之已確認金額比例或按公平值計量。計量基準之選擇乃按每次交易為基礎。

來自客戶合約的收益

本集團於或當完成履約責任時(即於與特定履約責任相關的貨品或服務的「控制權」轉移予客戶時)確認收益。

履約責任指一項明確貨品或服務(或一批貨品或服務)或一系列大致相同的明確貨品或服務。

倘符合以下其中一項條件,控制權會隨時間轉移,而收益則參考相關履約責任的完成進度隨時間確認:

- 客戶於本集團履約時同時收取及耗用本集團履約所提供的利益;
- 本集團的履約創造及提升客戶於本集團履約時控制的資產;或

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue from contract with customers (continued)

- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. It is assessed for impairment in accordance with HKFRS 9. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

A contract asset and a contract liability relating to the same contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

Over time revenue recognition: measurement of progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation

Output method

The progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured based on output method, which is to recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value of the goods or services transferred to the customer to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract, that best depict the Group's performance in transferring control of goods or services.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

- 本集團的履約未創造對本集團具有替代用途的資產，而本集團有強制執行權收取至今已履約部分的款項。

否則，收益於客戶獲得明確貨品或服務控制權的時間點確認。

合約資產指本集團就向客戶換取本集團已轉讓的貨品或服務收取代價的權利(尚未成為無條件)。其根據香港財務報告準則第9號評估減值。相反，應收款項指本集團收取代價的無條件權利，即代價付款到期前僅需時間推移。

合約負債指本集團因已自客戶收取代價(或到期收取的代價)而須向客戶轉讓貨品或服務的責任。

與相同合約有關的合約資產及合約負債按淨額基準入賬及呈列。

按時間確認收益：計量完全達成履約責任的進度

產出法

完全達成履約責任的進度乃根據產出法計量，即根據直接計量迄今已轉讓予客戶的貨品或服務的價值與合約項下承諾提供的餘下貨品或服務價值相比較確認收益，此方法最能反映本集團於轉讓貨品或服務控制權方面的履約情況。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue from contract with customers (continued)

Principal versus agent consideration

Determining whether revenue of the Group should be reported gross or net is based on a continuing assessment of various factors. When determining whether the Group is acting as the principal or agent in offering goods or services to the customer, the Group needs to first identify who controls the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Group is a principal and obtains control any of the following: (i) a good or another asset from the other party that the Group then transfers to the customer; (ii) a right to a service to be performed by the other party, which gives the Group the ability to direct that party to provide the service to the customer on the Group's behalf; (iii) a good or service from the other party that the Group then combines with other goods or services in providing the specified good or service to the customer. If control is unclear, when the Group is primarily obligated in a transaction, is subject to inventory risk, has latitude in establishing prices and selecting suppliers, or has several but not all of these indicators, the Group records revenues on a gross basis. Otherwise, the Group records the net amount earned as commissions from products sold or services provided.

The Group has evaluated the roles and responsibilities of the Group and the agents in rendering the relevant services and concluded that the Group has the primary obligation in rendering the services and has the sole latitude in establishing prices. Accordingly, the Group records the revenue driven through agents on a gross basis, and the commissions paid to those agents are recorded as sale commission as included in selling and marketing expenses.

Sales of forestry products and information technology products

Revenue from sales of forestry products and information technology products is recognised at a point in time when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

委託人對代理人考慮

確定本集團的收入是否應按毛額或淨額呈報，乃基於對各種因素的持續評估。在確定本集團是否作為向客戶提供貨品的委託人或代理人時，本集團需要首先確認指定貨品於轉移給客戶之前的控制人。倘本集團獲得以下任何一項的控制，則為委託人：(i)來自另一方且隨後由本集團轉讓給客戶的一項貨品或另一項資產；(ii)享受另一方提供服務的權利，使本集團能夠指示該方代表本集團向客戶提供服務；(iii)來自另一方且由本集團將之與其他商品或服務合併以向客戶提供特定商品的貨品或服務。倘控制不明確，則於本集團主要承擔交易責任、存在存貨風險、有確定價格和選擇供應商的自由，或者有多個而非全部該等指標時，本集團以總額為基礎記錄收入。否則，本集團將所賺取淨收入記錄為所銷售產品或所提供服務的佣金。

本集團已評估本集團及代理人在提供相關服務方面的角色及責任，並得出結論認為，本集團主要承擔提供服務的責任，並且在制定價格方面擁有唯一的自由。因此，本集團通過代理商錄得總收益，支付予該等代理商的佣金記錄為銷售佣金，計入銷售及營銷開支。

銷售林業產品及資訊科技產品

銷售林業產品及資訊科技產品的收益在產品控制權轉移時的某一時間點確認，即產品交付予客戶，且概無足以影響客戶接納產品的未履責任及相關應收款項的可回收性可合理確保。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue from contract with customers (continued)

Provision of mobile advertising media services

Revenue from provision of mobile advertising media services is recognised over time using output method for which the advertisements are displayed.

Borrowing costs

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

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit obligations

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid as and when employees rendered the services. All short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense unless another HKFRS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefit in the cost of an asset.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees (such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave) after deducting any amount already paid.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Any changes in the liabilities' carrying amounts resulting from service cost, interest and remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that another HKFRS requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

來自客戶合約的收益(續)

提供移動廣告媒體服務

提供移動廣告媒體服務的收益採用展示廣告的輸出法隨時間確認。

借貸成本

借貸成本均於其產生期間於損益確認。

僱員福利

退休福利責任

就界定供款退休福利計劃所支付之款項於僱員提供可使其得到該等供款的服務時確認為開支。

短期及其他長期僱員福利

短期僱員福利於僱員提供服務時按預期將支付福利的未貼現金額確認。所有短期僱員福利均確認為開支，除非另有香港財務報告準則要求或許可將該福利計入資產成本。

經扣除任何已付金額後，僱員應得福利(例如工資及薪金、年假及病假)確認為負債。

就其他長期僱員福利確認的負債按本集團截至報告日期預期就僱員所提供服務作出的估計未來現金流出的現值計。服務成本、利息及重新計量引致負債賬面值的任何變動於損益確認，惟有另一項香港財務報告準則規定或允許計入資產成本則作別論。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payment expense

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payments determined at the grant date without taking into consideration all non-market vesting conditions is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity (share options reserve).

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on assessment of all relevant non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share options reserve.

For share options that vest immediately at the date of grant, the fair value of the share options granted is expensed immediately to profit or loss.

When share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to share capital and share premium. When the share options are forfeited after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to accumulated losses.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

僱員福利(續)

以股份為基礎付款開支

向僱員及提供類似服務的其他人士支付的以權益結算的股份付款按授出日期權益工具的公平值計量。

不考慮所有非市場歸屬條件，於授出日期釐定的權益結算以股份為基礎之付款的公平值乃於歸屬期間，基於本集團對將會最終歸屬的權益工具的估計，按直線法支銷，權益(購股權儲備)則相應增加。

於各報告期末，本集團根據對所有非市場歸屬條件的評估，對估計預期將歸屬的權益工具數目作出修訂。修訂原有估計的影響(如有)於損益內確認，令累計開支反映經修訂估計，並對購股權儲備作出相應調整。

就於授出日期即時歸屬之購股權而言，所授出購股權之公平值即時於損益支銷。

於購股權獲行使時，過往於購股權儲備確認之金額將轉撥至股本及股份溢價。倘購股權於歸屬日期後被沒收或於屆滿日期尚未行使，過往於購股權儲備確認之金額將轉撥至累計虧損。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payment expenses granted to consultants

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. The fair values of the goods or services received are recognised as expenses (unless the goods or services qualify for recognition as assets).

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from "loss before tax" as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss because 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.

Deferred tax

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

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

僱員福利(續)

向顧問作出之以股份為基礎付款開支

與非僱員人士之以權益結算股份付款交易按已獲取貨品或服務之公平值計量，惟在公平值不能合理估計之情況下，則於實體取得貨品或對手方提供服務之日期按所授出股本工具之公平值計量。所獲取貨品服務之公平值確認為開支，除非有關貨品或服務符合資格確認為資產。

稅項

所得稅支出指現時應付稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

即期稅項

現時應付稅項乃按本年度應課稅溢利計算。由於其他年度之應課稅或可扣稅收入或開支及毋須課稅或不可扣稅的項目，應課稅溢利因此與綜合損益表中所報「除稅前虧損」不同。本集團之即期稅項負債乃按報告期間結算日已實行或大致上已實行之稅率計算。

遞延稅項

遞延稅項指就綜合財務報表內資產及負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所用相應稅基兩者之暫時差額確認。遞延稅項負債一般會就所有應課稅暫時差額確認。遞延稅項資產通常就應課稅溢利可抵銷可扣稅暫時差額之情況下就所有可扣稅暫時差額確認。倘暫時差額因初步確認(除業務合併外)一項不影響應課稅溢利或會計溢利的交易的資產及負債而產生，則有關遞延稅項資產及負債不予確認。此外，若暫時差額是源自商譽之首次確認，則不確認遞延稅項負債。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for investment property that is measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such property is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale, except for freehold land, which is always presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項(續)

按於附屬公司的投資而引致的應課稅暫時差額確認遞延稅項負債，惟若本集團可控制暫時差額撥回且暫時差額有可能未必於可見將來撥回的情況除外。與該等投資相關的可扣稅暫時差額而產生的遞延稅項資產僅於可能將有足夠應課稅溢利以應用暫時差額之利益且預期將於可見將來撥回時方始確認。

遞延稅項資產賬面值於各報告期間結算日均會作出檢討，並在可能不再有足夠應課稅溢利以收回全部或部分資產時作出相應減值。

遞延稅項資產及負債按預期清付負債或變現資產期間適用的稅率，按於報告期間結算日已實施或大致實施稅率(及稅法)計量。

遞延稅項負債及資產的計量反映於報告期間結算日本集團預計收回或清付其資產及負債賬面值的方式而引致的稅務後果。

就計量以公平值模式計量的投資物業之遞延稅項而言，假定該等物業之賬面值可從出售中全數收回，除非假定被駁回則另作別論。當投資物業可被折舊，並按業務模式持有該等物業，其目的是隨時間耗用投資物業所包含的絕大部分經濟利益(而並非透過出售)，則該假定被駁回，惟永久業權土地一直假定為可透過銷售全數收回。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies HKAS 12 Income Taxes requirements to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately. Temporary differences on initial recognition of the relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised due to application of the initial recognition exemption. Temporary differences arising from subsequent revision to the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, resulting from remeasurement of lease liabilities and lease modifications, that are not subject to initial recognition exemption are recognised on the date of remeasurement or modification.

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 to the same taxable entity by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

稅項(續)

遞延稅項(續)

就計量本集團確認使用權資產及相關租賃負債的租賃交易的遞延稅項而言，本集團首先釐定稅項扣減是否歸屬於使用權資產或租賃負債。

就稅項扣減歸因於租賃負債的租賃交易而言，本集團將香港會計準則第12號所得稅規定分別應用於使用權資產及租賃負債。有關使用權資產及租賃負債於初步確認時的暫時差額，由於應用初步確認豁免，不會予以確認。因重新計量租賃負債及租賃變更導致使用權資產及租賃負債的賬面值後續調整所產生的暫時差額不獲初步豁免確認，於重新計量或變更當日確認。

當有合法可強制執行權利將當期稅項資產抵銷當期稅項負債，且該等資產及負債與同一稅務機關對同一應課稅實體徵收的所得稅有關時，遞延稅項資產和負債會予以抵銷。

年內即期及遞延稅項

即期及遞延稅項於損益中確認，惟倘即期及遞延稅項有關的事項在其他全面收益或直接在權益中被確認除外，於此情況下，即期及遞延稅項亦會於其他全面收益或直接於權益中分別確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment, including bearer plant are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Costs include any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The principal rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	10% to 25% or shorter of the lease term
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5% to 25%
Motor vehicles	10% to 25%
Bearer plant	20% to 33%

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備

所有物業、廠房及設備(包括生產性植物)按成本減其後累計折舊及其後累計減值虧損(如有)於綜合財務狀況表列賬。

成本包括使資產達到能夠按照管理層擬定的方式開展經營所必要的位置及條件而直接產生的任何成本，及就符合條件的資產而言，包括本集團會計政策下之資本化借款成本。該等資產按與其他物業資產相同之基準於資產可作擬定用途時開始折舊。

為於估計可使用年期內撇銷資產成本減其剩餘價值，折舊按直線法確認。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊方法將於各報告期末檢討，而任何估計變動之影響乃按未來適用基準入賬。就此目的而使用的主要利率如下：

租賃物業裝修	10%至25%或租賃年期較短者
傢俬、裝置及設備	5%至25%
汽車	10%至25%
生產性植物	20%至33%

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Bearer plants are a living plant that is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce and are expected to bear produce for more than one period, and have remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales. Bearer plants are accounted for in the same way as self-constructed items of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is provided for in respect of bearer plants when they are in the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which is the point of maturity of bearer plants. Bearer plants are measured at accumulated cost less any impairment before maturity. When the bearer plants are mature, they are measured at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment, with changes recognised in profit or loss.

Bearer plant is immature until the produce can be commercially harvested.

Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at their fair values, adjusted to exclude any prepaid or accrued operating lease income.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property is included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

物業、廠房及設備(續)

生產性植物為用於生產或供應農產品、預期可帶來多於一個時期的產物及不大可能會當作農作物銷售的活植物，惟附帶廢料銷售除外。生產性植物乃按物業、廠房及設備之自建項目之相同方式入賬。當生產性植物達至必須的地點及條件，能夠按管理層擬定的方式營運時(即生產性植物成熟之時)，則計提折舊。生產性植物於成熟前按累計成本減任何減值計量。當生產性植物成熟時，則按成本減任何其後的累計折舊及減值計量，變動於綜合損益確認。

生產性植物需成熟後方可進行商業收割。

投資物業

投資物業乃持有以賺取租金及／或作資本增值用途之物業。

投資物業初次按成本計量，包括任何直接應佔開支。初次確認後，投資物業按其公平值計量，並予調整以剔除任何預付或應計經營租賃收入。

投資物業之公平值變動所產生之收益或虧損將計入產生期間之損益內。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Properties held for sale

Properties held for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of properties held for sale is determined by apportionment of the total development costs which comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and costs incurred in bringing the properties held for sale to their present location attributable to unsold units.

Net realisable value is estimated by the management, based on prevailing market conditions, which represents the estimated selling price less estimated costs to completion and costs necessary to make the sales. Costs necessary to make the sale include incremental costs directly attributable to the sale and non-incremental costs which the Group must incur to make the sale.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Costs necessary to make the sale include incremental costs directly attributable to the sale and non-incremental costs which the Group must incur to make the sale.

Biological assets

Biological assets consist of the growing produce before harvest on trees. Trees are bearer plants and are accounted for as property, plant and equipment (see above).

The growing produce on trees are growing crops of the Group on the cultivation bases. Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period. The fair value of biological assets is determined based on the current market price with reference to the species, growing condition, cost incurred and expected yield of the crops.

The agricultural produce is initially measured at fair value less costs to sell at the time of harvest. The fair value of agricultural produce is determined based on market prices in the local market. The fair value less costs to sell at the time of harvest is deemed as the cost of agricultural produce for further processing.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

持作出售物業

持作出售物業乃以成本及可變現淨值之較低者列賬。

持作出售物業成本按發展成本總額分攤，包括所有購買成本、兌換成本及將持作出售物業送至未出售單位之現時地點所產生之成本而釐定。

可變現淨值是由管理層根據當時市況而估計，此變現淨值指估計售價減去估計完成成本及進行銷售所需的成本。進行銷售所需的成本包括直接歸屬於銷售的增量成本和本集團為進行銷售而必須產生的非增量成本。

存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值之間的較低者列賬。存貨成本以先進先出法計算。可變現淨值按存貨估計售價減所有估計完成成本及必要銷售成本計算。進行銷售所需的成本包括直接歸屬於銷售的增量成本和本集團為進行銷售而必須產生的非增量成本。

生物資產

生物資產包括收成前果樹生長中的果實。果樹為生產性植物及入賬作為物業、廠房及設備(見上文)。

果樹的生長中果實為本集團於種植基地之農作物。於初步確認時及各報告期末，生物資產按公平值減銷售成本計算。生物資產之公平值經參考農作物品種、生長狀況、所產生成本及預期產量後按現行市價釐定。

農產品初步按公平值減於收成時之銷售成本計算。農產品之公平值按當地市場之市價釐定。公平值減收成時之銷售成本被視作進一步加工農作物成本。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Biological assets (continued)

The gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets shall be included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Biological assets that are expected to be realised in the next harvest within the next twelve months are classified under current assets.

Leases

Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application or arising from business combinations, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed. As a practical expedient, leases with similar characteristics are accounted on a portfolio basis when the Group reasonably expects that the effects on the consolidated financial statements would not differ materially from individual leases within the portfolio.

The Group as a lessee

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Group also applies practical expedient not to separate non-lease components from lease component, and instead account for the lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

生物資產(續)

於初步確認按公平值減銷售成本列賬之生物資產所產生之盈虧及生物資產之公平值變動減銷售成本計入其產生期間的損益。

預計於未來十二個月內的收成期變現的生物資產已分類為流動資產。

租賃

租賃的定義

倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制可識別資產使用的權利，則該合約屬於或包含租賃。

就於首次應用日期或之後訂立或修改或源自業務合併的合約而言，本集團根據香港財務報告準則第16號的定義於開始、修訂日期或收購日期(視何者合適而定)評估該合約是否屬於或包含租賃。除非合約的條款及條件其後出現變動，否則有關合約將不予重新評估。作為可行權宜方法，具有類似特徵的租賃於本集團合理預期其對綜合財務報表的影響將不會與組合內個別租賃出現重大差異時按組合基準入賬。

本集團作為承租人

將代價分攤至合約的各組成部分

倘合約包含一個租賃成分以及一個或多個額外的租賃或非租賃成分，則本集團應基於租賃成分的相關單獨價格及非租賃成分的單獨價格總和，將合約中的代價在各租賃成分之間進行分攤，包括收購包含租賃土地及非租賃樓宇部分在內的物業所有權權益的合約(不能可靠進行分配者除外)。

本集團亦採用可行權宜方法，不會分開呈列非租賃組成部分與租賃組成部分，而將租賃組成部分及任何相關的非租賃組成部分入賬列作單一租賃組成部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of equipment and office premises that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

3. 編製綜合財務報表之基準及重要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

本集團對自開始日期起租賃期為十二個月或以下且不含購買選擇權之設備及辦公室物業租賃應用短期租賃確認豁免。其亦對低價值資產租賃應用確認豁免。短期租賃及低價值資產租賃之租賃付款以直線法或另一系統基準按租賃期確認為開支。

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

- 租賃負債的初始計量金額；
- 在租賃開始日期或之前支付的任何租賃付款，減去所取得之任何租賃激勵金額；
- 本集團發生的任何初始直接成本；及
- 本集團於拆除及拆遷相關資產、復原相關資產所在場地或復原相關資產至租賃的條款及條件所規定的狀況時估計產生的成本。

使用權資產按成本減任何累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並按租賃負債之任何重新計量作出調整。

倘本集團合理確信在租期屆滿時取得相關租賃資產的擁有權，則使用權資產自開始日期起至可使用年期屆滿期間折舊。否則，使用權資產按直線法於其估計可使用年期及租期(以較短者為準)內計提折舊。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets (continued)

The Group presents right-of-use as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人 (續)

使用權資產 (續)

本集團將使用權作為單獨項目於綜合財務狀況表中呈列。

可退還租賃按金

已付可退還租賃按金乃根據香港財務報告準則第9號入賬並初始按公平值計量。於初始確認時對公平值的調整被視為額外租賃付款並計入使用權資產成本中。

租賃負債

於租賃開始日期，本集團按該日尚未支付的租賃付款現值確認及計量租賃負債。在計算租賃付款的現值時，倘不易於確定租賃的內含利率，本集團則使用租賃開始日期的增量借款利率。

計入租賃負債計量的租賃付款包括：

- 固定租賃付款(包括實質上的固定付款)，減去應收的租賃獎勵金額；
- 取決於指數或費率的可變租賃付款，初步計量時使用開始日期的指數或費率；
- 承租人根據剩餘價值保證預期應支付的金額；
- 倘承租人合理確定將行使購買選擇權，該選擇權的行權價；及
- 倘租賃條款反映行使終止租賃的選擇權，則支付終止租賃的罰款。

於開始日期後，租賃負債通過利息增加及租賃付款作出調整。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

The Group remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review/expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group as a lessor

Classification and measurement of leases

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset, and such costs are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term except for investment properties measured under fair value model.

Rental income which are derived from the Group's ordinary course of business are presented as revenue.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(續)

租賃負債(續)

本集團於以下情況會重新計量租賃負債(並對相關使用權資產作出相應調整):

- 租期發生變化或行使購買選擇權之評估發生變化,在此情況下,相關租賃負債乃透過使用於重新評估日期之經修訂貼現率來貼現經修訂租賃付款而重新計量。
- 租賃付款因市場租金審查後的市場租金變化/保證剩餘價值下的預期付款而變化,在此情況下,相關租賃負債乃透過使用初步貼現率來貼現經修訂租賃付款而重新計量。

租賃負債作為單獨項目於綜合財務狀況表中呈列。

本集團作為出租人

租賃之分類及計量

本集團為出租人之租賃乃分類為融資或經營租賃。當租賃條款將相關資產擁有權附帶的絕大部分風險及回報轉移至承租人時,該合約乃分類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃乃分類為經營租賃。

來自經營租賃之租金收入於相關租期內按直線法於損益內確認。協商及安排所產生之初步直接成本乃加至租賃資產之賬面值,有關成本於租賃期內按直線法確認為開支,惟按公平值模式計量的投資物業除外。

自本集團日常業務過程的租金收入呈列為收益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessor (continued)

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits received are accounted for under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments from lessees.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

租賃(續)

本集團作為出租人(續)

可退還租賃按金

已收可退還租賃按金乃根據香港財務報告準則第9號入賬並初始按公平值計量。於初始確認時對公平值的調整被視為來自承租人的額外租賃付款。

金融工具

倘集團實體成為工具合約條文訂約方，則確認金融資產及金融負債。所有以一般方式購買或銷售之金融資產按交易日之基準確認及終止確認。以一般方式購買或銷售之金融資產須按照市場規定或慣例於一段期限內交付資產。

金融資產及金融負債初步以公平值計量，惟客戶合約所產生應付賬款初步根據香港財務報告準則第15號計量除外。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債(按公平值計入損益(「按公平值計入損益」)的金融資產及金融負債除外)直接應佔之交易成本乃於初步確認時在金融資產或金融負債(視乎情況而定)之公平值加入或扣除。收購按公平值計入損益的金融資產或金融負債直接產生的交易成本即時於損益內確認。

實際利率法為計算於相關期間金融資產或金融負債及分配利息收入及利息開支之攤銷成本之方法。實際利率為初始確認時將於金融資產或金融負債預期使用期或較短年期(倘適用)之估計未來現金收入及付款確切折現至賬面淨值之利率(包括構成整體實際利率之所有已付或已收費及點數、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at initial recognition of a financial asset the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations* applies.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產

金融資產的分類及其後計量

符合下列條件的金融資產其後按攤銷成本計量：

- 目的為收取合約現金流量的業務模式內持有的金融資產；及
- 合約條款為於指定日期產生現金流量僅為支付本金及尚未償還本金利息的金融資產。

符合下列條件的金融資產其後按公平值計入其他全面收益(「按公平值計入其他全面收益」)計量：

- 目的為收取合約現金流量同時出售而於業務模式內持有的金融資產；及
- 合約條款為於指定日期產生現金流量僅為支付本金及尚未償還本金利息的金融資產。

所有其他金融資產其後按公平值計入損益計量，惟倘一項股本投資既非持作買賣，亦非香港財務報告準則第3號業務合併所適用之業務合併收購方確認的或然代價，於初始確認金融資產時，本集團可作出不可撤回地選擇將該股本投資的其後公平值變動計入其他全面收益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

In addition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產的分類及其後計量(續)

金融資產於下列情況為持作交易：

- 收購的主要目的為於短期作出售用途；或
- 於初始確認時構成本集團合併管理的已識別金融工具組合的一部分，並具有近期實際短期獲利模式；或
- 並非作為指定及有效對沖工具的衍生工具。

此外，本集團可不可撤回地將一項須按攤銷成本或指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益計量的金融資產按公平值計入損益計量，前提為有關指定可消除或大幅減少會計錯配。

攤銷成本及利息收入

就其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產而言，利息收入採用實際利率法確認。利息收入透過對金融資產的賬面總值應用實際利率計算，惟其後出現信貸減值的金融資產除外。就其後出現信貸減值的金融資產而言，利息收入自下一個會計期間起透過對金融資產的攤銷成本應用實際利率確認。倘信貸減值金融工具的信貸風險得以改善，使金融資產不再出現信貸減值，則自資產釐定為不再出現信貸減值後的報告期間開始，利息收入透過對金融資產的賬面總值應用實際利率確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI or designated as FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss excludes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the “other gains and loss” line item.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on financial assets (including trade and receivables (excluding prepayments) and cash and bank deposits) which are subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at the end of each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL (“12m ECL”) represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Assessments are done based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the end of the reporting period as well as the forecast of future conditions.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

按公平值計入損益的金融資產

不符合按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收益或指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益計量的金融資產，均按公平值計入損益計量。

按公平值計入損益的金融資產按各報告期末的公平值計量，任何公平值收益或虧損於損益中確認。於損益中確認的淨收益或虧損不包括該金融資產所賺取的任何股息或利息，並計入「其他收益及虧損」一項。

金融資產之減值

本集團就受限於香港財務報告準則第9號項下減值評估的金融資產(包括應收賬款及應收款項(不包括預付款項)及現金及銀行存款)確認預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)的虧損撥備。於各報告日期末對預期信貸虧損金額進行更新，以反映自初始確認起的信貸風險變動。

全期預期信貸虧損指在有關工具預期使用期限內發生所有可能違約事件而導致的預期信貸虧損。相反，十二個月預期信貸虧損(「十二個月預期信貸虧損」)則指預期可能於報告日期後十二個月內發生違約事件而導致的部分全期預期信貸虧損。評估乃根據本集團過往信貸虧損經驗進行，並根據債務人特定因素、一般經濟狀況及對於報告期末的當前狀況以及未來狀況預測的評估進行調整。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Group always recognise lifetime ECL for trade receivables without significant financing component.

For all other instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the end of the reporting period with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

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

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

本集團一般就並無重大融資成分的應收賬款確認全期預期信貸虧損。

就所有其他工具而言，本集團按相等於十二個月預期信貸虧損的金額計量虧損撥備，除非自初始確認後信貸風險大幅增加，在此情況下，本集團確認全期預期信貸虧損。評估是否應確認全期預期信貸虧損乃根據自初始確認以來所發生違約的可能性或風險的大幅增加而定。

信貸風險大幅增加

在評估自初始確認起信貸風險是否大幅增加時，本集團會比較於報告期末金融工具發生違約的風險與於初始確認日期金融工具發生違約的風險。於作出評估時，本集團考慮合理及可靠的定量及定性資料，包括過往經驗及毋需付出過多成本或努力即可取得的前瞻性資料。

尤其是，在評估信貸風險是否大幅增加時，將考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具的外部(如有)或內部信貸評級的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 外部市場信貸風險指標顯著惡化，如信貸利差、債務人信用違約掉期價格大幅增加；

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly: (continued)

- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; or
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

信貸風險大幅增加(續)

尤其是，在評估信貸風險是否大幅增加時，將考慮以下資料：(續)

- 業務、財務或經濟狀況出現或預期出現不利變動，預期導致債務人償債能力大幅下降；
- 債務人經營業績出現實際或預期出現顯著惡化；或
- 債務人的監管、經濟或技術環境出現實際或預期出現重大不利變動，可能導致債務人償債能力大幅下降。

不論上述評估的結果如何，本集團認為，當合約付款逾期超過30日，則自初始確認以來信貸風險已顯著增加，除非本集團另有合理且可支持的資料證明。

本集團定期監察用作識別信貸風險是否大幅增加的標準的作用，並作出適用修訂，確保有關標準能夠於有關金額到期前發現信貸風險大幅增加。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full.

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

違約的定義

就內部信貸風險管理而言，本集團認為當內部生成或從外部來源所得資料顯示，債務人不大可能向其債權人(包括本集團)支付全數款項時，則出現違約事件。

本集團認為，當金融資產逾期超過90日，則發生違約事件，除非本集團另有合理且可支持的資料證明更加滯後的違約標準更為恰當。

信貸減值金融資產

金融資產在一項或以上違約事件(對該金融資產估計未來現金流量構成不利影響)發生時出現信貸減值。金融資產出現信貸減值的證據包括有關下列事件的可觀察數據：

- 發行人或借款人的重大財困；
- 違反合約(如違約或逾期事件)；
- 借款人的貸款人，因借款人財困相關之經濟或合約理由而向借款人提供優惠(在其他情況下不予考慮)；或
- 借款人將可能陷入破產或其他財務重組。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over 2 years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data and forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. The Group uses a practical expedient in estimating ECL on trade receivables using a provision matrix taking into consideration historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Generally, the ECL is estimated the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

撇銷政策

倘有資料顯示交易對方陷入嚴重財務困難且無實際收回可能，例如交易對方正進行清盤或已進入破產程序，或就應收賬款而言，有關金額已逾期超過兩年（以較早發生者為準），本集團會撇銷金融資產。在考慮適當法律意見後，已撇銷金融資產仍可根據本集團的收回程序實施強制執行。撇銷構成終止確認事項。任何其後進行的收回均於損益確認。

預期信貸虧損的計量及確認

預期信貸虧損的計量乃指違約概率、違約損失率（即倘違約引致損失的程度）及違約風險的函數。評估違約概率及違約損失率根據過往數據及前瞻性資料作出。預期信貸虧損的估計反映無偏頗及概率加權的數額，其乃根據加權的相應違約風險釐定。本集團使用可行權宜方法，採用計及過往信貸虧損經驗的撥備矩陣來估計應收賬款的預期信貸虧損，並就無需花耗不必要成本或資源即可獲得的前瞻性資料作出調整。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損乃估計為本集團根據合約應收所有合約現金流量與本集團預期將收回的所有現金流量之間的差額，並按初始確認時釐定的實際利率貼現。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement and recognition of ECL (continued)

Lifetime ECL for certain trade receivables are considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward looking macroeconomic information.

For collective assessment, the Group takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade receivables where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

金融資產之減值(續)

預期信貸虧損的計量及確認(續)

若干貿易應收款項之全期預期信貸虧損是在逾期信息和相關信貸信息(如前瞻性宏觀經濟信息)的基礎上進行綜合考慮的。

本集團為整體評估制定組別時考慮以下特點：

- 逾期狀況；
- 債務人的性質、規模及行業；及
- 外部信貸評級(如有)。

歸類工作經管理層定期檢討，以確保各組別組成部分繼續存在類似信貸風險特性。

利息收入按金融資產的賬面總值計算，倘金融資產出現信貸減值，則利息收入按金融資產的攤銷成本計算。

本集團透過調整賬面值於損益確認所有金融工具的減值盈虧，惟應收賬款除外，其相關調整乃透過虧損撥備賬予以確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

金融資產(續)

終止確認金融資產

僅當對資產現金流之合約權利屆滿時，或轉讓金融資產及將金融資產所有權所附帶之絕大部分風險及回報轉移予另一實體後，本集團即會終止確認該項金融資產。倘本集團並無轉移或保留擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報，並繼續控制已轉讓資產，本集團確認其於資產的保留權益，並就其可能須支付的款項確認相關負債。倘本集團保留已轉讓金融資產擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報，則本集團繼續確認金融資產，同時亦就已收取的所得款項確認有抵押借款。

於終止確認按攤銷成本計量之金融資產時，有關資產之賬面值與已收及應收代價總和之差額，會於損益中確認。

金融負債及股本

分類為債務或股權

債務及股本工具乃根據合約安排之內容及金融負債與股本工具之定義分類為金融負債或股本。

股本工具

股本工具乃證明實體於扣除其所有負債後之資產中擁有剩餘權益之任何合約。本公司發行之股本工具按已收取所得款項扣除直接發行成本入賬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities (including trade and other payables, lease liabilities, amounts due to directors, amounts due to related companies, amounts due to non-controlling interests and amount due to a shareholder) are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

按攤銷成本計算之金融負債

金融負債包括應付賬款及其他應付款項、租賃負債、應付董事款項、應付關連公司款項、應付非控股權益款項及應付股東款項，其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

按公平值計入損益的金融負債

當金融負債持作買賣時，金融負債分類為按公平值計入損益。

金融負債於以下情況下為持作買賣：

- 主要為於短期內購回的目的購入；或
- 在初始確認時為由本集團共同管理的已識別金融工具投資組合的一部分，並且有證據顯示最近有短期獲利的實際模式；或
- 為衍生工具，惟屬一項財務擔保合約或一項指定實際對沖工具的衍生工具則除外。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Convertible notes

The component parts of the convertible notes are classified separately as financial liability and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component (including any embedded non-equity derivatives features) is estimated by measuring the fair value of similar liability that does not have an associated equity component.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in convertible notes equity reserve until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in convertible notes equity reserve will be transferred to share capital and share premium. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in convertible notes equity reserve will be transferred to accumulated losses. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are charged directly to equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability portion and amortised over the period of the convertible notes using the effective interest method.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

可換股票據

根據合約安排的實質內容與金融負債及股本工具的定義，可換股票據的組成部分分別歸類為金融負債和權益。換股選擇權如通過交換固定數額的現金或其他金融資產以換取固定數量的本公司自身股本工具結算，則為股本工具。

於發行日期，負債部分(包括任何嵌入非股本衍生工具特徵)之公平值透過計量並無相關權益部分之類似負債之公平值估算。

分類為權益之換股選擇權乃透過從整項複合工具之公平值中扣除負債部分金額後釐定，並於權益確認及計算，扣除所得稅影響且不會於往後重新計量。此外，分類為權益之換股選擇權將於可換股票據權益儲備保留，直至換股選擇權獲行使為止，在此情況下，已於可換股票據權益儲備確認之餘額將轉撥至股本及股份溢價。倘換股選擇權於可換股票據到期日仍未獲行使，則已於可換股票據權益儲備確認之結餘將轉撥至累計虧損。於換股選擇權獲轉換或屆滿時概不會於損益確認任何收益或虧損。

有關發行可換股票據之交易成本乃按所得款項總額之分配比例劃分至負債及權益部分。有關權益部分之交易成本會直接自權益扣除。而負債部分之交易成本則計入負債部分之賬面值，並以實際利率法於可換股票據期間內攤銷。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. When a fair value gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in profit or loss. When a fair value gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

金融工具(續)

終止確認金融負債

當且僅當本集團之債項解除、取消或到期時，本集團方會終止確認金融負債。終止確認金融負債之賬面值與已付及應付代價之差額於損益確認。

抵銷金融資產及金融負債

當且僅當本集團目前有合法可強制執行的權利抵銷已確認金額，且擬按淨額結算或同時變現資產及清償負債時，金融資產與金融負債相互抵銷，有關淨額於綜合財務狀況表呈列。

現金及現金等值物

現金及現金等值物包括銀行及手頭現金、銀行及其他財務機構之活期存款及可即時兌換為已知金額現金、所涉價值變動風險不高之其他財務工具。

外幣

於編製各個別集團實體的財務報表時，以該實體功能貨幣以外的貨幣(外幣)進行的交易按交易日期的現行匯率確認。於報告期末，以外幣計值之貨幣項目按該日之適用匯率重新換算。按公平值列賬並以外幣計值的非貨幣項目按釐定公平值當日的現行匯率重新換算。當非貨幣項目的公平值收益或虧損於損益確認時，該收益或虧損的任何匯兌部分亦於損益確認。當非貨幣項目的公平值收益或虧損於其他全面收益確認時，該收益或虧損的任何匯兌部分亦於其他全面收益確認。以外幣計值按歷史成本計量之非貨幣項目則毋須重新換算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (i.e. HK\$) using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case, the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve (attributable to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (that is, a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising on an acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

外幣(續)

結算貨幣項目及重新換算貨幣項目產生的匯兌差額於產生期間於損益確認。

為呈列綜合財務報表，本集團業務之資產及負債按各報告期末當時的匯率換算為本集團呈報貨幣(即港元)。收入及開支項目按期內的平均匯率換算，如該期內匯率大幅波動則另作別論，在該情況下會採用交易日的匯率換算。所產生的匯兌差額(如有)於其他全面收益確認並於換算儲備(非控股權益應佔之權益，如適用)下的權益累計。

當出售海外業務(即出售本集團於海外業務的全部權益，或涉及失去一間具有海外業務的附屬公司的控制權的出售，或部分出售合營安排或聯營公司中的權益，包括其保留權益成為金融資產的海外業務)時，就本公司擁有人應佔該業務在權益中的所有累計匯兌差額重新分類至損益。

收購海外業務而產生的有關所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債的商譽及公平值調整，乃作為該海外業務的資產及負債處理，並按各報告期末的現行匯率重新換算。產生的匯兌差額於其他全面收益內確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of tangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of the reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The recoverable amount of tangible assets are estimated individually, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset individually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

In testing a cash-generating unit for impairment, corporate assets are allocated to the relevant cash-generating unit when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be established, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be established. The recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which the corporate asset belongs, and is compared with the carrying amount of the relevant cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a CGU) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

有形資產減值(商譽除外)

於報告期完結時，本集團檢討其有形資產之賬面值以決定是否有任何跡象顯示該等資產受到減值虧損。如出現任何該等跡象，則應估計該資產之可回收金額以釐定其減值虧損(如有)程度。

有形資產之可收回金額單獨估計，倘無法個別估計資產之可收回金額，則本集團會估計該資產所屬現金產生單位之可收回金額。

於測試現金產生單位之減值時，倘可設立合理一致的分配基準，則企業資產分配至相關現金產生單位，或分配至現金產生單位內可設立合理一致分配基準的最小組別。可收回金額按企業資產所屬現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別釐定，並與相關現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別的賬面值相比較。

可收回金額為公平值減銷售成本與使用價值兩者中之較高值。於評估使用價值時，乃以反映目前市場對金錢時間價值及資產(或現金產生單位)於估計未來現金流量調整前之獨有風險之稅前貼現率將估計未來現金流量貼現至現值。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of tangible assets other than goodwill (continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Group compares the carrying amount of a group of CGUs, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of CGUs, with the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs. In allocating the impairment loss, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if applicable) and then to the other assets on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The carrying amount of an asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal (if measurable), its value in use (if determinable) and zero. The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or a CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

有形資產減值(商譽除外)(續)

倘估計資產(或現金產生單位)之可收回金額少於其賬面值, 資產(或現金產生單位)之賬面值下調至其可收回金額。就無法按合理及一致基準分配至現金產生單位的企業資產或部分企業資產而言, 本集團將一組現金產生單位的賬面值(包括分配至該組現金產生單位的企業資產或部分企業資產的賬面值)與該組現金產生單位的可收回金額作比較。於分配減值虧損時, 則減值虧損將首先分配以調低任何商譽之賬面值(如適用), 其後根據該單位內各資產之賬面值按比例分配至其他資產。資產的賬面值不會扣減至低於其公平值減出售成本(倘可計量)、其使用價值(倘可釐定)及零中的最高者。將另行分配至資產的減值虧損金額按比例分配至該單位的其他資產。減值虧損即時於損益確認。

倘減值虧損於其後撥回, 則該項資產(或現金產生單位)之賬面值會增加至其經修訂之估計可收回金額, 惟增加後之賬面值不得超出假設過往年度並無就該項資產(或現金產生單位)確認減值虧損時原應釐定之賬面值。減值虧損撥回即時於損益確認。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Related parties

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

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

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

撥備

若本集團須就過往事件而承擔現有責任(法律或推定)，及本集團有可能須履行該項責任，並對該責任之金額可作出可靠估計時，則會確認撥備。

確認為撥備的金額乃以於報告期間結算日時履行現時責任所需代價之最佳估計計量，而估計乃經考慮圍繞責任之風險及不確定性而作出。倘撥備以估計履行現時責任之現金流量計量時，其賬面值為該等現金流量之現值(倘金錢時間值的影響屬重大)。

倘規定償還撥備之部分或全部經濟利益預期將由第三方收回，則當實質上確認將收到償款且應收金額能可靠計量時，應收款項方確認為資產。

關連方

於下列情況下，一方被視為與本集團有關連：

- (a) 倘屬以下人士，即該人士或該人士之近親與本集團有關連：
 - (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響力；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司之主要管理層成員。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
- (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
- (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of 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); or
- (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

關連方(續)

(b) 倘實體符合下列任何條件，即與本集團有關連：

- (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團之成員公司(即各母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司彼此間有關連)；
- (ii) 一間實體為另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業(或另一實體為成員公司之集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合營企業)；
- (iii) 兩間實體均為同一第三方之合營企業；
- (iv) 一間實體為第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體的聯營公司；
- (v) 實體為集團或與集團有關連之實體就僱員利益設立的離職福利計劃。若本集團自身屬該計劃，則提供保薦的僱主亦與本集團有關；
- (vi) 實體受(a)所識別人土控制或受共同控制；
- (vii) 於(a)(i)所識別人土對實體有重大影響力或屬該實體(或該實體之母公司)主要管理層成員；或
- (viii) 向本集團或本集團的母公司提供關鍵管理人員服務之實體或該實體所屬集團的任何成員公司。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Group and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

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

Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

關連方(續)

關連方交易指本集團與關連方之間轉讓資源、服務或責任，而不論是否涉及收費。

個人之近親成員，指在其與實體之間之交易中預期可能影響該人士或受該人士影響之家庭成員。

分部報告

經營分部及財務報表所呈報各分部項目的金額，乃根據向集團各項業務及地域地區分配資源及評估其業績表現而定期向集團最高行政管理層提供的財務資料當中識別出來。

就財務報告而言，除非有關分部具備相似之經濟特徵及在產品及服務性質、生產過程性質、客戶類型或類別、用於分銷產品或提供服務之方法以及監管環境之性質方面相似，否則個別重大之經營分部不會予以匯總。倘符合上述絕大部分標準，個別非重大之經營分部則可予以匯總。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a present obligation arising from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Where the Group is jointly and severally liable for an obligation, the part of the obligation that is expected to be met by other parties is treated as a contingent liability and it is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group assesses continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the reporting period in which the change in probability occurs, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are become receivable. Such grants are presented under “other gains”.

3. 編制綜合財務報表之基準及主要會計政策(續)

或然負債

或然負債指因已發生的事件而產生的現有責任，但由於可能不需要流出具有經濟利益的資源以履行責任，或責任金額未能充分可靠地計量，故不予確認。

倘本集團須共同及個別承擔責任，則預期由其他方履行的責任部分會被視為或然負債，而不會於綜合財務報表確認。

本集團持續評估以釐定包含經濟利益的資源流出是否可能。倘先前作為或然負債處理的項目可能須流出未來經濟利益，則於發生可能性變動的報告期間於綜合財務報表確認撥備，惟在極端罕見的情況下無法作出可靠估計則除外。

政府補助

除非能合理確定本集團將符合資助金附帶條件及將會收取有關補助，否則政府補助不予確認。

政府補助如與作為已產生費用或損失之補償的應收收入有關，或意在向本集團提供即時財務支持且無未來相關成本，則於變為應收的期間在損益內確認。有關補助呈列為「其他收入」。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The followings are 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.

(i) Fair value of biological assets

The biological assets are valued at fair value less costs to sell. The fair value is determined based on either the market-determined prices at the end of the reporting periods adjusted with reference to the species, age, growing condition and costs incurred to reflect differences in characteristic and/or stages of growth of biological assets. Any change in the estimates may affect the fair value of biological assets significantly. The independent external valuer and management review the assumptions and estimates periodically to identify any significant change in the fair value of biological assets.

As at 31 March 2023, the Group had biological assets of approximately HK\$28,934,000 (2022: HK\$34,808,000). Details of the fair value of biological assets are disclosed in notes 19 and 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

4. 估計不明朗因素主要來源

於應用綜合財務報表附註3所述本集團之會計政策時，董事須對未能從其他來源取得之資產與負債之賬面值作出判斷、估計及假設。估計及相關假設均以過往經驗以及其他被視為相關的因素為依據。實際結果可能有別於該等估計。

本集團會持續審閱估計及相關假設。倘對會計估計作出之修訂僅影響修訂估計之期間，則於該段期間確認有關修訂，或倘修訂影響本期及未來期間，則在修訂之期間以及未來期間確認。

於報告期間結算日有關未來估計及其他主要估計來源之不明朗因素之主要假設於下文論述，該等假設涉及下個財政年度之資產及負債賬面值作出重大調整之重大風險。

(i) 生物資產之公平值

生物資產按公平值減銷售成本估值。公平值乃根據報告期末的市場定價釐定，並參考物種、年齡、生長條件及產生的成本作出調整，以反映生物資產生長特徵及／或階段差異。估計的任何變化可能顯著影響生物資產的公平值。獨立外部估值師及管理層定期檢討假設及估計以識別生物資產公平值的任何重大變動。

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團有生物資產約28,934,000港元(二零二二年：34,808,000港元)。生物資產公平值的進一步詳情於綜合財務報表附註19及38披露。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

(ii) Estimated impairment of trade receivables

Trade receivables with significant balances and credit-impaired are assessed for ECL individually.

In addition, the Group uses practical expedient in estimating ECL on trade receivables which are not assessed individually using a provision matrix. The provision rates are based on aging of debtors and their industry as groupings of various debtors taking into consideration the Group's historical default rates and forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable available without undue costs or effort. At the end of each reporting period, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered.

The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates. The information about the ECL and the Group's trade receivables are disclosed in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Net realisable value for properties held for sale

In determining whether allowances should be made for the Group's properties held for sale, the Group considers the current market environment and the estimated market value less estimated costs to completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. An allowance is made if the estimated market value is less than the carrying amount. If the actual net realisable value on properties under development is less than expected as a result of change in market condition and/or significant variation in the budgeted development cost, may result in material provision for impairment loss.

4. 估計不明朗因素主要來源(續)

(ii) 應收賬款之估計減值

有重大結餘及發生信貸減值的應收賬款單獨評估預期信貸虧損。

此外，對於並非使用撥備矩陣單獨進行評估的應收賬款，本集團採用可行權宜方法估計預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃基於按應收款項賬齡及行業分類的各應收款項組別釐定，當中計及本集團過往賬款違約率及毋須繁苛成本或工作即可獲得的合理且有理據的前瞻性資料。於各報告日期，本集團會重新評估過往觀察違約率，並計及前瞻性資料的變動。

預期信貸虧損的撥備易受估計變動影響。有關預期信貸虧損及本集團應收賬款的資料披露於綜合財務報表附註37。

(iii) 持作出售物業之可變現淨值

在確定是否應就本集團的持作出售物業作出撥備時，本集團需要考慮在目前的市場環境和估計市場價值減估計完成物業之成本及銷售所需估計成本。如果估計的市場價值低於賬面值，則作出撥備。如果開發中物業的實際可變現淨值由於市場條件的變化及／或重大偏離預算開發成本而低於預期，需作出重大減值虧損撥備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

(continued)

(iv) Fair value of investment property

Investment property is stated at fair value based on the market values, being the estimated amount for which property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction or the valuation performed by an independent valuer. In determining the fair value, the valuer has based on method of valuation which involves certain estimates and assumptions. In relying on the valuation report, the management has exercised their judgements and is satisfied that the method of valuation is reflective of the current market conditions. Should there be any changes in assumptions due to change of market conditions, the fair value of the investment property will be adjusted accordingly. Changes to these assumptions would result in changes in the fair values of the Group's investment properties and the corresponding adjustments to the amount of gain or loss reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

As at 31 March 2023, the carrying amount of the Group's investment property is HK\$48,639,000 (2022: HK\$62,955,000). The determination of the fair value involves certain assumptions of market conditions which are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

4. 估計不明朗因素主要來源(續)

(iv) 投資物業之公平值

投資物業按市值(即自願買家及自願賣家於估值日期進行公平交易交換所得之估計物業金額,或獨立估值師進行之估值)以公平值列賬。釐定公平值時,估值師乃以涉及若干估計及假設之估值方法為基礎。依賴估值報告時,管理層已行使其判斷,並信納估值方法能反映現行市況。倘因市況變動而導致假設出現任何變化,則投資物業之公平值將相應地作出調整。此等假設的變動會導致本集團投資物業之公平值發生變動並須對綜合損益表內錄得的收益或虧損金額作出相應調整。

於二零二三年三月三十一日,本集團投資物業之賬面值為48,639,000港元(二零二二年:62,955,000港元)。公平值的釐定涉及若干對市況的假設,有關假設載於綜合財務報表附註38。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

5. 收益

收益分析如下：

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Provision of mobile advertising media services	提供移動廣告媒體服務	142,228	299,784
Sales of goods	銷售貨品	19,162	22,511
Revenue from contracts with customers	來自客戶合約的收益	161,390	322,295
Rental income	租金收入	1,140	1,339
		162,530	323,634

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

來自客戶合約的收益分拆

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Provision of mobile advertising media services	提供移動廣告媒體服務	142,228	299,784
Sales of goods	銷售貨品		
– forestry products	– 林業產品	18,316	22,507
– information technology products	– 資訊科技產品	846	4
		161,390	322,295
Timing of revenue recognition	收益確認時間		
Over time	隨著時間	142,228	299,784
At a point in time	於時間點	19,162	22,511
		161,390	322,295

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

5. REVENUE (continued)

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for contracts with customers

The Group has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of HKFRS 15 to its revenue such that the Group does not disclose information about revenue that the Group will be entitled to when it satisfied the remaining obligations under the contracts as all contract works have an original expected duration of one year or less.

5. 收益(續)

分配至客戶合約的餘下履約責任的交易價格

本集團已將香港財務報告準則第15號第121段的可行權宜方法應用於其收益，以致本集團並無披露有關本集團因為所有合約工程的原始預計持續時間為一年或以下而滿足合約項下的餘下責任時將有權獲得的收益的資料。

6. OTHER GAINS/(LOSS)

6. 其他收益/(虧損)

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Government grant (note (i))	政府補助(附註(i))	360	–
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	18	99
Change in fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益的金融工具的公平值變動	(6,578)	(1,426)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	出售附屬公司之收益	6,761	165
Other income	其他收入	–	4
		561	(1,158)

Note:

- (i) During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group recognised government grants of approximately HK\$360,000 (2022: nil) in respect of Covid-19-related subsidies which related to Employment Support Scheme provided by Hong Kong government.

附註：

- (i) 於截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本集團就COVID-19相關補助確認政府補助約360,000港元(二零二二年：零)，COVID-19相關補助與香港政府提供的「保就業」計劃相關。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group manages its businesses by divisions, which are organised by a mixture of both business lines (products and services) and geographical area. In a manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the Group's most senior management for the purpose of resource allocation and performance assessment, the Group has presented the following four reportable segments.

The Group's operations and reportable segments are as follows:

Intelligent advertising and railroad media business	Provides mobile advertising media services for intelligent advertising and property market customers in the PRC, railroad magazine distribution and e-commerce platform management, advertising and product sales services
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Agricultural, forestry and consumer products business	Cultivation of forestry and wood material products, Chinese herbal medicine ingredients and specialty agricultural by-products, sales of processed and prepackaged food/consumer products
-------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Supply-chain business	Sales of industrial, information technology and other products as well as related R&D and product manufacturing activities
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Property business	Property investment and development, operating and managing residential and commercial properties
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7. 分部資料

本集團之業務按業務組合(產品及服務)及地區劃分為分部進行管理。本集團按照與向最高管理人員內部呈報資料以進行資源分配及表現評估所採用者一致之方式呈報下列四個可呈報分部。

本集團之業務及可呈報分部如下：

智能廣告及鐵路媒體業務	在中國為智能廣告推送和房地產市場客戶提供移動廣告媒體服務，以及圍繞鐵路雜誌、鐵路電商平台的雜誌發行、廣告投放和商品銷售服務
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農林產品及消費品業務	林業及木材的種植，中藥材和特色農副產品、加工以及預包裝食品/消費品的銷售
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供應鏈業務	出售工業、資訊科技和其他產品，以及相關技術的研發和產品生產
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物業業務	物業投資及發展以及營運及管理住宅及商用物業
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately, for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessment of the Group's performance. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment results, which is a measure of adjusted loss before tax. The adjusted loss before tax is measured consistently with the Group's loss before tax except that gain on bargain purchase, unallocated finance costs, unallocated selling and distribution costs and unallocated administrative and other operating expenses are excluded from such measurement.

All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than unallocated corporate assets.

All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than income tax payable, deferred tax liabilities, convertible note and unallocated corporate liabilities.

These segments are managed separately as they belong to different industries and require different operating systems and strategies. There were no sales or other transactions between those reportable segments. Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented below:

7. 分部資料(續)

管理層分開監控本集團經營分部之業績，以就資源分配及本集團表現評估作出決策。分部表現乃按可呈報分部之業績評估，其為經調整除稅前虧損之計算方法。除議價購買之收益、未分配融資成本、未分配銷售及分銷成本及未分配行政及其他經營開支並無納入該等計算外，經調整除稅前虧損與本集團除稅前虧損之計算方式一致。

除未分配企業資產外，所有資產分配至可呈報分部。

除應付所得稅、遞延稅項負債及未分配企業負債外，可換股票據所有負債分配至可呈報分部。

此等分部所屬行業不同，所需經營制度及策略亦不同，故分開管理。此等可呈報分部之間並無進行銷售或其他交易。本集團可呈報分部資料載列如下：

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(a) Segment revenue, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other selected financial information

2023

		Intelligent advertising and railroad media business 智能廣告 及鐵路 媒體業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Agricultural, forestry and consumer products business 農林產品 及消費品 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Supply- chain business 供應鏈 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property business 物業業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue from external customers	來自外部客戶之收益	142,228	18,316	846	1,140	162,530
Total (loss)/profit of reportable segments	可呈報分部的 (虧損)/溢利總額	(17,301)	(15,775)	(806)	(21,691)	(55,573)
Total assets of reportable segments	可呈報分部資產總值	69,267	39,865	353	120,296	229,781
Total liabilities of reportable segments	可呈報分部負債總額	(59,162)	(1,684)	-	(73,946)	(134,792)
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	計量分部損益或分部 資產包括的金額：					
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	15	-	-	3	18
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備 折舊	(59)	(3)	-	(3)	(65)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	(731)	-	-	-	(731)
Loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets	生物資產的公平值 變動減出售成本 產生的虧損	-	(2,445)	-	-	(2,445)
Loss on fair value change on investment property	投資物業公平值變動 產生的虧損	-	-	-	(9,624)	(9,624)
Provision for impairment loss recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net	就應收賬款及其他 應收款項確認的 減值虧損撥備， 淨額	(6,954)	(29)	-	-	(6,983)
Provision for impairment loss recognised in respect of properties held for sale, net	就持作出售物業確認 的減值虧損撥備， 淨額	-	-	-	(15,632)	(15,632)

7. 分部資料(續)

(a) 分部收益、損益、資產、負債及其他選定財務資料

二零二三年

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(a) Segment revenue, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other selected financial information (continued)

2022

		Intelligent advertising and railroad media business 智能廣告 及鐵路 媒體業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Agricultural, forestry and consumer products business 農林產品 及消費品 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Supply- chain business 供應鏈 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property business 物業業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue from external customers	來自外部客戶之收益	299,784	22,507	4	1,339	323,634
Total (loss)/profit of reportable segments	可呈報分部的 (虧損)/溢利總額	(11,169)	(30,164)	(257)	8	(41,582)
Total assets of reportable segments	可呈報分部資產總值	124,025	42,127	88	156,630	322,870
Total liabilities of reportable segments	可呈報分部負債總額	(84,285)	(2,504)	(8)	(65,406)	(152,203)
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	計量分部損益或分部 資產包括的金額：					
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	85	12	-	2	99
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備 折舊	(8)	(1,272)	-	-	(1,280)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	(788)	(84)	-	-	(872)
Loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets	生物資產的公平值 減出售成本 變動產生的虧損	-	(4,059)	-	-	(4,059)
Loss on fair value change on investment property	投資物業公平值變動 產生的虧損	-	-	-	(121)	(121)
Provision for impairment loss recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net	就應收賬款及其他 應收款項確認的 減值虧損撥備， 淨額	(19,520)	(13)	(491)	-	(20,024)

Note: Additions of non-current assets consist of right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment.

7. 分部資料(續)

(a) 分部收益、損益、資產、負債及其他選定財務資料(續)

二零二二年

		Intelligent advertising and railroad media business 智能廣告 及鐵路 媒體業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Agricultural, forestry and consumer products business 農林產品 及消費品 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Supply- chain business 供應鏈 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Property business 物業業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue from external customers	來自外部客戶之收益	299,784	22,507	4	1,339	323,634
Total (loss)/profit of reportable segments	可呈報分部的 (虧損)/溢利總額	(11,169)	(30,164)	(257)	8	(41,582)
Total assets of reportable segments	可呈報分部資產總值	124,025	42,127	88	156,630	322,870
Total liabilities of reportable segments	可呈報分部負債總額	(84,285)	(2,504)	(8)	(65,406)	(152,203)
Amounts included in the measure of segment profit or loss or segment assets:	計量分部損益或分部 資產包括的金額：					
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	85	12	-	2	99
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備 折舊	(8)	(1,272)	-	-	(1,280)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	(788)	(84)	-	-	(872)
Loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets	生物資產的公平值 減出售成本 變動產生的虧損	-	(4,059)	-	-	(4,059)
Loss on fair value change on investment property	投資物業公平值變動 產生的虧損	-	-	-	(121)	(121)
Provision for impairment loss recognised in respect of trade and other receivables, net	就應收賬款及其他 應收款項確認的 減值虧損撥備， 淨額	(19,520)	(13)	(491)	-	(20,024)

附註：添置的非流動資產包括使用權資產及物業、廠房及設備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(b) Reconciliations of reportable segment revenue, profit or loss, assets and liabilities

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益		
Total revenue for reportable segments	可呈報分部總收益	162,530	323,634
Consolidated revenue	綜合收益	162,530	323,634
Profit or loss	損益		
Total loss for reportable segments	可呈報分部虧損總額	(55,573)	(41,582)
Unallocated corporate income	未分配企業收入	7,121	169
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分配企業開支	(21,009)	(7,844)
Consolidated loss before tax	綜合除稅前虧損	(69,461)	(49,257)
Assets	資產		
Total assets for reportable segments	可呈報分部資產總值	229,781	322,870
Unallocated corporate assets	未分配企業資產	140	10,488
Consolidated total assets	綜合資產總值	229,921	333,358
Liabilities	負債		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	可呈報分部負債總額	(134,792)	(152,203)
Unallocated corporate liabilities	未分配企業負債	(91,655)	(105,107)
Consolidated total liabilities	綜合負債總額	(226,447)	(257,310)

(c) Geographical Information

Since over 90% of the Group's non-current assets were located in the PRC and over 90% of the Group's revenue were generated from services provided in the PRC or goods were delivered to the PRC, no geographical segment information in accordance with HKFRS 8 *Operating Segments* is presented.

7. 分部資料(續)

(b) 可呈報分部收益、損益、資產及負債之對賬

(c) 地區資料

由於本集團超過90%的非流動資產位於中國及本集團超過90%的收入產生於中國提供的服務或交付至中國的貨品，故並無呈列符合香港財務報告準則第8號經營分部的地區分部資料。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(d) Information about major customers

Revenue from customers for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 contributing over 10% of the total revenue of the Group are as follows:

	Reporting segments 可呈報分部	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Customer A	Intelligent Advertising and Railroad Media business	N/A ¹	47,669
客戶甲	智能廣告及鐵路媒體業務	不適用 ¹	

¹ The corresponding revenue did not contribute over 10% of the total revenue of the Group.

7. 分部資料(續)

(d) 有關主要客戶之資料

截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度佔本集團總收益10%以上之客戶收益如下：

	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
	N/A ¹	47,669
	不適用 ¹	

¹ 相應收益對本集團總收益的貢獻不超過10%。

8. FINANCE COSTS

Imputed interests on convertible note (Note 27)	可換股票據推算利息 (附註27)
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息
Interest on other borrowings	其他借貸利息

8. 融資成本

	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
	155	1
	99	179
	-	513
	254	693

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

9. LOSS BEFORE TAX

Loss before tax has been arrived at after charging/
(crediting):

9. 除稅前虧損

除稅前虧損乃扣除／(計入)以下項目後達致：

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	核數師酬金－核數服務	550	600
Staff costs (including directors' remuneration) (Note 11)	員工成本(包括董事酬金) (附註11)		
– salaries and other benefits	– 薪金及其他福利	9,142	15,409
– equity settled share-based payment expenses	– 權益結算以股份為基礎之付款開支	5,416	–
– contributions to defined contribution schemes	– 定額供款計劃供款	786	1,341
		15,344	16,750
Cost of inventories sold	所售存貨成本	18,284	24,752
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note)	物業、廠房及設備折舊(附註)	84	1,451
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note)	使用權資產折舊(附註)	1,539	1,701
Loss on written off of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備撇銷之虧損	–	55
Repair and maintenance (note)	維修及保養(附註)	11,979	22
Research and development (note)	研發(附註)	9,777	28,858
Short-term lease payments	短期租賃付款	38	378
Gross rental income from investment properties	投資物業產生的租金收入總額	(1,140)	(1,339)
Less: direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that generated rental income during the year	減：年內產生租金收入的投資物業產生的直接經營開支	266	323
Less: direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that did not generate rental income during the year	減：年內並未產生租金收入的投資物業產生的直接經營開支	935	954
		61	(62)

Note: These items were included in the “administrative expenses”.

附註：這些項目包括在「行政開支」中。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

10. INCOME TAX (CREDIT)/EXPENSES

10. 所得稅(抵免)/開支

	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Deferred taxation (Credited) charged during the year (Note 28)	(2,431)	152
遞延稅項 本年度(抵免)支出(附註28)		

Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HK\$2 million will be taxed at 16.5%. The profits of group entities not qualifying for the two-tiered profits tax rates regime will continue to be taxed at a flat rate of 16.5%.

The directors considered the amount involved upon implementation of the two-tiered profits tax rates regime as insignificant to the consolidated financial statements. Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% of the estimated assessable profit for both years.

Under the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax (the "EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiaries is 25%.

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax and PRC Enterprise Income Tax had been made as the Group had no assessable profit.

根據利得稅兩級制，合資格集團實體的首2,000,000港元溢利將按8.25%徵稅，而超過2,000,000港元的溢利將按16.5%徵稅。不符合利得稅兩級制資格的集團實體的溢利將繼續按16.5%的劃一稅率徵稅。

董事認為，實施兩級利得稅率制度所涉及的金額對綜合財務報表而言並不重要。於該等兩個年度，香港利得稅按估計應課稅溢利的16.5%計算。

根據《中國企業所得稅法》(「企業所得稅法」)及企業所得稅法實施細則，中國附屬公司之稅率為25%。

由於本集團並無應課稅溢利，故並無計提香港利得稅及中國企業所得稅撥備。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

10. INCOME TAX (CREDIT)/EXPENSES (continued)

新疆中林科生物技術有限公司 and 新疆惠農綠色生態林業有限公司 which principally engaged in forestry cultivation, research and application of agricultural technologies are entitled to tax exemption.

According to a policy promulgated by the State Tax Bureau of the PRC and effective from 2008 onwards, Shenzhen Zhixunpai Information Technology Company Ltd engaged in research and development activities are entitled to claim an additional tax deduction amounting to 75% of the qualified research and development expenses incurred in determining its assessable tax profits for that year. According to a new tax incentives policy promulgated by the State Tax Bureau of the PRC in 2018, which would be effective to 2023.

The income tax for the year can be reconciled to the loss before tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss as follows:

10. 所得稅(抵免)/開支(續)

新疆中林科生物技術有限公司及新疆惠農綠色生態林業有限公司主要從事農業種植、農業技術研究及應用，享有免稅優惠。

根據一項由中國國家稅務總局所頒佈自二零零八年起生效的政策，深圳智訊派信息科技有限公司從事研發及開發活動，有權申請額外稅額減免，金額相當於釐定其應課稅溢利的年度產生的合資格研發開支的75%。根據中國國家稅務總局二零一八年頒佈的新稅收獎勵政策，其有效期至二零二三年。

本年度之所得稅可於綜合損益表內除稅前虧損作對賬如下：

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(69,461)	(49,257)
Tax at domestic income tax rate	按國內所得稅稅率計算之稅項	(16,142)	(10,836)
Tax effect of income not taxable for tax purpose	毋須課稅收入之稅務影響	(1,764)	(811)
Tax effect of expense not deductible for tax purpose	不可扣稅開支之稅務影響	6,089	6,796
Super deduction of research and development expenditure	研發開支的超額扣除	(2,444)	(6,843)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognised	未確認稅項虧損之稅務影響	11,830	11,846
Income tax (credit) expenses for the year	本年度所得稅(抵免)開支	(2,431)	152

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

11. 僱員福利開支

		2023	2022
		二零二三年	二零二二年
		<i>HK\$'000</i>	<i>HK\$'000</i>
		千港元	千港元
Directors' remuneration:	董事薪酬：		
– fees	– 袍金	1,990	1,917
– salaries and other allowances	– 薪金及其他津貼	–	7
– retirement benefits scheme contributions	– 退休福利計劃供款		
		44	77
		2,034	2,001
Others employees (excluding directors):	其他僱員 (不包括董事)：		
– salaries and other benefits	– 薪金及其他福利	7,152	13,485
– equity settled share-based payment expenses	– 權益結算以股份為基礎之 付款開支	5,416	–
– contributions to defined contribution schemes	– 定額供款計劃供款		
		742	1,264
		13,310	14,749

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES (continued)

(a) Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments for the year, disclosed pursuant to the applicable GEM Listing Rules and Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, is as follows:

2023

		Fees	Salaries and other allowances	Retirement benefit scheme contributions	Total
		袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	薪金 及其他 津貼 HK\$'000 千港元	退休福利 計劃供款 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Zhang Yanqiang	張炎強先生	600	-	18	618
Mr. Gu Zhonghai	顧忠海先生	550	-	-	550
Mr. Zhao Xinyan	趙新衍先生	240	-	14	254
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：				
Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky	吳美琦女士	240	-	12	252
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Mr. Chung Koon Yan	鍾琯因先生	120	-	-	120
Ms. Zhao Yongmei	趙咏梅女士	120	-	-	120
Mr. Jing Bao Li ²	井寶利先生 ²	120	-	-	120
		1,990	-	44	2,034

11. 僱員福利開支(續)

(a) 董事薪酬

根據適用GEM上市規則及香港公司條例披露的年內董事酬金如下：

二零二三年

		Fees	Salaries and other allowances	Retirement benefit scheme contributions	Total
		袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	薪金 及其他 津貼 HK\$'000 千港元	退休福利 計劃供款 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Mr. Zhang Yanqiang	張炎強先生	600	-	18	618
Mr. Gu Zhonghai	顧忠海先生	550	-	-	550
Mr. Zhao Xinyan	趙新衍先生	240	-	14	254
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：				
Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky	吳美琦女士	240	-	12	252
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Mr. Chung Koon Yan	鍾琯因先生	120	-	-	120
Ms. Zhao Yongmei	趙咏梅女士	120	-	-	120
Mr. Jing Bao Li ²	井寶利先生 ²	120	-	-	120
		1,990	-	44	2,034

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES (continued) (a) Directors' emoluments (continued)

2022

		Fees	Salaries and other allowances 薪金及其他津貼	Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款	Total
		袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Ms. Yang Wei ⁴	楊薇女士 ⁴	143	-	-	143
Mr. Zhang Yanqiang	張炎強先生	600	4	18	622
Mr. Gu Zhonghai	顧忠海先生	334	-	47	381
Mr. Zhao Xinyan	趙新衍先生	240	3	-	243
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：				
Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky	吳美琦女士	240	-	12	252
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Mr. Chung Koon Yan	鍾琯因先生	120	-	-	120
Dr. Yang Fuyu ³	楊富裕博士 ³	44	-	-	44
Ms. Zhao Yongmei	趙咏梅女士	120	-	-	120
Mr. Jing Bao Li ²	井寶利先生 ²	76	-	-	76
		1,917	7	77	2,001

Notes:

- Mr. Zhao Xin Yan was appointed as an executive director on 16 October 2020.
- Jing Bao Li was appointed as an independent non-executive director on 13 August 2021.
- Yang Fu Yu was resigned as an independent non-executive director on 13 August 2021.
- Yang Wei was resigned as an executive director on 5 November 2021.

During the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022, no emoluments were paid by the Group to the directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office. None of the directors has waived or agreed to waive any emoluments in both years.

11. 僱員福利開支(續) (a) 董事薪酬(續)

二零二二年

		Fees	Salaries and other allowances 薪金及其他津貼	Retirement benefit scheme contributions 退休福利計劃供款	Total
		袍金 HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Executive directors:	執行董事：				
Ms. Yang Wei ⁴	楊薇女士 ⁴	143	-	-	143
Mr. Zhang Yanqiang	張炎強先生	600	4	18	622
Mr. Gu Zhonghai	顧忠海先生	334	-	47	381
Mr. Zhao Xinyan	趙新衍先生	240	3	-	243
Non-executive director:	非執行董事：				
Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky	吳美琦女士	240	-	12	252
Independent non-executive directors:	獨立非執行董事：				
Mr. Chung Koon Yan	鍾琯因先生	120	-	-	120
Dr. Yang Fuyu ³	楊富裕博士 ³	44	-	-	44
Ms. Zhao Yongmei	趙咏梅女士	120	-	-	120
Mr. Jing Bao Li ²	井寶利先生 ²	76	-	-	76
		1,917	7	77	2,001

附註：

- 趙新衍先生於二零二零年十月十六日獲委任為執行董事。
- 井寶利先生於二零二一年八月十三日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。
- 楊富裕博士於二零二一年八月十三日辭任獨立非執行董事。
- 楊薇女士於二零二一年十一月五日辭任執行董事。

截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度，本集團並未向董事支付任何薪酬，作為吸引彼等加盟或加盟本集團後之獎勵或作為離職補償。於該兩個年度，概無任何董事放棄或同意放棄任何薪酬。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES (continued)

(b) Five highest paid individuals

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments in the Group, one (2022: one) is a director of the Company whose emoluments are set out above. The emoluments of the remaining four (2022: four) highest paid individuals who are non-directors are as follows:

Salaries and other allowances	薪金及其他津貼	
Equity settled share-based payment expenses	權益結算以股份為基礎之付款開支	
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款	

The number of non-directors highest paid individuals whose remuneration within the following band is as follows:

Within HK\$1,000,000	1,000,000港元以內
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No bonus was paid or receivable by directors or the five highest paid employees after considering the Group's operational and financial performance during the year (2022: nil).

During the year, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the five highest paid individuals as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office (2022: nil).

- (c) At the end of the reporting period, there was no forfeited contribution, which arose upon employees leaving the retirement benefits scheme and which are available to reduce the contribution payable in the future years.

11. 僱員福利開支(續)

(b) 五名最高薪人士

本集團五名最高薪人士包括本公司一名(二零二二年: 一名)董事, 其薪酬載於上文。餘下四名(二零二二年: 四名)最高薪人士(彼等為非執行董事)之薪酬如下:

	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
	1,786	1,845
	94	—
	47	54
	1,927	1,899

薪酬介乎下列範圍之非董事最高薪酬人士之數目如下:

	Number of individuals 人數	
	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
	4	4

經考慮本集團於年內的運營及財務業績後, 概無已付董事或五名最高薪人士或彼等應收花紅(二零二二年: 無)。

年內, 本集團並未向任何五名最高薪人士支付任何薪酬, 作為吸引彼等加盟或加盟本集團後之獎勵或作為離職補償(二零二二年: 無)。

- (c) 於報告期間結算日, 並無經已沒收之供款, 有關供款乃因僱員退出退休福利計劃而產生, 並可用於減少日後年度應付之供款。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

12. DIVIDEND

No final dividend was paid or proposed during the year ended 31 March 2023, nor any dividend has been proposed by the board of directors subsequent to the end of the year (2022: nil).

12. 股息

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度並無派付或建議派付末期股息，於年末後董事會亦無建議派付任何股息(二零二二年：無)。

13. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

13. 每股虧損

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄虧損乃基於以下數據計算：

	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss		
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of basic and diluted loss per share	(58,164)	(41,082)
	'000 千股	'000 千股
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted loss per share	330,272	329,710

The calculation of diluted loss per share does not assume the exercise of the Company's outstanding share options and convertible note as they had an anti-dilutive effect to the basic loss per share for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022. The basic and diluted loss per share are the same for both years.

截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度，計算每股攤薄虧損乃假設本公司尚未行使的購股權及可換股票據未獲行使，原因為彼等對每股基本虧損具反攤薄效應。於該兩個年度內，每股基本及攤薄虧損相同。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

14. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

14. 使用權資產

		Land use right 土地使用權 HK\$'000 千港元	Office premises 辦公物業 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日			
Carrying amount	賬面值	5,747	2,586	8,333
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日			
Carrying amount	賬面值	5,235	1,047	6,282
For the year ended 31 March 2023	截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度			
Depreciation charge	折舊費用	(79)	(1,460)	(1,539)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	(433)	(79)	(512)
For the year ended 31 March 2022	截至二零二二年三月三十一日止年度			
Depreciation charge	折舊費用	(84)	(1,617)	(1,701)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	226	61	287
			2023	2022
			二零二三年	二零二二年
			HK\$'000	HK\$'000
			千港元	千港元
Expense relating to short-term leases	有關短期租賃的開支		38	378
Total cash outflow for leases	租賃現金流出總額		1,687	2,035
Addition to right-of-use assets	添置使用權資產		-	2,189

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

14. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

The land use rights of the Group are located in the PRC with the remaining period of 59 years (2022: 60 years).

For both years, the Group leases various offices premises for its operations. Lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of one year to four years, but may have extension and termination options as described below. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Group applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

14. 使用權資產(續)

本集團的土地使用權位於中國，餘下期限為59年(二零二二年：60年)。

於該兩個年度，本集團就其營運租賃多個辦公室物業。租賃合約的固定期限為一年至四年，惟可具有下文所述延期及終止選擇權。租賃條款按個別基準磋商，載有各種不同的條款及條件。於確定租期並評估不可撤銷年期長度時，本集團採用合約的定義並確定合約可強制執行的年期。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

15. 物業、廠房及設備

		Bearer plant 生產性 植物 HK\$'000 千港元	Leasehold improvements 租賃物業裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	Furniture, fixtures and equipment 傢俬、 裝置及設備 HK\$'000 千港元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost:	成本：					
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	7,436	410	426	171	8,443
Additions	添置	-	-	166	-	166
Written-off	撇銷	(7,741)	(350)	(22)	-	(8,113)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	305	-	25	6	336
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日 及於二零二二年四月一日	-	60	595	177	832
Additions	添置	-	-	14	-	14
Written-off	撇銷	-	-	(22)	-	(22)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	-	-	(28)	(7)	(35)
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	-	60	559	170	789
Accumulated depreciation:	累計折舊：					
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	6,164	257	323	171	6,915
Charged for the year	本年度扣除	1,272	129	50	-	1,451
Written-off	撇銷	(7,710)	(326)	(22)	-	(8,058)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	274	-	14	6	294
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日 及於二零二二年四月一日	-	60	365	177	602
Charged for the year	本年度扣除	-	-	84	-	84
Written-off	撇銷	-	-	(22)	-	(22)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	-	-	(6)	(7)	(13)
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	-	60	421	170	651
Carrying amounts:	賬面值：					
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	-	-	138	-	138
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日	-	-	230	-	230

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The Group leases out various retail stores under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. The leases typically run for an initial period of one to four years, with unilateral rights to extend the lease beyond initial period held by lessees only. Majority of the lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event the lessee exercises the option to extend.

All lease arrangements are denominated in RMB. The lease contracts do not contain lessee's option to purchase the property at the end of lease term.

16. 投資物業

本集團根據經營租賃將其若干零售店舖出租，每月賺取租金。租賃一般初步為期一至四年，且賦予承租人單邊權利將租賃的初始租期延長。大部分租賃合約載有在承租人行使延期權利的情況下的市場檢討條款。

所有租賃安排以人民幣計值。租賃合約並未載有承租人於租期結束後購買物業的選擇權。

		HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	60,631
Loss arising from change in fair value	公平值變動產生的虧損	(121)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	2,485
		<hr/>
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日及 於二零二二年四月一日	62,995
Loss arising from change in fair value	公平值變動產生的虧損	(9,624)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	(4,732)
		<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	48,639

The Group's investment property's interests held under operating leases to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purpose are measured using the fair value model and are classified and accounted for as investment property. The Group's investment property is located in the PRC and held under medium-term lease.

本集團根據經營租賃持有的為賺取租金或用於資本升值的投資物業權益使用公平值模式計量並分類及入賬為投資物業。本集團的投資物業位於中國及按中期租約持有。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

17. PROPERTIES HELD FOR SALE

17. 持作出售物業

		HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	89,215
Additions	添置	122
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	3,404
		<hr/>
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日及 於二零二二年四月一日	92,741
Impairment	減值	(15,632)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	(5,682)
		<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	71,427

The properties held for sale at 31 March 2023 and 2022 are located in the PRC, and are expected to be saleable within 1 year.

於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日，持作出售物業位於中國，並預計可於一年內出售。

18. INVENTORIES

18. 存貨

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Finished goods	製成品	1,820	394

Inventories are expected to be recovered within one year.

預期存貨將於一年內收回。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

19. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

19. 生物資產

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Fair value	公平值		
At 1 April	於四月一日	34,808	35,868
Increases due to plantation	因種植而增加	1,590	2,205
Decrease due to harvest	因採收而減少	(2,171)	(574)
Loss from changes in fair value less costs to sell	公平值變動減出售成本產生之 虧損	(2,445)	(4,059)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	(2,848)	1,368
At 31 March	於三月三十一日	28,934	34,808
Less: non-current portion of biological assets	減：生物資產的非流動部分	(28,934)	(34,808)
Current portion	流動部分	-	-

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group harvested approximately of 300,000 catties (2022: 280,000 catties) of Chinese herbal. The directors measured the fair value less costs to sell by income approach based on discounted cash flow model.

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，本集團收割約300,000斤（二零二二年：280,000斤）中藥材。董事根據貼現現金流量模式採用收入法計量公平值減出售成本。

The Group's biological assets represent the growing populus alba var. pyramidalis and Chinese herbals as follows:

本集團的生物資產指成長的新疆楊及中藥材，如下所示：

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Populus alba var. pyramidalis	新疆楊	28,934	34,808
Chinese herbals	中藥材	-	-
		28,934	34,808

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

19. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

The quantity of biological assets at the end of reporting period were as follows:

19. 生物資產(續)

於報告期末的生物資產數量如下所示：

		Populus Alba var. pyramidalis 新疆楊 '000 千份	Chinese herbals 中藥材 '000 千份	Total 總計 '000 千份
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	200	-	200
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日	200	-	200

The Group's biological assets were valued by independent professional valuers at 31 March 2023 and 2022. The independent professional valuers involved in this valuation included a professional member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ("MRICS") and have appraisal experience in a broad range of assets such as property assets, biological assets, mining rights and assets, technological assets and financial assets in the PRC and Hong Kong.

All biological assets are categorised as Level 3 in fair value hierarchy. Details of valuation methodology used is disclosed in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

本集團的生物資產由獨立專業估值師於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日估值。參與估值之獨立專業估值師包括英國皇家特許測量師學會(「MRICS」)之專業會員，於中國及香港擁有廣泛資產估值經驗，包括物業資產、生物資產、礦產權及礦產、技術資產及金融資產。

所有生物資產於公平值層級中分類為第三級。所用估值方法詳情披露於綜合財務報表附註38。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

19. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

The Group is exposed to a number of risks related to its plantations as follows:

(1) Regulatory and environmental risks

The Group is subject to laws and regulations in the jurisdiction in which it operates. The Group has established environmental policies and procedures aimed at compliance with local environmental and other laws. Management performs regular reviews to identify environmental risks and to ensure that the systems in place are adequate to manage those risks.

(2) Supply and demand risks

The Group is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and sales volume. Where possible the Group manages this risk by aligning its harvest volume to market supply and demand. Management performs regular industry trend analysis to ensure that the Group's pricing structure is in line with the market and to ensure that projected harvest volumes are consistent with the expected demand.

(3) Climate and other risks

The Group's plantations are exposed to the risk of damage from climatic changes, diseases, forest fires and other natural forces. The Group has extensive processes in place aimed to minimise those risks, including regular forest health inspections and industry pest and disease surveys.

(4) Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risks arising from changes in prices. The Group does not anticipate that the prices of populus alba var. pyramidalis and Chinese herbals will decline significantly in the foreseeable future. The Group reviews its outlook for Chinese herbals prices regularly in considering the need for active price risk management.

19. 生物資產(續)

本集團面臨與其種植園有關的大量風險，如下所示：

(1) 監管及環境風險

本集團須遵守其營運所在司法權區的法律及法規。本集團已制定環境政策及程序，以遵守當地的環境及其他法律。管理層進行定期檢討，以識別環境風險，並確保現有制度足以管理該等風險。

(2) 供求風險

本集團面臨因價格及銷量波動引致的風險。本集團在可能的情况下透過依據市場供求狀況調整採收量管理該風險。管理層進行定期行業趨勢分析，以確保本集團的價格結構符合市場需求，並確保預測採收與需求預期一致。

(3) 氣候及其他風險

本集團的種植場面臨受氣候變化、疾病、森林火災及其他自然力量破壞的風險。本集團已制定大量措施旨在盡量減少該等風險，包括定期森林健康檢驗及行業病蟲害調查。

(4) 價格風險

本集團面對價格變動產生的價格風險。本集團預期新疆楊及中藥材價格於可見將來不會大幅下跌。本集團定期檢視其對中藥材價格的展望，並考慮是否需要主動管理價格風險。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	應收賬款
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	減：預期信貸虧損撥備
Other receivables	其他應收款項
Prepayments	預付款項
Deposits	按金

Note:

- (i) At 31 March 2023 and 2022, prepayments mainly represented the amounts paid to suppliers.

The following is an aging analysis of trade receivables, net of allowance for expected credit losses, presented based on the past due date which approximates the respective revenue recognition dates:

Not yet past due	尚未到期
1 to 3 months past due	逾期一至三個月
3 months – 6 months past due	逾期三個月至六個月
Over 6 months past due	逾期超過六個月

The average credit period granted to customers is 6 months after an invoice has been sent out.

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項

notes 附註	2023	2022
	二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
	49,627	69,708
	(30,366)	(23,383)
	19,261	46,325
	745	4,622
(i)	39,519	54,393
	652	869
	60,177	106,209

附註：

- (i) 於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日，預付款項主要為支付予供應商的金額。

以下為應收賬款(扣除信貸虧損撥備)之賬齡分析，按逾期日(與各收益確認日期相近)呈列：

	2023	2022
	二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
	4,291	16,127
	4,841	3,938
	3,657	13,048
	6,472	13,212
	19,261	46,325

授予客戶之平均信貸期為發出發票後六個月。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

At 31 March 2023, trade receivables of approximately HK\$4,198,000 (2022: HK\$16,127,000) is due from the Group's largest customer.

Details of impairment assessment of trade and other receivables for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團應收最大客戶之款項約為4,198,000港元(二零二二年：16,127,000港元)。

截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度的貿易及其他應收款項減值評估詳情載於綜合財務報表附註37。

21. 按公平值計入損益的金融工具

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益的金融資產		
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong	於香港上市之股本證券	1,622	2,309
Equity securities listed outside Hong Kong	於香港以外地區上市之股本證券	-	6,000
		1,622	8,309
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益的金融負債		
Equity securities listed outside Hong Kong sold short	於香港以外地區上市之股本證券賣空	-	3,556

The Group may short sell securities. Short sales or borrowed stock are classified as a financial liability and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

When the Group sells securities it does not possess, it has to cover this short position by acquiring securities at a later date and is therefore exposed to price risk of those securities sold short. The sales agreement is usually settled by delivering borrowed securities.

本集團可賣空證券。賣空或借入股份分類為金融負債，並按公平值計入損益計量。

當本集團出售並非其擁有的證券時，必須在稍後日期通過收購證券來彌補這一淡倉，因此承受該等賣空證券的價格風險。銷售協議通常通過交付借入證券來結算。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

22. CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS

22. 現金及銀行存款

		2023	2022
		二零二三年	二零二二年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
HK\$	港元	1,093	3,835
United States Dollar ("USD")	美元(「美元」)	-	4,662
Renminbi ("RMB")	人民幣(「人民幣」)	9,789	10,842
		10,882	19,339

RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency in the international market. The conversion of RMB into foreign currencies and remittance of RMB out of the PRC are subject to the rules and regulations of the foreign exchange control promulgated by the PRC government.

At 31 March 2023, the Group had cash and bank deposits denominated in RMB of approximately HK\$9,789,000 (2022: HK\$10,842,000). The remittance of these funds out of the PRC is subject to the exchange control restrictions imposed by the PRC government.

人民幣現時並非國際市場自由兌換之貨幣。人民幣兌換成外幣及將人民幣匯出中國須受中國政府頒佈之外匯管制規則及法規規限。

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團擁有以人民幣計值的現金及銀行存款約9,789,000港元(二零二二年：10,842,000港元)。從中國匯出該等資金需受中國政府實行的外匯管控制限制。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables	應付賬款
Other payables (note (a))	其他應付款項(附註(a))
Deposit received (note (b))	已收按金(附註(b))
Accruals	應計費用

2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
43,958	43,574
7,899	11,669
8,249	10,109
3,337	3,690
63,443	69,042

An aging analysis of the trade payables based on the date of signing the agreement of the advance or the relevant invoice is presented as follows:

Within 3 months	三個月內
Over 3 months but within 1 year	逾三個月但一年內
Over 1 year	逾一年

應付賬款之賬齡分析按照簽署墊款協議日期或相關發票日期呈列如下：

2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
10,966	3,823
3,415	4,100
29,577	35,651
43,958	43,574

The credit period on purchase of goods and services ranged from 30 days to 365 days.

購買貨品及服務的信貸期介乎30至365日。

Note:

(a) Other payables mainly include the followings:

the amount due to ex-director of the Company and a director of the Company's subsidiaries of approximately of HK\$2,500,000 and HK\$nil (2022: HK\$2,500,000 and HK\$1,692,000) respectively as at 31 March 2023 which are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest-free; and

(b) As at 31 March 2022, deposit received represented refundable deposit received from a third party for a project which is unsecure and interest free.

附註：

(a) 其他應付款項主要包括以下各項：

於二零二三年三月三十一日，應付本公司前任董事及本公司附屬公司董事款項分別約2,500,000港元及零港元(二零二二年：2,500,000港元及1,692,000港元)，該款項為按要求償還、無抵押及免息；及

(b) 於二零二二年三月三十一日，已收按金指自第三方收取的項目無抵押及無息可退還按金。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

24. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

24. 合約負債

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Provision of mobile advertising media services	提供移動廣告媒體服務	8,452	22,112

As at 1 April 2021, the Group had contract liabilities of approximately HK\$35,264,000.

於二零二一年四月一日，本集團有合約負債約35,264,000港元。

When the Group receives deposit before providing advertising display services, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised on the relevant contract exceeds the amount of the deposit. The Group typically receives a deposit on acceptance of a contract.

當本集團在提供廣告展示服務前收取訂金時，這將於合約開始時產生合約負債，直至相關合約確認的收益超過押金金額為止。本集團通常會於接受合約時收取押金。

Substantially all the contract liabilities at the beginning of the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 have been recognised as revenue during the respective financial reporting period as the Group will normally provide the services to satisfy the remaining performance obligations of the relevant contract liabilities within one year or less.

截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度期初的所有合約負債大部分已獲確認為於有關財務報告期間的收益，乃因本集團通常將提供服務，以於一年或以內履行有關合約責任的餘下履約責任。

The Group classifies these contract liabilities as current because the Group expects them to be settled in normal operating cycle within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

本集團將該等合約負債分類為流動，因為本集團預期合約負債將於其一般營運週期中(即報告期結束後十二個月內)償付。

25. AMOUNTS DUE TO A SHAREHOLDER/DIRECTORS/RELATED COMPANIES/NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The amounts due to a shareholder/directors/related companies/non-controlling interests are non-trade nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

25. 應付股東／董事／關連公司／非控股權益款項

應付股東／董事／關連公司／非控股權益款項屬非貿易性質，無抵押、免息及按要求償還。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

26. LEASE LIABILITIES

26. 租賃負債

		2023 二零二三年		2022 二零二二年	
		Present value of the minimum lease payments 最低租賃 付款之現值 HK\$'000 千港元	Total minimum lease payments 最低租賃 付款之總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Present value of the minimum lease payments 最低租賃 付款之現值 HK\$'000 千港元	Total minimum lease payments 最低租賃 付款之總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	1,132	1,157	1,617	1,719
After one year but within two years	一年後但於兩年內	105	106	1,267	1,293
		1,237	1,263	2,884	3,012
Less: total future interest expenses	減：未來利息開支總額		(26)		(128)
Present value of lease liabilities	租賃負債之現值		1,237		2,884
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)	減：於十二個月內到期 並須結清的金 額(於流動負債 項下列示)		(1,132)		(1,617)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months (shown under non-current liabilities)	於十二個月後到期並須 結清的金額(於非流 動負債項下列示)		105		1,267

The weighted average incremental borrowing rates applied to lease liabilities range from 4.60% to 5.13% (2021: from 4.60% to 5.13%).

適用於租賃負債的加權平均增量借款利率在4.60%至5.13%之間(二零二一年：從4.60%至5.13%)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

27. CONVERTIBLE NOTE

On 28 March 2022, the Company issued zero-coupon convertible note with principal amount of HK\$3,500,000 to Ms. Cheng Peng (the “Noteholder”), who is an independent third party. The convertible note is unsecured and repayable upon maturity which is on the third anniversary of the date of issue. The Noteholder entitled to convert the whole or any portion of the outstanding principal amount of convertible note into ordinary shares of the Company at the Noteholder’s election at any time before the maturity at the HK\$1.00 (subject to adjustment as details in the Company’s announcement dated 9 March 2022). The convertible note is denominated in HK\$ and are shown under non-current liabilities at 31 March 2022.

The Convertible Notes are compound financial instruments containing two components, liability and equity elements. The fair value of the liability component with carrying amount of HK\$3,006,000 at initial recognition was calculated using the discounted cash flows method at a market interest rate for the equivalent non-convertible note. The effective interest rate of the liability component on initial recognition is approximately 5.1%. The equity component with carrying amount of HK\$494,000 at initial recognition was stated at its fair value using the Binomial Tree Pricing Model and included under the heading “Convertible notes equity reserve”.

27. 可換股票據

於二零二二年三月二十八日，本公司向獨立第三方程鵬女士（「票據持有人」）發行本金額為3,500,000港元的零息可換股票據。可換股票據為無抵押，須於到期時（即發行日期的第三週年日）償還。票據持有人有權在到期前的任何時間選擇將可換股票據的全部或任何部分未償還本金以1.00港元（可予調整，詳情見本公司日期為二零二二年三月九日的公告）的價格轉換為本公司的普通股。可換股票據以港元計值，並於二零二二年三月三十一日在非流動負債項下列示。

可換股票據為複合金融工具，包含負債及權益元素兩部分。於初始確認時賬面值3,006,000港元的負債部分的公平值採用貼現現金流量法按等值不可換股票據的市場利率計算。初始確認時負債部分的實際利率約為5.1%。於初始確認時賬面值494,000港元的權益部分使用二項式樹狀定價模式按其公平值列示，並計入「可換股票據權益儲備」項下。

		HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	–
Issuance of convertible note	發行可換股票據	3,006
Imputed interest recognised (Note 8)	已確認推算利息(附註8)	1
As at 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日及 於二零二二年四月一日	3,007
Imputed interest recognised (Note 8)	已確認推算利息(附註8)	155
As at 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	3,162

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

28. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

28. 遞延稅項負債

		Fair value on investment property 投資物業 之公平值 HK\$'000 千港元	Convertible notes 可換股 票據 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年 四月一日	(19,485)	–	(19,485)
Issuance of convertible note	發行可換股票據	–	(81)	(81)
Charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss (Note 10)	自綜合損益表扣除 (附註10)	(152)	–	(152)
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	(647)	–	(647)
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年 三月三十一日及於 二零二二年四月一日	(20,284)	(81)	(20,365)
Credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss (Note 10)	計入綜合損益表 (附註10)	2,406	25	2,431
Exchange alignment	匯兌調整	1,522	–	1,522
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年 三月三十一日	(16,356)	(56)	(16,412)

As at 31 March 2023, the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative estimated tax losses of approximately HK\$174,549,000 (2022: HK\$127,229,000) as it is not probable if there will be future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised. No deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the unpredictability of future profit streams. The unrecognised tax losses could be carried forward indefinitely except for the tax losses arising in the PRC will expire in one to five years for offsetting against future taxable profits.

於二零二三年三月三十一日，由於不大可能有未來應課稅溢利以抵銷可供動用之稅項虧損，故本集團並無就累計估計稅項虧損約174,549,000港元（二零二二年：127,229,000港元）確認遞延稅項資產。由於無法估計日後之溢利，故概無確認遞延稅項資產。未確認稅項虧損可無限期結轉，惟除將於中國產生用以抵銷未來應課稅溢利之稅項虧損將於未來一至五年內到期。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

29. SHARE CAPITAL

29. 股本

		2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年	2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年
		Number of ordinary shares 普通股 股份數目 '000 千股	Number of ordinary shares 普通股 股份數目 '000 千股	Nominal value of ordinary shares 普通股 之面值 HK\$'000 千港元	Nominal value of ordinary shares 普通股 之面值 HK\$'000 千港元
Authorised:	法定：				
At 1 April	於四月一日	3,000,000	30,000,000	300,000	300,000
Share consolidation (note (ii))	股份合併(附註(ii))	-	(27,000,000)	-	-
At 31 March	於三月三十一日	3,000,000	3,000,000	300,000	300,000
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：				
At 1 April	於四月一日	330,272	3,252,716	33,027	32,527
Subscription of shares (note (i))	認購股份(附註(i))	-	50,000	-	500
Shares consolidation (note (ii))	股份合併(附註(ii))	-	(2,972,444)	-	-
At 31 March	於三月三十一日	330,272	330,272	33,027	33,027

Note:

- (i) On 7 April 2021, the Company entered into a conditional placing agreement to place up to 50,000,000 placing shares to not fewer than six placees who are independent third parties (the "Placing") at HK\$0.1 per placing share.

Excess of the net proceeds over the nominal value of shares issued of approximately HK\$4,310,000 standing to the credited of the share premium. The Placing was completed on 12 May 2021. The net proceeds of approximately HK\$4,810,000 has been used for working capital.

- (ii) On 5 May 2021, the board of directors of the Company proposed to implement the share consolidation on the basis that every ten issued and unissued existing shares of HK\$0.01 each in the share capital of the Company be consolidated into one consolidated share of HK\$0.1 each (the "Share Consolidation"). Further details are disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 5 May 2021. The Share Consolidation was approved by shareholders of the Company at an extraordinary general meeting held on 17 June 2021. The Share Consolidation was completed on 21 June 2021.

附註：

- (i) 於二零二一年四月七日，本公司訂立有條件配售協議，向不少於六名獨立第三方配售人以每股配售股份0.1港元的價格配售最多50,000,000股配售股份（「配售事項」）。

所得款項淨額超出已發行股份面值之間的差額約4,310,000港元計入股份溢價進賬款項。配售事項於二零二一年五月十二日完成。所得款項淨額約4,810,000港元已用於營運資金。

- (ii) 於二零二一年五月五日，本公司董事會提議實施股份合併，基準為本公司股本中每10股每股面值0.01港元的已發行及未發行現有股份合併為一股每股面值0.1港元的合併股份（「股份合併」）。進一步詳情在本公司日期為二零二一年五月五日的公告中披露。股份合併經本公司股東於二零二一年六月十七日召開的股東特別大會上批准。股份合併於二零二一年六月二十一日完成。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group did not have any material contingent liabilities at the end of reporting period (2022: nil).

31. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

2012 Share Option Scheme

In order to enable the continuity of share option available to be granted by the Company, an ordinary resolution had been proposed to and passed by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 3 August 2012 to adopt a new share option scheme (the “2012 Share Option Scheme”) upon the termination of the share option scheme adopted at the annual general meeting of the Company held on 2 August 2002.

The 2012 Share Option Scheme enables the Company to grant options to selected persons to subscribe for shares in the Company as incentives or rewards for their contributions or potential contributions to the Group. The Board may, at its discretion, invite (i) any director or any employee of the Company, any of its subsidiaries or any invested entity; (ii) any holder of legal or beneficial title of any securities issued by any member of the Group or any invested entity; (iii) any business or joint venture partner, contractor, subcontractor, agent, sub-agent of the Group or any invested entity; (iv) any person or entity that provides research, development or other technological support or any advisory, consultancy, professional services to any member of the Group or any invested entity; and (v) any supplier of goods or services, customer or distributor of the Group or any invested entity, to take up options to subscribe for the shares in the Company for a consideration of HK\$10 per each lot of share options granted.

30. 或有負債

於報告期間結算日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債(二零二二年：無)。

31. 購股權計劃

二零一二年購股權計劃

為使本公司可繼續授出購股權，已於二零一二年八月三日舉行之本公司股東週年大會上向股東提呈並獲股東通過普通決議案，以於終止本公司在二零零二年八月二日舉行之股東週年大會上採納之購股權計劃後，採納新購股權計劃(「二零一二年購股權計劃」)。

設立二零一二年購股權計劃使本公司能授出購股權予指定人士認購本公司股份，作為彼等對本集團作出貢獻或潛在貢獻之獎勵或報酬。董事會可酌情邀請(i)本公司、任何其附屬公司或任何投資實體之任何董事或任何僱員；(ii)本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體所發行任何證券之法定或實益所有權之任何持有人；(iii)本集團或任何投資實體之任何業務或合營合作夥伴、承包商、分包商、代理、副代理；(iv)向本集團任何成員公司或任何投資實體提供研究、開發或其他技術支援或任何顧問、諮詢或專業服務之任何人士或實體；及(v)本集團或任何投資實體之任何商品或服務之供應商、客戶或分銷商，以每手授出購股權10港元之代價，接納可認購本公司股份之購股權。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

31. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

2012 Share Option Scheme (continued)

The 2012 Share Option Scheme is valid for a period of 10 years commencing on 3 August 2012. The option period shall not exceed 10 years from the date of grant of option. There is no minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised. HK\$10 is payable on acceptance of an option within 28 days from the date of grant. The total number of shares in respect of which options may be granted under the 2012 Share Option Scheme must not in aggregate exceed 10% of the shares in issue as at the date of adoption of the 2012 Share Option Scheme or the date of approval by the shareholders in general meeting where the limit is refreshed.

The total number of shares issued and to be issued upon exercise of the options granted and to be granted to each individual in any twelve month period up to and including the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the shares in issue at the date of grant unless approval from Company's shareholders has been obtained. Options granted to a substantial shareholder or an independent non-executive director of the Company or any of their respective associates in excess of 0.1% of the total number of shares in issue or with a value in excess of HK\$5 million must be approved in advance by the Company's shareholders.

Options may be exercised at any time during the specified option period. The exercise price shall be determined by the directors, and shall be at least the highest of (i) the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant; (ii) the average closing price of the Company's shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the Company's shares. The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all options granted and yet to be exercised under the 2012 Share Option Scheme and any other share option schemes of the Company must not exceed 30% of the Company's shares in issue from time to time.

31. 購股權計劃(續)

二零一二年購股權計劃(續)

二零一二年購股權計劃將由二零一二年八月三日起計十年期間生效。購股權期間由授出購股權當日起計不應超過十年。於行使購股權前並無最短指定持有期。須於授出購股權當日起二十八日內支付10港元以接納一份購股權。根據二零一二年購股權計劃可授出之購股權涉及之股份總數，合計不得超過二零一二年購股權計劃採納日期或股東於股東大會批准更新上限當日之已發行股份10%。

除非取得本公司股東批准，於截至授出日期(包括該日)止任何十二個月期間內向每名人士已授出及將授出之購股權於行使時已發行及將發行之股份總數，不得超過於授出日期之已發行股份1%。授予本公司主要股東或獨立非執行董事或其各自之聯繫人士之購股權如超逾已發行股份總數0.1%，或價值超逾5,000,000港元，則必須事先取得本公司股東批准。

購股權可於指定購股權期間內隨時行使。行使價須由董事釐定，至少為下列三者中之最高者：(i)於授出日期之本公司股份收市價；(ii)緊接授出日期前五個營業日之本公司股份平均收市價；及(iii)本公司股份面值。根據二零一二年購股權計劃與本公司任何其他購股權計劃所授出而有待行使之所有購股權，於行使時可能發行之股份數目上限，不得超過本公司不時已發行股份之30%。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

31. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

2012 Share Option Scheme (continued)

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

Participants	Date of grant	Exercisable period	Exercise per share	No. of underlying shares comprised in option 計入購股權之相關股份數目			Outstanding at 31 March 2023 於二零二三年三月三十一日尚未行使
				At 1 April 2022 於二零二二年四月一日	Granted during the year 於年內授出	Lapsed during the year 於年內失效	
Employees of the Group 本集團僱員	4 February 2016 二零一六年二月四日	4 February 2016 to 6 January 2026 二零一六年二月四日至二零二六年一月六日	HK\$2.64 2.64港元	2,240,000	-	(2,240,000)	-
Employees of the Group 本集團僱員	13 May 2022 二零二二年五月十三日	13 May 2022 to 13 May 2025 二零二二年五月十三日至二零二五年五月十三日	HK\$1.00 1.00港元	-	23,000,000	-	23,000,000
Weighted average exercise price 加權平均行使價				HK\$2.64 2.64港元	-	-	HK\$1.0 1.0港元

31. 購股權計劃(續)

二零一二年購股權計劃(續)

尚未行使購股權之數目變動及其相關加權平均行使價如下：

Participants	Date of grant	Exercisable period	Exercise per share (Restated)* (經重列)*	No. of underlying shares comprised in option 計入購股權之相關股份數目			Outstanding at 31 March 2022 於二零二二年三月三十一日尚未行使
				At 1 April 2021 於二零二一年四月一日	Forfeited during the year 於年內沒收	Granted during the year 於年內授出	
Employees of the Group 本集團僱員	4 February 2016 二零一六年二月四日	4 February 2016 to 6 January 2026 二零一六年二月四日至二零二六年一月六日	HK\$2.64 2.64港元	2,240,000	-	-	2,240,000
Weighted average exercise price 加權平均行使價				HK\$2.64 2.64港元	-	-	HK\$2.64 2.64港元

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

31. SHARE OPTION SCHEME (continued)

2012 Share Option Scheme (continued)

During the year ended 31 March 2023, 23,000,000 number of share options had been granted. The estimated fair value of the share options granted on 13 May 2022 was approximately HK\$5,416,000. Total consideration received during the year ended 31 March 2023 from employees and consultants of the Company for taking up the share options granted amounted to HK\$110. The fair value was calculated using the polynomial model, taking into account the terms and condition upon which the options were granted. The significant assumptions and inputs used in the valuation model are as follows:

		Options granted on 13 May 2022 於二零二二年 五月十三日 授出的購股權
Fair value at measurement date	於計量日期的公平值	HK\$0.235港元
Share price	股價	HK\$0.630港元
Exercise price	行使價	HK\$1.000港元
Expected volatility	預期波幅	89.5%
Risk-free interest rate	無風險利率	2.6%
Expected dividend yield	預期股息收益率	—

At the end of the reporting period, the number of shares in respect of which may be issued upon exercise of share options granted and remain outstanding under the 2012 Share Option Scheme was 23,000,000 (2022: 2,240,000, before the Share Consolidation as defined on page 158), representing 6.96% (2022: 0.68%) of the shares of the Company in issue at that date.

31. 購股權計劃(續)

二零一二年購股權計劃(續)

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，已授出23,000,000份購股權。於二零二二年五月十三日授出的購股權的估計公平值約為5,416,000港元。截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，就接納所授出購股權而向本公司僱員及顧問收取之總代價為110港元。公平值乃採用多項式模型計算，並計及授出購股權之條款及條件。估值模型所採用的重大假設及輸入數據如下：

於報告期間結算日，因行使根據二零一二年購股權計劃已授出及尚未行使之購股權而可予發行的股份數目為23,000,000股(二零二二年：於股份合併(定義見第158頁)前，2,240,000股)，佔本公司於該日已發行股份的6.96%(二零二二年：0.68%)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

32. RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

The Group operates the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the “MPF Scheme”) under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees employed under the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance. The MPF Scheme is a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held in separate trustee-administered funds.

Under the MPF Scheme, the employer and its employees are each required to make contributions to the scheme at 5% of the employees’ relevant income, with the employers’ contributions subject to a cap of monthly relevant income of HK\$30,000 currently. The Group’s contributions to the scheme are expensed as incurred and vested in accordance with the scheme’s vesting scales. Where employees leave the scheme prior to the full vesting of the employer’s contributions, the amount of forfeited contributions is used to reduce the contributions payable by the Group.

The employees employed by the Group’s subsidiaries in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) are members of state-managed retirement benefit schemes operated by the government of the PRC. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specific percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefits schemes operated by the government of the PRC is to make the specified contributions under the schemes.

32. 退休福利計劃

本集團根據香港強制性公積金計劃條例為其根據香港僱傭條例所僱用之僱員設立強制性公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)。強積金計劃為定額供款計劃，其資產由獨立信託管理基金持有。

根據強積金計劃，僱主及僱員均須按僱員有關收入之5%向計劃作出供款，惟僱主現時供款以每月有關收入30,000港元為上限。本集團之供款於產生時支銷，並根據計劃歸屬程度歸屬。倘僱員於有權全面享有僱主供款之前退出計劃，沒收之供款將用作扣減本集團之應付供款。

本集團之附屬公司於中華人民共和國(「中國」)所聘請僱員為中國政府所營辦並管理之退休福利計劃成員。該等附屬公司須按僱員薪酬的特定百分比向退休福利計劃供款，藉此為福利撥資。本集團就中國政府營辦之退休福利計劃所負唯一責任乃向該等計劃作出特定供款。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

33. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

(a) Disposal of Forever Uprise Creation Limited (“Forever Uprise”)

On 26 September 2022, the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group agreed to sell and purchaser agreed to acquire the equity interests in certain subsidiaries at consideration of HK\$2. The disposal was completed on 26 September 2022 and the net liabilities of Forever Uprise at the date of disposal were as follows:

		HK\$
		港元
Consideration	代價	2

Analysis of assets and liabilities over which control was lost

失去控制權的資產及負債分析

		HK\$'000
		千港元
Net liabilities disposed of	出售的淨負債	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益的金融資產	3,344
Bank balances	銀行結餘	2
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款項	(10,107)
		(6,761)

Gain on disposal of subsidiary

出售附屬公司收益

Consideration received	已收代價	—*
Net liabilities disposal of	出售淨負債	6,761
		6,761

Net cash outflow arising on disposal:

出售產生的現金流出淨額：

		HK\$'000
		千港元
Consideration	代價	—*
Less: Cash and bank deposits disposal of	減：出售的現金及銀行存款	(2)
		(2)

* Amount less than HK\$1,000

* 金額少於1,000港元

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

33. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(b) Disposal of Yenbo Gain Limited (“Yenbo Gain”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Yenbo Gain Group”)

On 29 March 2022, the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement with 鄧盛財 (Mr. Deng Shengcai*) (“Mr. Deng”), the non-controlling interest of Yenbo Gain, pursuant to which the Group agreed to sell, and Mr. Deng agreed to acquire, the 81.82% of equity interests in the Yenbo Gain Group at cash consideration of HK\$2. The disposal was completed on 29 March 2022 and the net assets of Yenbo Gain Group at the date of disposal were as follows:

Consideration

代價

HK\$
港元

2

Analysis of assets and liabilities over which control was lost

失去控制權的資產及負債分析

Net assets disposed of
Other receivables and prepayment
Amount due from the Group
Cash and cash equivalent
Other payables

出售的資產
其他應收款項及預付款項
應收本集團的款項
現金及現金等價物
其他應付款項

HK\$'000
千港元

72

6,271

800

(4,210)

2,933

* For identification purposes only

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

33. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(b) Disposal of Yenbo Gain Limited (“Yenbo Gain”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Yenbo Gain Group”) (continued)

Loss on disposal of subsidiaries

Consideration received	已收代價
Non-controlling interest	非控股權益
Release of translation reserve	匯兌儲備轉出
Net assets disposed of	出售的淨資產

Net cash outflow arising on disposal:

Consideration received	已收代價
Less: Cash and bank deposits disposed of	減：出售的現金及銀行存款

* Amount less than HK\$1,000

33. 出售附屬公司(續)

(b) 出售盈寶利有限公司(「盈寶利」)及其附屬公司(統稱「盈寶利集團」)(續)

出售附屬公司虧損

HK\$'000

千港元

	—*
	533
	(579)
	(2,933)
	<u>(2,979)</u>

出售產生的現金流出淨額：

HK\$'000

千港元

	—*
	(800)
	<u>(800)</u>

* 金額少於1,000港元

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

33. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(c) Disposal of individually immaterial subsidiaries

On 5 March 2022, the Group entered into sale and purchase agreements with an independent third party, pursuant to which the Group agreed to sell and purchaser agreed to acquire the equity interests in certain subsidiaries at consideration of HK\$572,000. The disposal was completed on 15 March 2022 and the net liabilities of subsidiaries at the date of disposal were as follows:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration	代價	572

Analysis of assets and liabilities over which control was lost

失去控制權的資產及負債分析

		HK\$'000 千港元
Net liabilities disposed of	出售的淨負債	
Other receivables and prepayment	其他應收款項及預付款項	2,359
Cash and cash equivalent	現金及現金等價物	966
Other payables	其他應付款項	(5,028)
Contract liabilities	合約負債	(716)
		(2,419)

Gain on disposal of subsidiaries

出售附屬公司收益

		HK\$'000 千港元
Consideration receivable	應收代價	572
Non-controlling interest	非控股權益	(732)
Release of translation reserve	匯兌儲備轉出	885
Net liabilities disposed of	出售的淨負債	2,419
		3,144

Net cash outflow arising on disposal:

出售產生的現金流出淨額：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Less: cash and bank deposits disposed of	減：出售的現金及銀行存款	(966)
		(966)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

34. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group entered into the following material related party transactions during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022:

(a) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the year was as follows:

Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利
Equity settled share-based payment expenses	權益結算以股份為基礎之付款開支
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	退休福利計劃供款

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals.

(b) Loan from related parties

Included in amounts due to related companies of approximately HK\$54,271,000 (2022: HK\$57,003,000) represents the balances with the companies in which Mr. Huang Shih Tsai, a substantial shareholder of the Company, has equity interests and/or directorships. Other than the aforesaid, details of the balances with related parties at the end of the reporting period are set out in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

34. 重大關連方交易

除綜合財務報表其他章節披露者外，於截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度，本集團曾進行以下重大關連方交易：

(a) 主要管理人員之補償

於年內董事及主要管理層人員之薪酬如下：

	2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and other benefits	2,315	2,582
Equity settled share-based payment expenses	94	—
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	31	36
	2,440	2,618

董事及主要管理層人員之薪酬由薪酬委員會按個別人士之表現釐定。

(b) 來自關連方的貸款

計入應付關連公司款項約54,271,000港元(二零二二年：57,003,000港元)乃指與本公司主要股東黃世再先生擁有股份權益及／或擔任董事之公司的結餘。除上述者外，於報告期間結算日與關連方之結餘詳情載於綜合財務報表附註25。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

35. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the end of reporting period, the Group had contracted with the tenants for the following future minimum lease receivables:

The Group as lessor	本集團作為出租人
– Within one year	– 一年內
– In the second to fifth years inclusive	– 第二年至第五年 (包括首尾兩年)

Property rental income earned during the year ended 31 March 2023 was approximately of HK\$1,140,000 (2022: HK\$1,339,000). All of the Group's investment properties are held for rental purposes. At 31 March 2023, the property expected to generate rental yields of 2.3% (2022: 2.1%) on an ongoing basis.

36. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the cash and cash equivalents and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The Group monitors its capital structure on a basis of gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by equity as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The capital structure of the Group consists of long-term borrowings (comprising amount due to a shareholder and lease liabilities) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising share capital and reserves).

35. 經營租賃承擔

於報告期末，本集團與租戶訂約而有以下未來最低租賃應收款：

2023	2022
二零二三年	二零二二年
HK\$'000	HK\$'000
千港元	千港元
500	478
23	562
523	1,040

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度賺取的物業租金收入約為1,140,000港元(二零二二年：1,339,000港元)。本集團的所有投資物業乃持作賺取租金目的。於二零二三年三月三十一日，預計物業持續按2.3%(二零二二年：2.1%)的收益率產生租金。

36. 資本管理

本集團管理其資本，以確保本集團旗下實體將能通過優化現金及現金等值物以及權益結餘得以持續，同時為股東帶來最大回報。本集團整體策略與去年相同。

本集團按資本負債比率監察其資本結構。該比率乃以綜合財務狀況表所示淨負債除權益計算。

本集團之資本結構包括長期借貸(當中包括應付一名股東款項及租賃負債)以及本公司擁有人應佔權益(當中包括股本及儲備)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

36. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The directors review the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the directors consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Debt (i)	負債(i)	73,813	75,305
Less: Cash and bank deposits	減：現金及銀行存款	(10,882)	(19,339)
Net debt	淨負債	(62,931)	(55,966)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	(13,245)	43,570
Debt-to-equity ratio	負債對權益比率	(475%)	128%

(i) Debt comprises convertible note, lease liabilities and amount due to a shareholder as defined in Notes 27, 26 and 25 respectively.

36. 資本管理(續)

董事定期審閱資本結構。作為審閱之部分，董事考慮資本成本及與各類資本相關之風險。於報告期間結算日之資本負債比率如下：

(i) 負債包括可換股票據、租賃負債及應付股東款項(如附註27、26及25所分別界定)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(i) Market risk management

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk which gives rise to cash and bank deposits that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. a currency other than the functional currency of the operations to which the transaction relates.

Certain cash and bank deposits are denominated in USD and RMB. The conversion of RMB into other currencies is subject to the rules and regulations of foreign exchange control promulgated by the government of the PRC. The Group is not exposed to foreign exchange risk in respect of exchange fluctuation of HKD against RMB as the non-PRC subsidiaries of the Group does not have material balance in RMB.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group is not exposed to material foreign exchange risk exposure in respect of HK\$ against USD as long as this currency is pegged. Therefore, USD are excluded from the analysis below.

No sensitivity analysis is provided in respect of exchange fluctuation of HK\$ against RMB as the non-PRC subsidiaries of the Group does not have material balance in RMB.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arises primarily from bank deposits with a floating interest rate. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group did not have variable rate interest bearing liabilities. The Group has no exposure to interest rate risk.

37. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(i) 市場風險管理

貨幣風險

本集團承受貨幣風險，並產生以外幣(即有關交易之貨幣為營運之功能貨幣以外之貨幣)計值之現金及銀行存款。

若干現金及銀行存款以美元及人民幣計值。人民幣兌換為其他貨幣須遵守中國政府頒佈的外匯管制規則及規例。本集團並無面對有關港元兌人民幣匯率波動的外匯風險，乃由於本集團非中國股東並無重大人民幣結餘。

敏感度分析

只要貨幣掛鈎，本集團並不承受關於港元兌美元的重大外匯風險。因此，美元不被列入如下分析。

由於本集團非中國股東並無重大人民幣結餘，故並無就港元兌人民幣之匯率波動提供敏感度分析。

利率風險

本集團因市場利率轉變而承擔之風險主要來自浮動利率銀行存款。本集團並無利用衍生金融工具對沖其利率風險。

於報告期末，本集團並無浮息負債。本集團並無面對利率風險。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(ii) Credit risk management

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amounts of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

At 31 March 2023, the Group has certain concentration of credit risk as 66% (2022: 62%) of the trade receivables of the Group were due from top five customers (2022: top five customer). The directors considered the credit risk is limited since the Group only trade with customer with an appropriate credit history and good reputation. The directors monitored the financial background and creditability of those debtors on an ongoing basis.

The credit risk of the Group mainly arises from trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments) and bank balances.

Trade receivables

The Group has applied the simplified approach in HKFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL, which is calculated using a provision matrix or assessed individually. The provision matrix was based on historical credit loss experience with reference to the past default experience of the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast conditions at the reporting date.

37. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(ii) 信貸風險管理

本集團因對手方未能履行責任以致本集團蒙受財務虧損之最高信貸風險乃源自綜合財務狀況表所示有關已確認金融資產產生之賬面值。

於二零二三年三月三十一日，本集團有若干信貸集中風險，原因是本集團66%（二零二二年：62%）應收賬款為應收五大客戶（二零二二年：五大客戶）款項。董事認為信貸風險有限，乃因本集團僅與有合適信貸記錄及良好聲譽的客戶貿易。董事持續注意該等債務人的財務背景及信譽。

本集團的信貸風險主要來自應收賬款及其他應收款項（不包括預付款項）及銀行結餘。

應收賬款

本集團已採用香港財務報告準則第9號的簡化方法計量全期預期信貸虧損的虧損撥備，該撥備使用撥備矩陣計算或單獨評估。撥備矩陣是基於歷史信貸虧損經驗，並參考債務人過往的違約情況、債務人經營所在行業的一般經濟狀況以及對報告日當前及預測狀況的評估。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(ii) Credit risk management (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

At 31 March 2023, the ECL of debtors with gross carrying amount of approximately HK\$21,839,000 (2022: HK\$51,805,000) was assessed by using provision matrix which was shown in the following table for the year ended 31 March 2023. Debtors with significant outstanding balances or credit-impaired with gross carrying amount of approximately HK\$27,788,000 (2022: HK\$17,903,000) as at 31 March 2023 was assessed individually and full allowance is provided since the receivables are past due for a prolonged period.

Gross carrying amount

Not yet past due	尚未逾期
1 to 3 months past due	逾期1至3個月
3 to 6 months past due	逾期3至6個月
Over 6 months past due	逾期超過6個月

37. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(ii) 信貸風險管理(續)

應收賬款(續)

於二零二三年三月三十一日，賬面總額約21,839,000港元(二零二二年：51,805,000港元)的應收賬款的預期信貸虧損使用下表所示截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度的撥備矩陣評估。於二零二三年三月三十一日，賬面總額約27,788,000港元(二零二二年：17,903,000港元)的高額未償還結餘或已發生信貸減值的應收賬款單獨予以評估，且自應收款項逾期過長期間起已計提全額撥備。

賬面總值

2023
二零二三年

Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	Loss allowance 虧損撥備 HK\$'000 千港元
0.5%	4,312	21
4.4%	5,062	221
7.8%	3,967	310
23.8%	8,498	2,026
	21,839	2,578

2022
二零二二年

Not yet past due	尚未逾期
1 to 3 months past due	逾期1至3個月
3 to 6 months past due	逾期3至6個月
Over 6 months past due	逾期超過6個月

Average loss rate 平均虧損率	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	Loss allowance 虧損撥備 HK\$'000 千港元
0.1%	16,140	13
4.1%	4,105	167
7.5%	14,100	1,052
24.3%	17,460	4,248
	51,805	5,480

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(ii) Credit risk management (continued)

Deposits and other receivables and bank balances

Deposits and other receivables were measured as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit loss, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If a significant increase in credit risk of a receivable has occurred since initial recognition, impairment is measured as lifetime expected credit loss. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the deposits and other receivables as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. During the year ended 31 March 2023, an impairment loss of approximately HK\$nil (2022: HK\$nil) was recognised in respect of other receivables.

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

37. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(ii) 信貸風險管理(續)

按金及其他應收款項及銀行結餘

按金及其他應收款項按十二個月期預期信貸虧損或全期預期信貸虧損計量，具體取決於自初始確認以來信用風險是否顯著增加。倘自初始確認以來應收款項的信貸風險顯著增加，則減值計量為全期預期信貸虧損。為評估信貸風險是否顯著增加，本集團將報告日的按金及其他應收款項發生違約的風險與初始確認日發生的違約風險進行比較。其考慮可得的合理及支持性的前瞻性資料。於截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，已就其他應收款項確認減值虧損約零港元(二零二二年：零港元)。

銀行結餘的信貸風險有限，原因是交易對手是國際信用評級機構授予高信用等级度的銀行。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(ii) Credit risk management (continued)

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables under the simplified approach:

		Lifetime ECL (not credit- impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit- impaired)	Total
		全期預期 信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值)	全期預期 信貸虧損 (信貸減值)	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	3,120	239	3,359
Impairment losses recognised, net	已確認減值虧損淨額	2,360	17,664	20,024
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日及 於二零二二年四月一日	5,480	17,903	23,383
Transfer	轉撥	(2,402)	2,402	-
Impairment losses recognised, net	已確認減值虧損淨額	(500)	7,483	6,983
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	2,578	27,788	30,366

(iii) Liquidity risk management

In management of the liquidity risk, the management manages the Group's funds conservatively by maintaining a comfortable level of cash and cash equivalents in order to meet continuous operation needs. Various banking facilities and credit lines will be considered to fund any emergency liquidity requirements. The Group currently relies on funds generated from business operations, issue of new shares and convertible notes as well as advances from directors/related companies/non-controlling interests as principal source to maintain its liquidity.

The Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents considered adequate by the directors to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

37. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(ii) 信貸風險管理(續)

下表顯示根據簡化方法就應收賬款確認的全期預期信貸虧損變動：

	Lifetime ECL (not credit- impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit- impaired)	Total
	全期預期 信貸虧損 (並無信貸減值)	全期預期 信貸虧損 (信貸減值)	總計
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 April 2021	3,120	239	3,359
Impairment losses recognised, net	2,360	17,664	20,024
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	5,480	17,903	23,383
Transfer	(2,402)	2,402	-
Impairment losses recognised, net	(500)	7,483	6,983
At 31 March 2023	2,578	27,788	30,366

(iii) 流動資金風險管理

管理流動資金風險時，管理層透過將現金及現金等值物維持於合適水平，以審慎方法管理本集團資金，以應付持續營運所需。本公司將考慮多項銀行融資及信貸額度，以撥付任何緊急流動資金需要。本集團現時以業務營運、發行新股份及可換股票據所產生資金以及來自董事／關連公司／非控股權益之墊款作為主要資金來源以維持其流動資金。

本集團監督及維持董事認為充足的現金及現金等值物水平，以為本集團營運提供資金及減低現金流量之波動影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The following tables details the Group's contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities based on the agreed repayment terms. Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities are based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The analysis is prepared on the same basis for both 2023 and 2022.

37. 金融工具(續)

(b) 財務風險管理目標及政策(續)

(iii) 流動資金風險管理(續)

下表詳述根據協定償還條款計算之本集團非衍生金融負債合約到期情況。金融負債之未折現現金流按照本集團可能須付款之最早日期計算。二零二三年及二零二二年分析乃根據相同基準進行。

		Weighted average effective interest rate 加權平均 實際利率	On demand or less than one year 按要求 或一年內 HK\$'000 千港元	One to five years 一至五年 HK\$'000 千港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未折現現金 流量總額 HK\$'000 千港元	Total carrying amount 總賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
2023	二零二三年					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債					
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	-	63,443	-	63,443	63,443
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4.8%	1,157	106	1,263	1,237
Convertible note	可換股票據	5.1%	-	3,500	3,500	3,162
Amounts due to directors	應付董事款項	-	8,957	-	8,957	8,957
Amounts due to related companies	應付關連公司款項	-	54,338	-	54,338	54,338
Amounts due to non-controlling interests	應付非控股權益款項	-	1,032	-	1,032	1,032
Amount due to a shareholder	應付一名股東款項	-	69,414	-	69,414	69,414
Total	總計		198,341	3,606	201,947	201,583
2022	二零二二年					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	非衍生金融負債					
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	-	69,042	-	69,042	69,042
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	7.2%	1,719	1,293	3,012	2,884
Convertible note	可換股票據	5.1%	-	3,500	3,500	3,007
Amounts due to directors	應付董事款項	-	7,172	-	7,172	7,172
Amounts due to related companies	應付關連公司款項	-	58,743	-	58,743	58,743
Amounts due to non-controlling interests	應付非控股權益款項	-	1,015	-	1,015	1,015
Amount due to a shareholder	應付一名股東款項	-	69,414	-	69,414	69,414
Total	總計		207,105	4,793	211,898	211,277

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Other price risk

The Group is exposed to other price risk through its investments in equity securities measured at FVTPL. For equity securities measured at FVTPL quoted in the Stock Exchange, the directors manage this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks. The management has monitored the price risk and will consider hedging the risk exposure should the need arise.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to other price risk at the end of the reporting period.

The sensitivity analyses have been determined based on the exposure to other price risk at the end of the reporting period. For sensitivity analysis of listed securities with fair value measurement categorised within Level 1, 5% sensitivity rate is used as a result of the volatile financial market.

If the prices of the respective equity instruments had been 5% higher/lower, the loss for the year ended 31 March 2023 would decrease/increase by approximately HK\$81,000 (2022: HK\$238,000) as a result of the changes in fair value of listed equity securities classified as FVTPL.

37. 金融工具(續)

(c) 其他價格風險

本集團透過以按公平值計入損益方式計量的股本證券投資承受其他價格風險。對於在聯交所報價的以按公平值計入損益方式計量的股本證券，董事通過維持具有不同風險的投資組合來管理此風險。管理層已監察價格風險，並將考慮於有需要時考慮對沖風險。

以下敏感度分析乃根據於報告期末承受的其他價格風險釐定。

敏感度分析乃根據於報告期末承受的其他價格風險釐定。對於公平值計量分類為第一層的上市證券的敏感度分析，敏感率因金融市場波動採用5%。

倘各權益工具的價格上升／下跌5%，截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度的虧損將因分類為按公平值計入損益的上市股本證券公平值變動而減少／增加約81,000港元(二零二二年：238,000港元)。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements were approximate of their fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's FVTPL, investment property and biological assets measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13:

Fair Value Measurement

At 31 March 2023 於二零二三年三月三十一日

Financial assets at FVTPL 按公平值計入損益的

金融資產

– Listed equity securities 一上市股本證券

Investment property: 投資物業:

– Located in the PRC 一位於中國

Biological assets 生物資產

38. 公平值計量

本公司董事認為，於綜合財務報表中確認之金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其公平值相若。

公平值等級

下表載列於報告期間按經常性基準計量並分類為香港財務報告準則第13號所界定之三層公平值等級架構之本集團按公平值計入損益、投資物業及生物資產的公平值：

公平值計量

	Level 1 第一級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 2 第二級 HK\$'000 千港元	Level 3 第三級 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2023				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
– Listed equity securities	1,622	–	–	1,622
Investment property:				
– Located in the PRC	–	–	48,639	48,639
Biological assets	–	–	28,934	28,934
	1,622	–	77,573	79,195
At 31 March 2022				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
– Listed equity securities	8,309	–	–	8,309
Investment property:				
– Located in the PRC	–	–	62,995	62,995
Biological assets	–	–	34,808	34,808
	8,309	–	97,803	106,112

During the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer of fair value measurements into or out of level 3 for the Group's investment property.

截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度，概無本集團投資物業的公平值計量轉入或轉出第三級。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

Fair value measurement of FVTPL

The fair value of the Group's FVTPL at the end of the reporting period was determined by the quoted bid prices in an active market.

Fair value measurement of investment property

The fair value of the Group's investment property at the end of the reporting period has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by Vincorn Consulting and Appraisal Ltd, an independent qualified professional valuer who are not connected with the Group and have among their staff members of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors with recent experience in the valuation of property in the relevant locations.

At the end of each reporting period, the management will (i) verify all major inputs to the independent valuation report; (ii) assess property valuations movements when compared to the prior year valuation report; and (iii) holds discussion with the independent valuer.

Level 3 hierarchy

Reconciliation of fair value measurements categorised within Level 3:

Carrying amount

At 1 April 2021

Loss arising on change in fair value

Exchange alignment

At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022

Loss arising on change in fair value

Exchange alignment

At 31 March 2023

賬面值

於二零二一年四月一日

公平值變動產生的虧損

匯兌調整

於二零二二年三月三十一日及

於二零二二年四月一日

公平值變動產生的虧損

匯兌調整

於二零二三年三月三十一日

38. 公平值計量(續)

按公平值計入損益的金融資產的公平值計量

本集團按公平值計入損益的金融資產於報告期末的公平值按活躍市場所報買賣價釐定。

投資物業的公平值計量

本集團投資物業於報告期末的公平值乃根據獨立合資格專業估值師泓亮諮詢及評估有限公司進行的估值而得出。該公司與本集團並無關連，擁有來自香港測量師學會的員工，且近期有在相關位置的物業估值經驗。

於各報告期間結算日，管理層將(i)核實獨立估值報告之所有主要輸入數據；(ii)與往年之估值報告比較時評估物業估值變動；及(iii)與獨立估值師討論。

第三層級

分類至第三級的公平值計量對賬：

**Investment
property**
投資物業
HK\$'000
千港元

60,631

(121)

2,485

62,995

(9,624)

(4,732)

48,639

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

Fair value measurement of investment property (continued)

Below is a summary of the valuation techniques used and the key inputs to the valuation of investment properties classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Description 描述	Valuation technique 估值技術	Significant unobservable inputs 重大不可觀察輸入數據	Key unobservable inputs 主要不可觀察輸入數據
Investment properties located in the PRC 位於中國的投資物業	Income capitalisation approach 收入資本化法	Market yields 市場收益率 Monthly Rental Income 月租金收入	5.5% (2022: 5%) 5.5%(二零二二年：5%) RMB26/m ² to RMB91/m ² 每平方米人民幣26元至 每平方米人民幣91元 (2022: RMB34/m ² to RMB98/m ²) (二零二二年： 每平方米人民幣34元至 每平方米人民幣98元)
	Direct comparison method 直接比較法	Market price (price per square meter) 市場價格 (每平方米的價格)	RMB4,470/m ² to RMB16,103/m ² 每平方米人民幣4,470元至 每平方米人民幣16,103元 (2022: RMB6,030/m ² to RMB18,455/m ²) (二零二二年： 每平方米人民幣6,030元至 每平方米人民幣18,455元)

The valuation of investment property located in the PRC were based on income capitalisation approach which capitalised the rental income of the property and taking into account the reversionary potential of the property after expiry of the current lease. Measurement of the fair value is positively correlated to the market rental and price per square metre and inversely correlated to market yields.

Direct comparison method assumes properties are capable of being sold in its existing state with the benefit of vacant possession and by making reference to comparable sales evidence as available in the relevant markets. The measurement of fair value is positively correlated to the market price per square meter.

38. 公平值計量(續)

投資物業的公平值計量(續)

分類為公平值層級第三級之投資物業估值所採用之估值方法及主要輸入數據之概要如下：

位於中國之投資物業之估值乃根據收入資本化方法，即資本化此等物業租金收入並考慮該等物業目前租約屆滿後之復歸潛力。公平值計量與市場租金及每平方米價格成正比，與市場收益率則成反比。

直接比較法假設物業可按其現況及以交吉方式出售，並參考相關市場可得的可資比較銷售證據。公平值的計量與每平方米的市價呈正相關。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

38. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

Fair value measurement of biological assets

Biological assets were stated at fair value less costs to sell at the end of the reporting period. The fair value was determined by the independent qualified professional valuer, Graval Consulting Limited by using income approach with reference to market determined prices, cultivation areas, species, growing conditions, cost incurred and to be incurred and expected yield of crops.

There has been no change from the valuation technique used in prior year. In estimating the fair value of the biological assets, the highest and best use of the biological assets is their current use.

Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

The following significant unobservable inputs were used to measure the Group's biological assets plantation:

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Key unobservable inputs as at 31 March	
			2023	2022
描述	估值技術	重大不可觀察輸入數據	主要不可觀察輸入數據於三月三十一日	
			二零二三年	二零二二年
Populus alba var. pyramidalis Bunge 新疆楊	Income approach 收入法	Estimated selling price (per cubic metre) 估計售價(每立方米) Required rate of return 所需回報率	RMB550 人民幣550元 22.15%	RMB600 人民幣600元 21.66%
		Estimated maturity year 估計成熟年份	2024 二零二四年	2024 二零二四年

The fair value measurements are positively correlated to the price and negatively correlated to required rate of return of each group of biological assets.

The reconciliation of the movement between opening and closing balances of biological assets categorised valuations under fair value hierarchy of Level 3, measured at fair value using a valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs is set out in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

38. 公平值計量(續)

生物資產的公平值計量

生物資產於報告期間結算日按公平值減銷售成本列賬。公平值乃由獨立合資格專業估值師博浩企業顧問有限公司參考市場定價、種植面積、品種、生長情況、已產生及將產生之成本以及預期之農作物產量使用收入法而釐定。

於過往年度所採用的估值法並無變動。於估計生物資產之公平值時，生物資產當前所作用途乃最高及最佳用途。

有關第三級公平值計量的資料

以下重大不可觀察輸入數據用於計量本集團的生物資產種植園：

所需回報率公平值計量與各組生物資產的價格呈正相關，與所需回報率呈負相關。

根據第三級公平值等級生物資產分類估值的期初與期末結餘變動的對賬，即使用估值技術按公平值計量且輸入重大不可觀察輸入數據載於綜合財務報表附註19。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

39. PARTICULAR OF SUBSIDIARIES

The Company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2023 and 2022 were as follows, the class of shares held is ordinary unless otherwise stated:

39. 附屬公司詳細資料

於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日，本公司之附屬公司如下，除另行說明者外，所持股份類別均為普通股：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place/country of Incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/ 經營地點/國家	Issued and fully paid/registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司持有之已發行股本/ 註冊資本所佔面值比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年	2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年	
Sunshine Wonder Limited	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	US\$100 100美元	100%	100%	-	-	Investment holding 投資控股
Zhifeng Holdings Limited 志豐控股有限公司	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	US\$100 100美元	-	-	60%	60%	Investment holding 投資控股
Thousand Investments Limited 得勝投資有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	-	60%	60%	Investment holding 投資控股
深圳華油光滙能源有限公司 [#]	The PRC 中國	HK\$1,000,000 1,000,000港元	-	-	60%	60%	Investment holding 投資控股
新疆華油中匯能源有限公司*	The PRC 中國	RMB10,000,000 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	60%	60%	Research and develop on forestry products 研發林業產品
新疆惠農綠色生態林業 有限公司 [^]	The PRC 中國	RMB10,000,000 人民幣10,000,000元	-	-	60%	60%	Forestry cultivation, promotion and application of agricultural technologies, and information consultation 林業栽培、農業技術推廣與應用 以及信息諮詢
Yenbo Gain Limited (note) 盈實利有限公司(附註)	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	US\$22 22美元	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	Investment holding 投資控股
Hong Kong Sliversage Holding Limited (note) 香港銀悅控股有限公司(附註)	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$10,000 10,000港元	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	Investment holding 投資控股
銀悅生物技術(深圳)有限公司 (note)	The PRC	RMB5,535,590	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Investment holding
銀悅生物技術(深圳)有限公司 (附註)	中國	人民幣5,535,590元	不適用	不適用	不適用	不適用	投資控股

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

39. PARTICULAR OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

39. 附屬公司詳細資料(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place/country of Incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/ 經營地點/國家	Issued and fully paid/registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司持有之已發行股本/ 註冊資本所佔面值比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2023	2022	2023	2022	
			二零二三年	二零二二年	二零二三年	二零二二年	
新疆中林科生物技術有限公司 (note)	The PRC	RMB1,838,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cultivation and distribution of agricultural and forestry products
新疆中林科生物技術有限公司 (附註)	中國	人民幣1,838,500元	不適用	不適用	不適用	不適用	種植及分銷農林業產品
Field Source Capital Resources Limited 業豐資本有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	-	-	51%	51%	Trading (supply chain) business 貿易(供應鏈)業務
Forever Uprise (note) 永昇創建(附註)	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	N/A 不適用	100%	-	-	Trading (supply chain) business 貿易(供應鏈)業務
Grant Shine Limited 盛均有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1,000,000 1,000,000港元	-	-	51%	51%	Trading (supply chain) business 貿易(供應鏈)業務
Great World Investments Limited	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	100%	100%	-	-	Investment holding 投資控股
Prime Profit International Group Holdings Limited 百利國際控股有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	100%	100%	-	-	General trading business 一般貿易業務
廣州易旅途商業發展有限公司®	The PRC 中國	RMB5,000,000 人民幣5,000,000元	-	-	26.01%	26.01%	Provision of magazines printing and advertising services 提供雜誌印刷及廣告服務
樂山大中華國際實業有限公司#	The PRC 中國	RMB25,000,000 人民幣25,000,000元	-	-	100%	100%	Property investment and development, operating and managing residential and commercial properties 物業投資及發展、經營及管理住 宅及商業物業
Shenzhen Zhixunpai Information Technology Co Ltd.# 深圳智訊派信息科技有限公司#	The PRC 中國	RMB10,100,000 人民幣10,100,000元	-	-	50.5%	50.5%	Provision of intelligent advertising media services 提供智能廣告媒體服務

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

39. PARTICULAR OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

39. 附屬公司詳細資料(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place/country of Incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/ 經營地點/國家	Issued and fully paid/registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊資本	Proportion of nominal value of issued capital/ registered capital held by the Company 本公司持有之已發行股本/ 註冊資本所佔面值比例				Principal activities 主要業務
			Directly 直接		Indirectly 間接		
			2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年	2023 二零二三年	2022 二零二二年	
Ka Yip Holdings Limited 嘉業控股有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$10,000 10,000港元	100%	100%	-	-	Trading (supply chain) business 貿易(供應鏈)業務
Hi-Smart Technology Limited 顯俊科技有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	HK\$1 1港元	100%	100%	-	-	Trading (supply chain) business 貿易(供應鏈)業務
#	limited liability company (solely invested by Taiwan, Hong Kong or Macao legal person) established in the PRC.		#				於中國成立的有限公司(由台灣、香港或澳門法人獨資)。
*	limited liability company (solely invested by foreign owned enterprise) established in the PRC.		*				於中國成立的有限公司(由外資企業獨資)。
^	limited liability company (solely invested by legal person) established in the PRC.		^				於中國成立的有限公司(由法人獨資)。
@	Although the Group's effective ownership interests in these companies were equal to or less than 50%, the management consider that the Group control these companies through more than 50% voting power in the board or shareholders' meeting of these companies and therefore these companies are accounted for as subsidiaries of the Group.		@				儘管本集團於該等公司的所有權益等於或少於50%，管理層認為本集團透過該等公司董事會或股東大會超過50%投票權控制該等公司，因此，該等公司入賬列作本集團的附屬公司。

note:

These company were disposed during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022.

附註：

該等公司已於截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度出售。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

39. PARTICULAR OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

None of the subsidiaries had any debt securities outstanding at the end of the reporting period or at any time during the year.

The above table lists the subsidiaries of the Group which, in the opinion of the directors, principally affected the results or assets of the Group. To give details of other subsidiaries would, in the opinion of the directors, result in particular of excessive length.

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intergroup elimination:

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation and principal place of business 註冊成立地點 及主要營業地點	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests 非控股權益所持有的 所有權權益及投票權百分比		(Loss)/profit allocate to non-controlling interests 分配至非控股權益的 (虧損)/溢利		Accumulated non-controlling interests 累計非控股權益	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
		二零二三年	二零二二年	二零二三年	二零二二年	二零二三年	二零二二年
Shenzhen Zhixunpai Group (note (i)) 深圳智訊派集團(附註(i))	the PRC 中國	49%	49%	(5,779)	(100)	8,913	14,692
Yenbo Gain Group 盈寶利集團	the PRC 中國	NA 不適用	NA 不適用	-	1,149	-	-
Zhifeng Group 志豐集團	the PRC 中國	40%	40%	(7,233)	(352)	8,398	15,631
Individual immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests 擁有非控股權益之個別非重大附屬公司						(592)	2,155
						16,719	32,478

Notes:

(i) Excluding the non-controlling interests of its subsidiaries.

39. 附屬公司詳細資料(續)

各附屬公司於報告期末或年內任何時間概無任何未償還債務證券。

上表列載之本集團附屬公司，乃董事認為主要影響本集團業績或資產之公司。董事認為，詳載其他附屬公司會導致篇幅過於冗長。

下表顯示本集團擁有重大非控股權益非全資附屬公司的詳情。下列財務資料概要包括集團間對銷前的金額：

附註：

(i) 不包括其附屬公司的非控股權益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

39. PARTICULAR OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Set out below are the summarised financial information before intragroup eliminations for subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

Summarised financial information At 31 March 2023

Current assets	流動資產
Current liabilities	流動負債
Non-current assets	非流動資產
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債
Net assets	資產淨值

At 31 March 2022

Current assets	流動資產
Current liabilities	流動負債
Non-current assets	非流動資產
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債
Net assets	資產淨值

39. 附屬公司詳細資料(續)

下文載列各附屬公司(擁有對本集團而言屬重大之非控股權益)於集團內對銷前的財務資料概要。

財務資料概要 於二零二三年三月三十一日

	Shenzhen Zhixunpai Group 深圳智訊派 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Yenbo Gain Group 盈寶利 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhifeng Group 志豐 集團 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	70,799	NA不適用	1,211
Current liabilities	(52,925)	NA不適用	(14,386)
Non-current assets	316	NA不適用	34,170
Non-current liabilities	-	NA不適用	-
Net assets	18,190	NA不適用	20,995

於二零二二年三月三十一日

	Shenzhen Zhixunpai Group 深圳智訊派 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Yenbo Gain Group 盈寶利 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhifeng Group 志豐 集團 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	93,255	NA不適用	1,571
Current liabilities	(64,378)	NA不適用	(3,050)
Non-current assets	1,181	NA不適用	40,556
Non-current liabilities	(377)	NA不適用	-
Net assets	29,681	NA不適用	39,077

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

39. PARTICULAR OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Summarised financial information

At 31 March 2023

39. 附屬公司詳細資料(續)

財務資料概要

於二零二三年三月三十一日

		Shenzhen Zhixunpai Group 深圳智訊派 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Yenbo Gain Group 盈寶利 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhifeng Group 志豐 集團 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益	142,288	NA不適用	2,176
Other income	其他收入	14	NA不適用	-
Expenses	開支	(148,237)	NA不適用	(16,991)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(5,935)	NA不適用	(14,815)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	其他全面收入/(虧損)	(5,859)	NA不適用	(3,268)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	本年度全面虧損總額	(11,794)	NA不適用	(18,083)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	經營業務所得/(所用)現金淨額	2,043	NA不適用	(293)
Net cash used in investing activities	投資業務所用現金淨額	-	NA不適用	-
Net cash used in financing activities	融資業務所用現金淨額	(843)	NA不適用	-

At 31 March 2022

於二零二二年三月三十一日

		Shenzhen Zhixunpai Group 深圳智訊派 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Yenbo Gain Group 盈寶利 集團 HK\$'000 千港元	Zhifeng Group 志豐 集團 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益	282,644	-	1,853
Other income	其他收入	-	6,557	-
Expenses	開支	(284,021)	-	(4,334)
(Loss)/profit for the year	本年度(虧損)/溢利	(1,377)	6,557	(2,481)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	其他全面收入/(虧損)	1,175	(237)	1,601
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	本年度全面收入/(虧損)總額	(202)	6,320	(880)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	經營業務所得/(所用)現金淨額	3,827	(612)	(187)
Net cash used in investing activities	投資業務所用現金淨額	(885)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	融資業務所用現金淨額	(899)	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

40. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

40. 融資業務所產生負債之對賬

下表詳述本集團融資業務所產生負債的變動，包括現金及非現金變動。融資業務所產生負債為其現金流量已經或未來現金流量將會於本集團綜合現金流量表按融資業務的現金流量分類者。

		Other payables	Lease liabilities	Convertible notes	Amounts due to directors	Amounts due to related companies	Amounts due to non-controlling interests	Amount due to a shareholder	Total
		其他應付款項	租賃負債	可換股票據	應付董事款項	應付關連公司款項	應付非控股權益款項	應付一名股東款項	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	7,648	2,103	-	6,784	58,171	9,673	69,414	153,793
Non-cash changes	非現金變動								
- Finance costs recognised (note 8)	- 已確認融資成本(附註8)	513	179	1	-	-	-	-	693
- Addition	- 添置	-	2,189	-	-	-	-	-	2,189
- Exchange alignment	- 匯兌調整	196	70	-	279	2,359	263	-	3,167
Cash flows	現金流量								
-(Outflow)/inflow from financing activities	- 融資業務之(流出)/流入	(8,357)	(1,657)	3,006	109	(1,787)	(8,921)	-	(17,607)
At 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日及於二零二二年四月一日	-	2,884	3,007	7,172	58,743	1,015	69,414	142,235
Non-cash changes	非現金變動								
- Finance costs recognised (note 8)	- 已確認融資成本(附註8)	-	99	155	-	-	-	-	254
- Exchange alignment	- 匯兌調整	-	(97)	-	-	(4,388)	1	-	(4,484)
Cash flows	現金流量								
-(Outflow)/inflow from financing activities	- 融資業務之(流出)/流入	-	(1,649)	-	1,785	(17)	16	-	135
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	-	1,237	3,162	8,957	54,338	1,032	69,414	138,140

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

41. MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTION

Saved as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, there were no other major non-cash transaction during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022.

42. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND MOVEMENT OF RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

(a) Statement of financial position of the Company

41. 主要非現金交易

除綜合財務報表其他部分所披露者外，截至二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日止年度並無其他重大非現金交易。

42. 本公司之財務狀況表及儲備變動

(a) 本公司之財務狀況表

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	818	1,548
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	29	42
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之投資	21	13
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	-	88,615
		868	90,218
Current assets	流動資產		
Deposits and prepayment	按金及預付款項	461	1,112
Cash and bank deposits	現金及銀行存款	145	121
		606	1,233
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項	(5,124)	(4,107)
Amount due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	(8,808)	(19,409)
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	(889)	(749)
Amount due to a shareholder	應付一名股東款項	-	(33,840)
Amount due to directors	應付董事款項	(2,381)	(6,574)
		(17,202)	(64,679)
Net current liabilities	流動負債淨額	(16,596)	(63,446)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債		
Convertible note	可換股票據	(3,162)	(3,007)
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	-	(890)
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	(56)	(81)
		(3,218)	(3,978)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

42. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND MOVEMENT OF RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

(continued)

(a) Statement of financial position of the Company (continued)

42. 本公司之財務狀況表及儲備變動 (續)

(a) 本公司之財務狀況表(續)

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$'000 千港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$'000 千港元
Net (liabilities)/assets	(負債)／資產淨值	(18,946)	22,794
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	33,027	33,027
Reserves	儲備	(51,973)	(10,233)
Equity	權益	(18,946)	22,794

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 June 2023 and are signed on behalf by:

該等財務報表經董事會於二零二三年六月二十九日代表簽署：

Zhao Xinyan
Director

Zhang Yanqiang
Director

趙新衍
董事

張炎強
董事

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

42. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND MOVEMENT OF RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

(continued)

(b) Reserve of the Company

		Share premium	Share option reserve	Convertible notes equity reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
		股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	購股權儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	可換股票據 權益儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	累計虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
As at 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	321,249	2,303	-	(331,824)	(8,272)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	-	(6,684)	(6,684)
Subscription of shares	認購股份	4,310	-	-	-	4,310
Issuance of convertible note	發行可換股票據	-	-	494	-	494
Recognition of deferred tax upon issuance of convertible note	於發行可換股票據後確認遞延稅項	-	-	(81)	-	(81)
As at 31 March 2022 and at 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日及於二零二二年四月一日	325,559	2,303	413	(338,508)	(10,233)
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	年內虧損及全面虧損總額	-	-	-	(47,156)	(47,156)
Grant of share option	授出購股權	-	5,416	-	-	5,416
Forfeiture of shares option	沒收購股權	-	(2,303)	-	2,303	-
As at 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	325,559	5,416	413	(383,361)	(51,973)

(c) Nature and purpose of the reserves

(i) Share premium

The share premium account of the Company is distributable to the owners of Company under the Companies Law (2013 Revision) of the Cayman Islands subject to the provisions of the Company's memorandum and articles of association and provided that the Company will be in a position to payoff its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business immediately following the date on which the dividend is proposed to be distributed.

(ii) Share options reserves

The share option reserves represent the fair value of the actual or estimated number of unexercised share options granted by the Company.

(iii) Convertible notes equity reserve

The convertible notes equity reserve represents the value of the equity component of unexercised convertible notes issued by the Company with related deferred tax recognised. Items included in convertible notes equity reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

42. 本公司之財務狀況表及儲備變動 (續)

(b) 本公司儲備

(c) 儲備性質及目的

(i) 股份溢價

根據開曼群島公司法(二零一三年修訂)，並在本公司組織章程大綱及細則條文之規限下，本公司可自股份溢價賬向本公司擁有人作出分派，惟本公司須於緊隨建議分派股息日期後，仍能償還其於日常業務中到期之債務。

(ii) 購股權儲備

購股權儲備指本公司授出之尚未行使購股權實際或估計數目之公平值。

(iii) 可換股票據權益儲備

可換股票據權益儲備指本公司已發行但尚未行使可換股票據之權益部分之價值，有關遞延稅項已確認。計入可換股票據權益儲備的項目其後將不會重新列入損益。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

43. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Saved as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following event after reporting period:

On 23 June 2023, the Company entered into eight separate subscription agreements with eight subscribers, pursuant to which the Company has conditionally agreed to issue, and the Subscribers have conditionally agreed to subscribe for, the convertible notes with aggregate principal amount of HK\$31,950,000. Further details were disclosed in the Company's announcements dated 25, 26 and 28 June 2023 (the "Announcement"). The completion of issuance of the convertible note is subject to fulfilment of the conditions precedents as set out in the Announcement. Up to the date of approval and authorisation to issue the consolidated financial statements, the Subscription is not yet completed.

44. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 June 2023.

43. 報告期後事項

除綜合財務報表其他部分所披露者外，本集團報告期後事項如下：

於二零二三年六月二十三日，本公司與八名認購人（「認購人」）訂立八項獨立認購協議，據此，本公司已有條件同意發行，而認購人已有條件同意認購本金總額為31,950,000港元的可換股票據（「認購事項」）。進一步詳情已於本公司日期為二零二三年六月二十五日、二十六日及二十八日的公告（該「公告」）披露。可換股票據的發行須待該公告所載的先決條件達成後方可完成。截至批准及授權刊發綜合財務報表日期，認購事項尚未完成。

44. 批准綜合財務報表

綜合財務報表已於二零二三年六月二十九日獲董事會批准及授權刊發。

Five-Year Financial Summary

五年財務概要

For the year ended 31 March 2023

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

The summarised consolidated results, assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years, as extracted the audited financial statements of the Group, are set out below:

本集團於過去五個財政年度之綜合業績、資產及負債概要(摘錄自本集團經審核財務報表)載列如下：

RESULTS

業績

		Year ended 31 March 截至三月三十一日止年度				
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
		二零二三年	二零二二年	二零二一年	二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Revenue	收益	162,530	323,634	505,709	441,778	230,039
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(69,461)	(49,527)	(27,448)	(42,141)	(22,842)
Income tax credit/(expenses)	所得稅抵免/(開支)	2,431	(152)	(528)	885	392
Loss for the year from continuing operations	持續經營業務的 本年度虧損	(67,030)	(49,409)	(27,976)	(41,256)	(22,450)
Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operation	本年度終止經營業務的 溢利/(虧損)	-	-	-	-	5,304
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(67,030)	(49,409)	(27,976)	(41,256)	(17,146)
Attributable to:	以下應佔：					
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	(58,164)	(41,082)	(22,099)	(31,739)	(16,783)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(8,866)	(8,327)	(5,877)	(9,517)	(363)
		(67,030)	(49,409)	(27,976)	(41,256)	(17,146)

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

資產及負債

		Year ended 31 March 截至三月三十一日止年度				
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
		二零二三年	二零二二年	二零二一年	二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Total assets	總資產	229,921	333,358	366,659	357,808	381,228
Total liabilities	總負債	(226,447)	(257,310)	(252,982)	(234,687)	(245,578)
Net assets	資產淨值	3,474	76,048	113,677	123,121	135,650
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	16,719	32,478	38,256	43,904	52,942

Major Properties

主要物業

For the year ended 31 March 2023
截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

Investment property

投資物業

Location 地點	Intended use 擬作用途	Category of lease term 租約類別	Gross floor area 總建築面積 (sq.m.) (平方米)	Group's interest 本集團之權益 (%) (%)
Commercial units on Level 1 to 3 and 41 carparking spaces on Basement, Yangguang Lifeng Building* (formerly known as Venice Building), No. 130 Renmin South Road, Zhongxincheng District, Leshan City, Sichuan Province, The PRC 中國 四川省 樂山市 中心城區 人民南路130號 樂山陽光麗楓大廈(前稱威尼斯大廈) 1至3樓 商業單位及 地下41個停車位	Commercial use 商業用途	Medium term lease 中期租約	8,293.76	100

Properties held for sale

持作出售物業

Location 地點	Intended use 擬作用途	Category of lease term 租約類別	Gross floor area 總建築面積 (sq.m.) (平方米)	Group's interest 本集團之權益 (%) (%)
Residential units on Level 5 to 21, Yangguang Lifeng Building* (formerly known as Venice Building), No. 130 Renmin South Road, Zhongxincheng District, Leshan City, Sichuan Province, The PRC 中國 四川省 樂山市 中心城區 人民南路130號 樂山陽光麗楓大廈(前稱威尼斯大廈) 5樓至21樓 住宅單位	Commercial use 商業用途	Medium term lease 中期租約	19,958.06	100

* For identification purposes

* 僅供識別



GREAT WORLD
COMPANY HOLDINGS LTD
世大控股有限公司