世大控股有限公司

GREAT WORLD COMPANY HOLDINGS LTD

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 8003)

ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GROWTH ENTERPRISE MARKET ("GEM") OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF HONG KONG LIMITED (THE "STOCK EXCHANGE")

GEM has been positioned as a market designed to accommodate companies to which a higher investment risk may be attached than other companies listed on the Stock Exchange. Prospective investors should be aware of the potential risks of investing in such companies and should make the decision to invest only after due and careful consideration. The greater risk profile and other characteristics of GEM mean that it is a market more suited to professional and other sophisticated investors.

Given the emerging nature of companies listed on GEM, there is a risk that securities traded on GEM may be more susceptible to high market volatility than securities traded on the Main Board and no assurance is given that there will be a liquid market in the securities traded on GEM.

This announcement, for which the directors (the "Directors") of Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the "Company") collectively and individually accept full responsibility, includes particulars given in compliance with the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM of the Stock Exchange (the "GEM Listing Rules") for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The Directors, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief the information contained in this announcement is accurate and complete in all material respects and not misleading or deceptive, and there are no other matters the omission of which would make any statement herein or this announcement misleading.

FINAL RESULTS

The board of directors (the "Board") of Great World Company Holdings Ltd (the "Company") presents the audited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2015 together with the comparative audited figures for the year ended 31 March 2014 as follows:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Notes	**2015** **HK$'000**	2014 HK$'000
Turnover	*3(a)*	**1,502**	1,559
Costs of sales		**(482)**	(849)
Gross profit		**1,020**	710
Other revenue	*3(b)*	**423**	4
Fair value change on investment property		**1,243**	(5,152)
Selling and distribution costs		**–**	(57)
Administrative and other operating expenses		**(13,528)**	(8,973)
Finance costs	*5*	**(2,949)**	(2,623)
Loss from operations		**(13,791)**	(16,091)
Share of loss of associates		**(357)**	–
Loss before tax		**(14,148)**	(16,091)
Income tax (expense)/credit	*6*	**(1,363)**	848
Loss for the year	*7*	**(15,511)**	(15,243)
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**(15,511)**	(15,243)
Basic loss per share	*8*	**(1.26)HK cents**	(1.35)HK cents

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Loss for the year	**(15,511)**	(15,243)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year:		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	**151**	9
Exchange differences arising on translation of associates	**(317)**	–
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax	**(166)**	9
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(15,677)**	(15,234)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the Company	**(15,677)**	(15,234)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2015

	Notes	2015 HK$'000	2014 HK$'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		**291**	4,555
Investment property		**70,027**	68,628
Goodwill		**–**	–
Other intangible asset		**–**	–
Interests in associates		**29,326**	–
Deferred tax assets		**–**	1,547
Deposit for acquisition of a subsidiary		**37,500**	–
		137,144	74,730
Current assets			
Properties held for sale		**95,512**	95,154
Trade and other receivables	*10*	**2,380**	1,932
Cash and bank deposits		**69,377**	581
		167,269	97,667
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*11*	**(5,430)**	(13,371)
Amounts due to directors		**(8,106)**	(3,314)
Amounts due to related companies		**(63,721)**	(54,521)
		(77,257)	(71,206)
Net current assets		**90,012**	26,461
Non-current liabilities			
Amount due to a shareholder		**(35,574)**	(33,874)
Convertible notes		**(84,494)**	(26,408)
Deferred tax liabilities		**(32,295)**	(23,505)
		(152,363)	(83,787)
Net assets		**74,793**	17,404
Capital and reserves			
Share capital		**135,313**	112,763
Reserves		**(60,520)**	(95,359)
Equity		**74,793**	17,404

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2015

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Growth Enterprises Market of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "GEM Listing Rules").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment property and certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

In the current year, the Group has applied, for the first time, the following new and revised standards and interpretations (collectively referred to as the "new and revised HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") which are relevant to and effective for the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year beginning on 1 April 2014. A summary of the new and revised HKFRSs adopted by the Group is set out below:

HKAS 32 (Amendments)	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
HKAS 36 (Amendments)	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
HKAS 39 (Amendments)	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 (Amendments)	Investment Entities
HK(IFRIC)-Int 21	Levies

HKAS 32 (Amendments) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Group has applied the amendments to HKAS 32 *Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to HKAS 32 clarify existing application issues relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities requirements. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and "simultaneous realisation and settlement".

HKAS 36 (Amendments) Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The Group has applied the amendments to HKAS 36 *Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to HKAS 36 remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives had been allocated when there has been no impairment or reversal of impairment of the related CGU. Furthermore, the amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements regarding the fair value hierarchy, key assumptions and valuation techniques used when the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU was determined based on its fair value less costs of disposal.

HKAS 39 (Amendments) Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

The Group has applied the amendments to HKAS 39 *Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to HKAS 39 provide relief from the requirement to discontinue hedge accounting when a derivative hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendments also clarify that any change to the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument arising from the novation should be included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 (Amendments) Investment Entities

The Group has applied the amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 *Investment Entities* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to HKFRS 10 define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its financial statements.

To qualify as an investment entity, a reporting entity is required to:

- obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with professional investment management services;

- commit to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and

- measure and evaluate performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

Consequential amendments have been made to HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities.

HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 Levies

The Group has applied HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 *Levies* for the first time in the current year. HK(IFRIC)-Int 21 *Levies* addresses the issue of when to recognise a liability to pay a levy. The Interpretation defines a levy, and specifies that the obligating event that gives rise to the liability is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by legislation. The Interpretation provides guidance on how different levy arrangements should be accounted for, in particular, it clarifies that neither economic compulsion nor the going concern basis of financial statements preparation implies that an entity has a present obligation to pay a levy that will be triggered by operating in a future period.

The Group has not applied or early adopted the following new or revised HKFRSs (including their consequential amendments) that have been issued but not yet effective in these consolidated financial statements. The name and principal nature of pronouncements which may be relevant to the Group are set out below.

HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 (Amendments)	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation[3]
HKAS 16 and HKAS 41 (Amendments)	Agriculture: Bearer Plants[3]
HKAS 19 (2011) (Amendments)	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions[1]
HKAS 27 (Amendments)	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements[3]
HKFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvement to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle[2]
HKFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvement to HKFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle[1]
HKFRSs (Amendments)	Annual Improvement to HKFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle[3]
HKFRS 9 (As revised in 2014)	Financial Instruments[6]
HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7 (Amendments)	Mandatory Effective Dates of HKFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures[6]
HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (Amendments)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[3]
HKFRS 11 (Amendments)	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations[3]
HKFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts[4]
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers[5]
HKFRS 10, HKFRS 12 and HKAS 28 (Amendments)	Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception[3]
HKAS 1 (Amendments)	Disclosure initiative[3]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014 with limited exceptions.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.
4 Effective for first annual HKFRS financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2016.
5 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.
6 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 (Amendments) Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to HKAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortization of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

(a) when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or

(b) when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

HKAS 16 and HKAS 41 (Amendments) Bearer Plants

The amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41 define a bearer plant and require biological assets that meet the definition of a bearer plant to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment in accordance with HKAS 16, instead of HKAS 41. The produce growing on bearer plants continues to be accounted for in accordance with HKAS 41.

HKAS 19 (2011) (Amendments) Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

The amendments to HKAS 19 clarify how an entity should account for contributions made by employees or third parties to defined benefit plans, based on whether those contributions are dependent on the number of years of service provided by the employee.

For contributions that are independent of the number of years of service, the entity may either recognise the contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, or to attribute them to the employees' periods of service using the projected unit credit method; whereas for contributions that are dependent on the number of years of service, the entity is required to attribute them to the employees' periods of service.

HKAS 27 (Amendments) Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments allow an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements

- At cost,

- In accordance with HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (or HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for entities that have not yet adopted HKFRS 9), or

- Using the equity method as described in HKAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

The accounting option must be applied by category of investments.

The amendments also clarify that when a parent ceases to be an investment entity, or becomes an investment entity, it shall account for the change from the date when the change in status occurred.

In addition to the amendments to HKAS 27, there are consequential amendments to HKAS 28 to avoid a potential conflict with HKFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and to HKFRS 1 First-time Adoption of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle include a number of amendments to various HKFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to HKFRS 2 (i) change the definitions of "vesting condition" and "market condition"; and (ii) add definitions for "performance condition" and "service condition" which were previously included within the definition of "vesting condition". The amendments to HKFRS 2 are effective for share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after 1 July 2014.

The amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify that contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability should be measured at fair value at each reporting date, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument within the scope of HKFRS 9 or HKAS 39 or a nonfinancial asset or liability. Changes in fair value (other than measurement period adjustments) should be recognised in profit and loss. The amendments to HKFRS 3 are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014.

The amendments to HKFRS 8 (i) require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have "similar economic characteristics"; and (ii) clarify that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets should only be provided if the segment assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

The amendments to the basis for conclusions of HKFRS 13 clarify that the issue of HKFRS 13 and consequential amendments to HKAS 39 and HKFRS 9 did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting, if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38 remove perceived inconsistencies in the accounting for accumulated depreciation/amortisation when an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is revalued. The amended standards clarify that the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset and that accumulated depreciation/amortisation is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.

The amendments to HKAS 24 clarify that a management entity providing key management personnel services to a reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. Consequently, the reporting entity should disclose as related party transactions the amounts incurred for the service paid or payable to the management entity for the provision of key management personnel services. However, disclosure of the components of such compensation is not required.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle include a number of amendments to various HKFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to HKFRS 3 clarify that the standard does not apply to the accounting for the formation of all types of joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

The amendments to HKFRS 13 clarify that the scope of the portfolio exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, HKAS 39 or HKFRS 9, even if those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities within HKAS 32.

The amendments to HKAS 40 clarify that HKAS 40 and HKFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive and application of both standards may be required. Consequently, an entity acquiring investment property must determine whether:

(a) the property meets the definition of investment property in terms of HKAS 40; and

(b) the transaction meets the definition of a business combination under HKFRS 3.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle include a number of amendments to various HKFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to HKFRS 5 introduce specific guidance in HKFRS 5 for when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa), or when held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued. The amendments apply prospectively.

The amendments to HKFRS 7 provide additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purpose of the disclosures required in relation to transferred assets and clarify that the offsetting disclosures (introduced in the amendments to HKFRS 7 *Disclosure – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* issued in December 2011 and effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013) are not explicitly required for all interim periods. However, the disclosures may need to be included in condensed interim financial statements to comply with HKAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The amendments to HKAS 19 clarify that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for postemployment benefits should be issued in the same currency as the benefits to be paid. These amendments would result in the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds being assessed at currency level. The amendments apply from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements in which the amendments are first applied. Any initial adjustment arising should be recognised in retained earnings at the beginning of that period.

The amendments to HKAS 34 clarify the requirements relating to information required by HKAS 34 that is presented elsewhere within the interim financial report but outside the interim financial statements. The amendments require that such information be incorporated by way of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the other part of the interim financial report that is available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim financial statements.

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 issued in 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. HKFRS 9 was amended in 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and further amended in 2013 to include the new requirements for hedge accounting. Another revised version of HKFRS 9 was issued in 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a "fair value through other comprehensive income" (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirement of HKFRS 9 are described below:

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investment and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under HKFRS 9, entity may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, HKFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in the financial liabilities' credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under HKAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss was presented in profit or loss.

- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, HKFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under HKAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an "economic relationship". Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (Amendments) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

Amendments to HKAS 28:

- The requirements on gains and losses resulting from transactions between an entity and its associate or joint venture have been amended to relate only to assets that do not constitute a business.

- A new requirement has been introduced that gains or losses from downstream transactions involving assets that constitute a business between an entity and its associate or joint venture must be recognised in full in the investor's financial statements.

- A requirement has been added that an entity needs to consider whether assets that are sold or contributed in separate transactions constitute a business and should be accounted for as a single transaction.

Amendments to HKFRS 10:

- An exception from the general requirement of full gain of loss recognition has been introduced into HKFRS 10 for the loss control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method.

- New guidance has been introduced requiring that gains or losses resulting from those transactions are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the measurement at fair value of investments retained in any former subsidiary that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

HKFRS 11 (Amendments) Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations

The amendments to HKFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for acquisition of a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in HKFRS 3 and other standards (e.g. HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* regarding impairment testing of a cash generating unit to which goodwill on acquisition of a joint operation has been allocated) should be applied. The same requirements should be applied to the formation of a joint operation if and only if an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation.

A joint operator is also required to disclose the relevant information required by HKFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The amendments to HKFRS 11 apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In July 2014, HKFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including HKAS 18 *Revenue*, HKAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of HKFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under HKFRS 15, an entity recognizes 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. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in HKFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 15.

The Group is in the process of assessing the potential impact of the above new and revised HKFRSs upon initial application but is not yet in a position to state whether the above new and revised HKFRSs will have a significant impact on the Group's and the Company's results of operations and financial position.

3. REVENUE

(a) Turnover

Turnover represents the net amount received and receivable from mine processing for the year.

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Mine processing income	**1,502**	1,559

(b) Other revenue

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Bank interest income	**1**	4
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**3**	–
Other	**419**	–
	423	4

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group manages its businesses by divisions, which are organised by a mixture of both business lines (products and services) and geography. 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 two reportable segments.

The Group's operations and reportable segments under HKFRS 8 are as follows:

Iron mine business	Exploration, mining and processing of iron ores
Property business	Property investment and development, operating and managing residential and commercial properties

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:

(a) Segment revenue, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other selected financial information

2015

	Iron mine business *HK$'000*	**Property business** *HK$'000*	**Total** *HK$'000*
Revenue from external customers	**1,502**	**–**	**1,502**
Bank interest income	**–**	**1**	**1**
Depreciation	**(453)**	**(5)**	**(458)**
Fair value change on investment property	**–**	**1,243**	**1,243**
Total (loss)/profit of reportable segments	**(4,615)**	**80**	**(4,535)**
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**(3,694)**	**–**	**(3,694)**
Income tax expense	**–**	**(1,850)**	**(1,850)**
Total assets of reportable segments	**1,874**	**166,021**	**167,895**
Additions to non-current assets	**–**	**6**	**6**
Total liabilities of reportable segments	**(4,290)**	**(62,405)**	**(66,695)**
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	**3**	**3**

2014

	Iron mine business *HK$'000*	Property business *HK$'000*	Total *HK$'000*
Revenue from external customers	1,559	–	1,559
Bank interest income	–	4	4
Depreciation	(457)	(7)	(464)
Fair value change on investment property	–	(5,152)	(5,152)
Total loss of reportable segments	(211)	(6,582)	(6,793)
Income tax (expense)/credit	(1,020)	1,435	415
Total assets of reportable segments	5,633	164,312	169,945
Additions to non-current assets	92	599	691
Total liabilities of reportable segments	(4,916)	(61,005)	(65,921)

(b) Reconciliations of reportable segment revenue, profit or loss, assets and liabilities

	2015 *HK$'000*	2014 *HK$'000*
Revenue		
Total revenue for reportable segments	**1,502**	1,559
Consolidated turnover	**1,502**	1,559
Profit or loss		
Total loss for reportable segments	**(4,535)**	(6,793)
Unallocated corporate income	**419**	–
Unallocated corporate expenses	**(9,675)**	(9,298)
Share of loss of associates	**(357)**	–
Consolidated loss before tax	**(14,148)**	(16,091)
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	**167,895**	169,945
Interests in associates	**29,326**	–
Unallocated corporate assets	**107,192**	2,452
Consolidated total assets	**304,413**	172,397
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	**(66,695)**	(65,921)
Unallocated corporate liabilities	**(162,925)**	(89,072)
Consolidated total liabilities	**(229,620)**	(154,993)

(c) Geographical Information

The following table sets out information about the geographical location of (i) the Group's revenue from external customers; and (ii) the Group's property, plant and equipment, investment property, ("specified non-current assets"). The geographical location of customer is based on the location at which the services were provided or the goods were delivered. The geographical location of the specified non-current assets is based on (i) the physical location of the assets, in the case of property, plant and equipment and investment property; and (ii) the location of the operation to which they are allocated.

	Revenue from external customers		**Specified non-current assets**	
	2015 ***HK$'000***	2014 *HK$'000*	**2015** ***HK$'000***	2014 *HK$'000*
PRC	**1,502**	1,559	**70,169**	72,908
Hong Kong	**–**	–	**149**	275
	1,502	1,559	**70,318**	73,183

(d) **Information about a major customer**

Revenue from a customer in the current and corresponding year contributing 100% of the turnover of the Group from the iron mine business is as follows:

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Customer A	**1,502**	1,559

5. FINANCE COSTS

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Effective interest expenses on convertible notes	**2,949**	2,620
Interest expenses on other borrowings wholly repayable within five years	**–**	3
	2,949	2,623

6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT)

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Current tax:		
Hong Kong Profits Tax	**–**	–
PRC Enterprise Income Tax	**–**	–
Deferred taxation	**1,363**	(848)
Income tax expense/(credit) for the year	**1,363**	(848)

Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% of the estimated assessable profit for both years. No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the consolidated financial statements as the Group has no assessable profit subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax for both years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014.

Under the Law of the People's Republic of China 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 EIT has been made in the consolidated financial statements as the Group has no assessable profit subject to EIT for both years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014.

7. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Loss for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Staff costs (Including directors' remuneration)		
– salaries and other benefits	**3,199**	3,545
– contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes	**133**	113
	3,332	3,658
Auditors' remuneration		
– audit services	**360**	330
– other services	**320**	–
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**585**	588
Operating lease charges in respect of land and building	**1,210**	1,194
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**3,694**	–

8. BASIC LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic loss per share is based on the loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

The calculation of the basic loss per share attributable to owners of the Company is as below:

	2015	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*
Loss attributable to owners of the Company for the purpose of basic loss per share	**(15,511)**	(15,243)

	2015	2014
	'000	*'000*
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic loss per share	**1,227,095**	1,127,628

No diluted loss per share has been presented for both years as the Company's outstanding convertible notes are either anti-dilutive or no dilutive effect for both years.

9. DIVIDEND

No dividend has been paid nor proposed for the year (2014: Nil).

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	The Group		The Company	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Trade receivables	**–**	–	**–**	–
Other receivables	**1,005**	661	**–**	–
Prepayments	**656**	555	**122**	–
Deposits	**38,219**	716	**332**	330
	39,880	1,932	**454**	330
Less: Amount of deposit for acquisition of a subsidiary classified as non-current asset *(note)*	**(37,500)**	–	**–**	–
Amounts classified as current assets	**2,380**	1,932	**454**	330

Note: Deposit of HK$37,500,000 represented an amount paid to acquire a further 45.46% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited.

In determining the recoverability of receivable, the Group considers if there is any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date when credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. In the opinion of directors, no impairment was recognised for both years as there was no significant change on their credit quality.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	The Group		The Company	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	HK$'000	*HK$'000*	***HK$'000***	*HK$'000*
Trade payables	**738**	8,058	**–**	–
Other payables	**4,229**	4,086	**2,029**	1,406
Accruals	**463**	778	**360**	498
Deposits received	**–**	449	**–**	–
	5,430	13,371	**2,389**	1,904
An aged analysis of the trade payables is as follows:				
Within 3 months	**–**	–	**–**	–
Over 3 months but within 1 year	**–**	–	**–**	–
Over 1 year	**738**	8,058	**–**	–
	738	8,058	**–**	–

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended 31 March 2015, the Group recorded a turnover of approximately HK$1,502,000, representing a decrease of approximately 3.66% as compared to the turnover of approximately HK$1,559,000 for last year. Loss for the year was approximately HK$15,511,000 (2014: HK$15,243,000). The Board did not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year (2014: Nill).

BUSINESS REVIEW

Iron mine business

For the year ended 31 March 2015, a turnover of approximately HK$1,502,000 was generated from the processing of iron ores. The construction of the processing factory was completed and the iron mine commenced trial commercial production in August 2011. Revenue from the iron mine business is below expectation due to the decline in iron ore price. The Group is planning to reorganize its iron mine business to save the operating cost and the development cost of the iron mine in respect of which the mining right will expire on 25 October 2017. There was no material change in mineral resources and/or reserves of the iron mine for the year.

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 PRC. The property has a gross floor area of approximately 27,213.33 sq. m. (inclusive of a basement floor) and comprises 4 portions with different functions, namely residential, commercial, basement car park and facilities.

Revenues are expected to be derived from (i) leasing of the commercial portion of the property; (ii) leasing of certain residential portion of the property and/or basement car park area; and (iii) selling part of the residential portion of the property. The Board expects to commence the property selling and leasing programme when the property market appears to revive.

Forestry Business

The Group has acquired 36.36% equity interest of Yenbo Gain Limited and its subsidiaries ("Yenbo Gain") since 22 October 2014. Yenbo Gain are principally engaged in cultivation and research of the fine and new varieties forest products together with the research and promotion of product cultivation technology for producing clean energy purposes.

Yenbo Gain is expected to generate its revenue from sale of well-grown plants to end-customers in the coming two years. The current costs are mainly incurred in research and development, purchasing of seeds and sub-contracting fees to breeding research bases.

The Board believes that this business will provide a valuable opportunity for growth of the Company. In order to enable the Group to exercise more effective control over the business and operations of Yenbo Gain, the Group has increased its equity interest in Yenbo Gain by 45.46% to 81.82% on 8 April 2015, Yenbo Gain become subsidiaries of the Group after that date.

PROSPECT

Even the property market in the PRC showed signs of recovery from the tightened control, 2014 was still a difficult year for many businesses with PRC based projects.

With improvement on global financial environment and the continuous growing per capita wealth of Chinese citizen, the Board expects an increase in iron ore consumption, a steady growth on demand in real estate market and the producing of newly developing forestry products will strengthen the Group's financial performance for the benefit of the Company and shareholders.

In addition to the existing projects, the Group is also committed to seeking other business opportunities. The Group will acquire high quality investment projects with good potential in order to enhance its investment return.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Liquidity and financial resources

As at 31 March 2015, cash and bank deposits of the Group amounted to approximately HK$69,377,000, representing an increase of 119.41 times comparing with the cash and bank deposits of approximately HK$581,000 as at 31 March 2014. The Group's net current assets, which comprised properties held for sale, trade and other receivables, cash and bank deposits, trade and other payables, amounts due to directors and amounts due to related companies, amounted to approximately HK$90,012,000 as at 31 March 2015 (31 March 2014: HK$26,461,000).

The Group's gearing ratio, which was defined as the ratio of net debt to equity, was 68% as at 31 March 2015 (31 March 2014: 343.0%).

The decrease in gearing ratio as at 31 March 2015 as compared to that of 31 March 2014 is mainly attributable to the increase in cash from net proceeds of placing convertible notes greater than the increase in equity.

Fund raising activities

On 22 October 2014, the Company issued 225,500,000 new shares under a placing agreement and generated a net proceeds of approximately HK$27.9 million which was fully utilized to settle the first instalment of consideration for the acquisition of 36.36% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited. Details of the placing of the 225,500,000 new shares and the acquisition of 36.36% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited were disclosed in the announcements of the Company dated 10 October 2014 and 22 October 2014.

On 30 March 2015, the Company issued convertible notes in an aggregate principal of HK$110 million under a placing agreement and generated a net proceeds of approximately HK$109.2 million of which (i) HK$37.5 million would be used to settle the consideration for the acquisition of a further 45.46% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited, (ii) approximately HK$2.1 million would be used to settle the second instalment of consideration for the acquisition of 36.36% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited and (iii) approximately HK$69.6 million would be used for working capital of the Group. Details of the placing of the convertible notes and the acquisition of the further 45.46% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited were disclosed in the announcements of the Company dated 9 January 2015 and 8 April 2015.

Save as disclosed above, the Group had no material fund raising activities during the year ended 31 March 2015.

Treasury policies

The Group adopted a conservative treasury policy with almost all bank deposits being kept in Hong Kong dollars, or in the local currencies of the operating subsidiaries to minimise exposure to foreign exchange risk. Since most of the trading transactions, assets and liabilities of the Group were denominated in Hong Kong dollars and Renminbi, the Group did not experience any material difficulties or effects on its operations or liquidity as a result of fluctuations in currency exchange rates during the year under review. As at 31 March 2015, the Group had no foreign exchange contracts, interest or currency swaps or other financial derivatives for hedging purpose.

Charges on assets and contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2015, the Group did not have charges on assets (31 March 2014: Nil) and did not have any material contingent liabilities (31 March 2014: Nil).

Employees and remuneration policy

As at 31 March 2015, the Group had approximately 21 employees (31 March 2014: 17 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.

MATERIAL ACQUISITION

On 22 October 2014, the Group completed the acquisition of 36.36% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited at a consideration of HK$30 million pursuant to a conditional sale and purchase agreement entered into on 10 October 2014. Yenbo Gain Limited and its subsidiaries ("Yenbo Gain") are principally engaged in cultivation and research of the fine and new varieties forest products together with the research and promotion of product cultivation technology for producing clean energy purposes. Yenbo Gain were then becoming associates of the Group. The acquisition of the 36.36% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited was principally financed by funds generated from the issue of 225,500,000 new shares by the Company on 22 October 2014 under a placing agreement. Details of the acquisition of the 36.36% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited and the placing of the 225,500,000 new shares were disclosed in the announcements of the Company dated 10 October 2014 and 22 October 2014.

Save as disclosed above, the Group had no material acquisitions completed during the year ended 31 March 2015.

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.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

(a) Yenbo Gain Limited and its subsidiaries

On 9 January 2015, Hi-Smart Technology Limited ("Hi-Smart"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement with the Vendor, an independent third party, in relation to acquire a further 45.46% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited, which engaged in (i) research on forestry products which could be used in clean energy sector as biomass fuel; and (ii) commercialization of forestry for growing forestry products for clean energy sector, with advanced technology from breeding, silvicultural, management and protection of forests, at a consideration of HK$37,500,000 (the "Acquisition"). The Acquisition was completed on 8 April 2015. Upon completion, the Company's interests in Yenbo Gain Limited increased from approximately 36.36% to approximately 81.82% of the issued share capital of Yenbo Gain Limited. As such, Yenbo Gain Limited became a subsidiary of the Company and its profit and loss and assets and liabilities are consolidated into the financial statements of the Group after the reporting period as from the completion date. Details were disclosed in the Company's announcements dated 9 January 2015 and 8 April 2015.

(b) Best Sky Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

On 29 May 2015, Great World Investments Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Mr. Ng Wa Pang (as seller) entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement pursuant to which the purchaser agreed to purchase, and the seller agreed to sell 51% equity interest of Best Sky Holdings Limited a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability, which is principally engaged in constructing landscaping projects and earth-rock engineering, providing afforested maintenance and planting and selling forest trees and flowers, for a consideration of HK$34,680,000, which shall be satisfied by payment of HK$24,276,000 in cash by the purchaser and the allotment and issue of the 20,808,000 new share of HK$0.10 each to be allotted and issued by the Company to the seller at the issue price of HK$0.5 per Consideration Share.

Under the sale and purchase agreement, the seller guaranteed to the purchaser that the audited accumulated consolidated net profit after tax (prepared in accordance with HKFRS and excluding and extraordinary gain and minority interests) (the "Accumulated Net Profit") of the Best Sky Holdings Limited for the period commencing on the date of the sale and purchase agreement and ending on the fifth anniversary date of the sale and purchase agreement shall not be less than HK$68,000,000.

In the event that the Accumulated Net Profit is less than HK$68,000,000, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser, (i) indemnify the purchaser the full amount of the shortfall by cash payment within 15 business days from the date of certificate (the "Certificate") issued by the auditors designated by the purchaser certifying the amount of the Accumulated Net Profit, or (ii) purchase from the purchaser the 51 shares of US$1.00 each of the Best Sky Holdings Limited, representing 51% of the equity interest in the Best Sky Holdings Limited at a consideration of HK$34,680,000 within 15 business days from the date of the Certificate.

(c) On 22 June 2015, the Company entered into a conditional placing agreement with the placing agent, under which the placing agent will use its best efforts to place up to 65,000,000 placing shares to not fewer than six placees who are independent third parties. Details were disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 22 June 2015.

(d) Subsequent to the reporting period, total of 140,000,000 shares were issued by the Company, in respect to some holders of New Convertible Notes who have exercised their partially conversion rights of New Convertible Notes into ordinary share of the Company for a conversion price of HK$0.1 of each.

(e) The Group has entered into a non-cancellable tenancy agreement with a landlord to rent a premises for a period of three years with a rent free period of approximately two weeks. An amount of rental fee for each month is approximately HK$84,000.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The board of directors (the "Board") 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 Growth Enterprise Market of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "GEM Listing Rules") throughout the year ended 31 March 2015.

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 Director's 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 2015.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee currently comprises three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Chung Koon Yan (chairman of the audit committee), Mr. Chan Ying Cheong and Ms. Zhao Yongmei (appointed on 20 October 2014 after Mr. Lau Ching Wai, Peter resigned on 6 October 2014). 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; and

(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.

The annual results of the Group have been reviewed by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has reviewed with the management the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and the consolidated financial statement of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2015.

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT AND ANNUAL REPORT

The result announcement is published on the website of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited at www.hkexnews.hk and the website of the Company at www.gwchl.com under "Announcement". The annual report for the year ended 31 March 2015 will be published on the above website and despatched to shareholders in due course.

By order of the Board
Great World Company Holdings Ltd
NG Mui King, Joky
Chairman

Hong Kong, 29 June 2015

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises (i) two Executive Directors, namely Ms. Ng Mui King, Joky, and Mr. Zhang Yanqiang; and (ii) three Independent Non-Executive Directors, namely Mr. Chung Koon Yan, Mr. Chan Ying Cheong and Ms. Zhao Yongmei.

This announcement will remain on the "Latest Company Announcements" page of the GEM website http://www.hkgem.com for at least 7 days from the date of its publication and on the Company website http://www.gwchl.com