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Hong Kong Life Sciences and Technologies Group Limited

香港生命科學技術集團有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

(Stock Code: 8085)

ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The board (the “**Board**”) of directors (the “**Directors**”) of Hong Kong Life Sciences and Technologies Group Limited (the “**Company**”) hereby announces the audited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the “**Group**”) for the year ended 31 March 2020. This announcement, containing the full text of the Annual Report 2020, complies with the relevant requirements of the Rules (the “**GEM Listing Rules**”) Governing the Listing of Securities on GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited in relation to information to accompany preliminary announcement of the annual results.

REVIEW OF THE RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT

The Group’s audited consolidated results for the year ended 31 March 2020 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee. The figures in respect of the preliminary announcement of the Group’s results for the year ended 31 March 2020 have been agreed by the auditors of the Company, Pan-China (H.K.) CPA Limited (“**Pan-China**”), to the amounts set out in the Group’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year. The work performed by Pan-China in this respect did not constitute an assurance engagement in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing, Hong Kong Standards on Review Engagements or Hong Kong Standards on Assurance Engagements issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and consequently no assurance has been expressed by Pan-China on the preliminary announcement.

By order of the Board
Hong Kong Life Sciences and Technologies Group Limited
Lu Zhiqiang
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 23 June 2020

As at the date of this announcement, the Board comprises (i) six executive Directors, namely Mr. Lu Zhiqiang, Mr. Chui Kwong Kau, Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan, Dr. Sun Yu, Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen and Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung; and (ii) three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Hung Yat Ming, Mr. Chan Yun Hing and Mr. Tang Hua.

This announcement, for which the Directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility, includes particulars given in compliance with 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.

This announcement will remain on the “Latest Company Announcements” page of the GEM website at <http://www.hkgem.com> for a minimum period of seven days from the date of its publication and on the Company’s website at <http://www.hklifesciences.com>.

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

GEM has been positioned as a market designed to accommodate small and mid-sized 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.

Given the companies listed on GEM are generally small and mid-sized companies, 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.

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This report, for which the directors (the "Directors") of Hong Kong Life Sciences and Technologies Group Limited (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 report 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 report misleading.

This report will remain on the "Latest Company Announcements" page of the GEM website at <http://www.hkgem.com> for a minimum period of seven days from the date of its publication and on the Company's website at <http://www.hklifesciences.com>.

香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」) GEM 之特色

GEM的定位，乃為中小型公司提供一個上市的市場，此等公司相比起其他在聯交所上市的公司帶有較高投資風險。有意投資的人士應了解投資於該等公司的潛在風險，並應經過審慎周詳的考慮後方作出投資決定。

由於GEM上市公司普遍為中小型公司，在GEM買賣的證券可能會較於主板買賣之證券承受較大的市場波動風險，同時無法保證在GEM買賣的證券會有高流通量市場。

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本報告之資料乃遵照聯交所GEM證券上市規則(「GEM上市規則」)而刊載，旨在提供有關香港生命科學技術集團有限公司(「本公司」)之資料。本公司各董事(「董事」)願就本報告的資料共同及個別地承擔全部責任。各董事在作出一切合理查詢後確認，就其所深知及確信，本報告所載資料在各重要方面均屬準確及完備，並無誤導或欺詐成分，亦無遺漏任何其他事項，足以令致本報告或其所載任何陳述產生誤導。

自刊發日期起計，本報告將至少一連七日刊載於GEM網站<http://www.hkgem.com>之「最新公司公告」內及本公司網站<http://www.hklifesciences.com>內。

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Corporate Information

公司資料

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr. Lu Zhiqiang (*Chief Executive Officer*)

Mr. Chui Kwong Kau

Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan

Dr. Sun Yu

Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen

Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Hung Yat Ming

Mr. Chan Yun Hing

Mr. Tang Hua

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Wong Po Ling, Pauline

COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. Lu Zhiqiang

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Lu Zhiqiang

Mr. Chui Kwong Kau

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Hung Yat Ming (*Chairman*)

Mr. Chan Yun Hing

Mr. Tang Hua

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Hung Yat Ming (*Chairman*)

Mr. Chan Yun Hing

Mr. Tang Hua

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Hung Yat Ming (*Chairman*)

Mr. Chui Kwong Kau

Mr. Chan Yun Hing

Mr. Tang Hua

董事會

執行董事

盧志強先生 (*行政總裁*)

崔光球先生

張健源先生

孫宇博士

張帆女士

劉毅翔先生

獨立非執行董事

洪日明先生

陳潤興先生

唐華先生

公司秘書

王寶玲女士

監察主任

盧志強先生

法定代表

盧志強先生

崔光球先生

審核委員會

洪日明先生 (*主席*)

陳潤興先生

唐華先生

提名委員會

洪日明先生 (*主席*)

陳潤興先生

唐華先生

薪酬委員會

洪日明先生 (*主席*)

崔光球先生

陳潤興先生

唐華先生

Corporate Information

公司資料

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Pan-China (H.K.) CPA Limited

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

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CMB Wing Lung Bank Limited

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PRINCIPAL SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

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Cayman Islands

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主要往來銀行

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CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis

行政總裁報告與管理層討論及分析

To Shareholders:

On behalf of the board of Directors (the “**Board**”), I hereby present the annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) for the year ended 31 March 2020 (the “**Year**”).

The Group is principally engaged in (i) anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses; (ii) trading business; (iii) money lending business; and (iv) securities investment business. The Group has been continuing its existing and normal business operations before and after the suspension of trading of the Company's shares on 5 July 2019.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Anti-Aging and Stem Cell Technology Businesses

As at 31 March 2020, the Group operated an anti-aging service centre and a stem cell processing centre in Hong Kong and an anti-aging and beauty centre in Shenzhen was disposed on 6 May 2019. During the Year, the Group's revenue from the anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses in Hong Kong was approximately 0.1 million (2019: HK\$0.3 million) and the anti-aging and beauty centre in Shenzhen did not contribute any revenue (2019: HK\$2.5 million). The segment loss before impairment loss, finance cost and tax expenses were approximately HK\$29.5 million (2019: HK\$15.9 million). The loss was incurred mainly from the staff and related cost, short-term leases expenses, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and depreciation of right-of-use assets.

In the past years, the Group carried out various expansion plans for its investment in the anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses. However, the Group has taken a more prudent approach in the sales and application of hematopoietic stem cell technology after a beauty treatment death case in Hong Kong of another market player in about late 2012. After the High Court of Hong Kong delivered the judgment on the beauty treatment death case of another market player in December 2017, the Group has re-assessed our anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses. The Group has also had in-depth reviews over the regulatory environment in Hong Kong and noted the Hong Kong Government has issued consultation document on 3 April 2018 and consultation report on 30 October 2018 on regulation of advanced therapy products (“**ATPs**”), which may affect the anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses of the Group.

致股東：

本人謹代表董事會(「**董事會**」)呈報本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「**本集團**」)截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度(「**本年度**」)之全年業績。

本集團主要從事(i)抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務；(ii)貿易業務；(iii)放債業務；及(iv)證券投資業務。本集團於二零一九年七月五日暫停買賣本公司股份前及後一直持續經營其現有及一般業務營運。

業務回顧

抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團在香港經營抗衰老服務中心及幹細胞處理中心，而在深圳之抗衰老及美容中心已於二零一九年五月六日出售。於本年度內，本集團來自香港抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務之收益約為100,000港元(二零一九年：300,000港元)，而深圳抗衰老及美容中心並無貢獻任何收益(二零一九年：2,500,000港元)。除減值虧損、財務費用及稅項開支前之分類虧損約為29,500,000港元(二零一九年：15,900,000港元)。所產生虧損主要來自員工及相關成本、短期租賃開支、物業、廠房及設備折舊及使用權資產折舊。

過去數年，本集團為投資於抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務推行各項擴展計劃。然而，自二零一二年底左右香港發生涉及一名同業之美容療程命案後，本集團更審慎銷售及應用造血幹細胞技術。自香港高等法院於二零一七年十二月對涉及一名同業之美容療程命案下達判決後，本集團已重新評估其抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務。本集團亦已深入審視香港之規管環境，並注意到香港政府就規管先進療法產品(「**先進療法產品**」)於二零一八年四月三日發出諮詢文件及於二零一八年十月三十日發出諮詢報告，或會影響本集團之抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務。

CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis

行政總裁報告與管理層討論及分析

ATPs would be subject to various requirements on product registration, licensing of manufacturers and distributors, import/export control, approval for clinical trials, labelling, record keeping and adverse event reporting applicable to all pharmaceutical products. In addition, according to the consultation report, in order to provide sufficient protection to patients, the following specific requirements were proposed taking into account the unique nature of ATPs:

- (a) manufacturers are required to comply with guideline/standard on control of cells and tissues for ATPs production and relevant Good Manufacturing Practice guide. Manufacturing would include preparation of ATPs for the purpose of clinical trials or treatment of a particular patient;
- (b) the unique donation identifiers/product codes and patient identifiers should be labeled on the ATPs in formats specified by the regulatory authority; and
- (c) manufacturers and distributors of ATPs are required to keep additional information such as storage, transport, and the medical practitioner who is responsible for the use of the product to ensure sufficient monitoring and traceability. These records are required to be kept for 30 years.

The Group has replaced and renewed certain laboratory facilities and signed a new lease for new laboratory, office and customer service centre (the "**New Laboratory & Customer Service Centre**") situate at Kowloon Bay in order to capture the potential business upside following the recent market development and clarification after the Hong Kong Court's judgment on the above-mentioned legal proceedings and the consultation conclusions by the Department of Health relating to the Regulation of Advanced Therapy Products which are applicable to the anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses of the Group.

As disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 9 May 2019, the fitting-out works at the new office and customer service centre had commenced. The new office and customer service centre has been on trial operation since September 2019.

先進療法產品將受所有醫藥產品適用之產品註冊、製造商及分銷商發牌、進／出口管制、臨床試驗許可、標籤、記錄存檔及不良事件通報等規定所規限。此外，根據諮詢報告，為向患者提供充足保護，考慮到先進療法產品之獨特性質，建議下列具體規定：

- (a) 製造商須遵守有關生產先進療法產品時控制細胞及組織之指引／標準以及相關良好製造規範指引。製造將包括為進行臨床試驗或治療個別患者而準備先進療法產品；
- (b) 應於先進療法產品上按監管當局指定之方式標貼獨有捐贈標識／產品代碼及患者標識；及
- (c) 先進療法產品製造商及分銷商須存置有關儲存、運輸及負責使用產品之醫生等額外資料，從而確保得到充分監察及追蹤。該等記錄須保存30年。

本集團已置換及更新若干實驗室設備，並就位於九龍灣之新實驗室、辦公室及客戶服務中心（「**新實驗室及客戶服務中心**」）簽署新租約，從而緊貼近期市場發展，把握在香港法院就上述法律訴訟作出裁決及衛生署發出有關規管適用於本集團抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務之先進療法產品之諮詢意見總結釐清有關情況後出現之潛在業務上行空間。

誠如本公司日期為二零一九年五月九日之公佈所披露，新辦公室及客戶服務中心已展開裝修工程。新辦公室及客戶服務中心已自二零一九年九月起試運。

CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis

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The Company intends to fulfil the anticipated new regulatory standard for the new laboratory (which have not been passed into law but has been regarded by the industry as the international highest standards and best practice). The Directors need to closely monitor the scope of work of the new laboratory so that the fitting-out works for the laboratory would satisfy necessary international standards, the Company has entered into certain renovation contracts (including those contracts which disclosed in a separate announcement of the Company dated 27 September 2019). Due to the sudden and rapid outbreak of the novel coronavirus across the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") and the world as well as the civil unrest and the disruption in Hong Kong society which caused delays in the delivery of materials and machinery to be installed in the new laboratory, the fitting-out works for the new laboratory had been hindered and delayed. We have relocated the existing laboratory in Shatin to the New Laboratory & Customer Service Centre in June 2020, it is expected that the completion of renovation contracts for the new laboratory will be further delayed to July 2020.

In view of the establishment of the New Laboratory & Customer Service Centre, the Directors have decided to dispose of the anti-aging and beauty centre of the Group located in Shenzhen. In May 2019, the Group entered into the equity transfer agreement with an independent third party to dispose of 100% of the equity interest (the "Disposal") in Shenzhen Shenglihui Bio-technology Company Limited (the "Disposed Company"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, for a total consideration of approximately RMB1.6 million. Given that the Disposed Company had recorded loss making in the past few years with net current liabilities position. The Directors considered that the Disposal would enable the Group to avoid any further losses and enjoy a cost saving from rental fee, staff costs and administration expenses. Furthermore, the Disposal would dispense with the need for further capital injection into the Disposed Company. All the conditions of the equity transfer agreement had been fulfilled and the completion took place on 6 May 2019. The Group has recognised a gain of approximately HK\$3.7 million from the Disposal.

The Group has been negotiating with certain stem cell technology companies in the PRC for use of their know-how and technology, so that the Group can optimise, enhance or even develop new type of services that complement the anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses.

本公司計劃令新實驗室達致預計之新監管標準(尚未通過成為法例,惟已被業界視為國際最高標準及最佳常規)。董事須密切監察新實驗室之工作範圍,致使實驗室之裝修工程符合所需國際標準,本公司已訂立若干裝修合約(包括本公司另行作出日期為二零一九年九月二十七日之公佈所披露合約)。由於新型冠狀病毒突然於中華人民共和國(「中國」)及全球迅速爆發加上香港民眾騷動及社會撕裂,導致將在新實驗室安裝之材料和機械延遲交付,令新實驗室的裝修工程受到阻延。我們已於二零二零年六月將位現有位處沙田之實驗室搬遷至新實驗室及客戶服務中心,預期新實驗室裝修合約將進一步順延至二零二零年七月方告完成。

由於成立新實驗室及客戶服務中心,董事決定出售本集團位於深圳之抗衰老及美容中心。於二零一九年五月,本集團與一名獨立第三方訂立股權轉讓協議,以出售本公司間接全資附屬公司深圳盛力會生物科技有限公司(「所出售公司」)全部股權,總代價約為人民幣1,600,000元(「出售事項」)。鑑於所出售公司於過去數年錄得虧損,並處於流動負債淨額狀況。董事認為,出售事項將有助本集團避免錄得任何進一步虧損,並可節省租金、員工成本及行政開支等費用。此外,出售事項將免除向所出售公司進一步注資之需要。股權轉讓協議之所有條件已獲達成,完成已於二零一九年五月六日落實。本集團自出售事項確認收益約3,700,000港元。

本集團一直與中國多家幹細胞科技公司磋商,以使用彼等的知識及技術,讓本集團可優化、提升甚或發展配合抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務之新類型服務。

CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis

行政總裁報告與管理層討論及分析

Meanwhile, the Group has signed cooperation agreements with certain agencies specializing in medical beauty services to promote and sell our anti-aging and stem cell technology and products in the PRC. The Board anticipates it will help the Group to promote our products and expand our markets to increase numbers of potential customers.

The global coronavirus pandemic and the lockdowns, prevention and control measures in many cities and/or countries as well as the social incidents in Hong Kong in the second half of 2019 have caused serious effect on the Company's existing operation on anti-aging and stem cell technology business because our targeted customers, many of whom are from the PRC and a minority from other Asian regions have either cancelled or postponed indefinitely to come to Hong Kong for taking our services until the uncertainties and safety risk have ceased. The Group has received of service deposit of HK\$3 million from the agent for the anti-aging and stem cell treatment services and products, we will closely monitor the situation and communicate with the agencies and potential customers.

The Group will continue to enhance our technical team to maintain the necessary standards and expand our marketing for business growth. Meanwhile, the Group will continue to focus on further expansion and development of the anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses of the Group and we believe this will become the key driving business of the Group. The Group will continuously review its operations, and assess the future growth potential and formulate proper future business strategies.

Although the economy of Hong Kong and the PRC have been unavoidably adversely affected which has continued to cause serious effect on the Company's existing operations due to disruption of social and business activities as well as weakened sentiment in the consumption. Nevertheless, the Board is confident that when the adverse situations are stabilised or controlled, our Group would be able to pick up the business because our New Laboratory & Customer Service Centre and personnel will be ready for business.

同時，本集團已與若干專門提供醫學美容服務之代理簽訂合作協議，以於中國推廣及出售我們的抗衰老及幹細胞技術及產品。董事會預期，此舉有助本集團推廣產品及擴展市場以增加潛在客戶數目。

冠狀病毒在全球大流行，多個城市及／或國家相繼實施之封鎖、預防及控制措施，以及香港二零一九年下半年之社會事件，均已嚴重影響本公司抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務之現有營運，此乃由於我們不少來自中國及少數來自其他亞洲地區之目標客戶已取消或無限期押後到來香港接受我們服務，直至不確定因素及安全風險消失為止。本集團自抗衰老及幹細胞治療服務及產品代理收取服務訂金3,000,000港元，我們將密切留意情況並與代理及潛在客戶溝通。

本集團將繼續提升技術團隊以保持必要標準及為業務增長拓展市場。同時，本集團將繼續專注進一步壯大及發展旗下抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務，而我們相信，此業務將成為推動本集團之重要業務。本集團將持續檢討其業務營運，並評估未來增長潛力及制定適當之未來業務策略。

儘管香港及中國經濟因社會及商業活動受干擾且消費意欲下降而不可避免地受不利影響，繼續嚴重影響本公司現有營運，董事會有信心於不利情況穩定或受控時，本集團將可重振業務，原因為我們的新實驗室及客戶服務中心以及人員將準備就緒經營業務。

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Trading Business

Trading of Electronic Components

During the Year, the Group's revenue from trading of electronic components in the PRC increased by approximately HK\$37.5 million to HK\$113.8 million (2019: HK\$76.3 million). The increase in revenue was mainly due to no revenue recorded during the first six months ended 30 September 2018.

Depending on the scope and level of the tariffs and restrictions imposed by the United States and the PRC and the threat of novel coronavirus, it may have negative impacts to our trading of electronic components. We will continue to keep track of the economic environment and review the future allocation of resources as and when required.

Trading of Healthcare and Personal Care Products

The Group has conducted the trading of healthcare and personal care products in Hong Kong since March 2019. During the Year, the Group recorded a revenue of approximately HK\$0.9 million (2019: HK\$0.5 million). The Group has been sourcing suitable healthcare products which complement the Group's anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses. The Group will continue to attempt to broaden the customer base and diversify our trading products to increase its revenue stream and improve the financial performance. We will pay close attention to the market situations and make necessary adjustments to our strategies and operations.

The segment loss of trading business before impairment loss, finance cost and income tax was approximately HK\$2.2 million (2019: HK\$1.0 million). The loss was incurred mainly from the staff cost, depreciation of property, plant and equipment, depreciation of use-of-right assets and written off of inventories.

貿易業務

電子部件貿易

於本年度內，本集團來自中國電子部件貿易業務之收益增加約37,500,000港元至113,800,000港元(二零一九年：76,300,000港元)。收益增加主要由於截至二零一八年九月三十日止首六個月並無錄得收益。

視乎中美兩國所徵收關稅及所施加限制以及新型冠狀病毒威脅之範圍及程度，其可能對電子部件貿易造成負面影響。我們將繼續注視經濟環境，並於有需要時檢討未來資源之分配。

健康護理及個人護理產品貿易

本集團自截至二零一九年三月起於香港從事健康護理及個人護理產品貿易。於本年度內，本集團錄得收益約900,000港元(二零一九年：500,000港元)。本集團一直採購配合本集團抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務之合適健康護理產品。本集團將繼續嘗試擴闊客戶群及多元發展貿易產品，以增加收入來源及提升財務表現。我們將密切注意市場情況，並作出必要之策略及業務調整。

貿易業務(除減值虧損、財務費用及所得稅前)分類虧損約為2,200,000港元(二零一九年：1,000,000港元)。出現虧損主要由於員工成本、物業、廠房及設備折舊、使用權資產折舊以及存貨撇銷。

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Money Lending Business

The Group commenced its money lending business through Asia Honest Finance Limited (“Asia Honest”), a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, which holds a money lenders licence under the Money Lenders Ordinance (Cap. 163, Laws of Hong Kong). As at 31 March 2020, the loan receivables and loan interests receivables (net of impairment loss) amounted to nil (2019: loan receivables of approximately HK\$112.2 million and loan interest receivables of approximately HK\$5.4 million respectively). During the Year, the Group's revenue from money lending business decreased by approximately HK\$7.0 million to approximately HK\$12.7 million (2019: HK\$19.7 million). The decrease was mainly due to the average balances of loan receivables were less than the previous year. The interest rate charged by the Group to customers ranging from 10% to 14% for the Year (2019: 10% to 14%) per annum.

The Group mainly provides unsecured loans to individuals and corporate customers. The credit terms of outstanding loans granted by the Group to customers ranged from several months to one year. During the Year, the segment gain before impairment loss and tax was approximately HK\$11.3 million (2019: HK\$19.1 million). The management assessed the collectability of loans receivables from time to time individually with reference to borrowers' past collection history and current creditworthiness. During the Year, the impairment allowance made for credit loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables which have past due as at 31 March 2020 amounted to HK\$125.3 million (2019: HK\$17.7 million). In view of the development of the novel coronavirus outbreak and local social incidents, which could further weigh on economic performance, consumption, disrupt economic activities and the customers' repayment capabilities, it has negative impact and increase pressure to our money lending business. The Group has taken appropriate actions to recover the overdue debts and will continue to closely monitor the situation.

放債業務

本集團透過本公司之直接全資附屬公司誠宇財務有限公司(「誠宇」)開始經營其放債業務，該公司持有香港法例第163章放債人條例項下之放債人牌照。於二零二零年三月三十一日，應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項(扣除減值虧損)為零元(二零一九年：應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項分別為約112,200,000港元及約5,400,000港元)。於本年度內，本集團放債業務之收益減少約7,000,000港元至約12,700,000港元(二零一九年：19,700,000港元)。減少主要由於應收貸款平均結餘低於去年所致。於本年度內，本集團向客戶收取之年利率介乎10%至14%(二零一九年：10%至14%)。

本集團主要向個人及公司客戶提供無抵押貸款。本集團授予客戶之未償還貸款信貸期介乎數個月至一年不等。於本年度內，分類收益(除減值虧損及稅前)約為11,300,000港元(二零一九年：19,100,000港元)。管理層不時參考借入人之過往還款記錄及當前信貸狀況，個別評估應收貸款能否收回。於本年度內，已就於二零二零年三月三十一日逾期之應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之信貸虧損計提減值撥備125,300,000港元(二零一九年：17,700,000港元)。鑒於新型冠狀病毒爆發及本地社會事件之進展，或會進一步影響經濟表現、消費及窒礙經濟活動，影響客戶還款能力，繼而對旗下放債業務造成負面影響及增添壓力。本集團已採取適當行動收回逾期債務，並將繼續密切監察情況。

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Securities Investment Business

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had held-for-trading investments in the listed company in Hong Kong of approximately HK\$0.2 million (2019: HK\$0.8 million). During the Year, the Group did not dispose any held-for-trading investment (2019: loss of disposal of approximately HK\$0.3 million) and the unrealised loss of held-for-trading investments was approximately HK\$0.7 million (2019: HK\$3.1 million) representing the fair value change on held-for-trading investments. The Board will continue to monitor the market conditions and its performance.

Investment Properties

In June 2017, the Group acquired the investment properties situated at Lantau Island, Hong Kong (the "Property") which is mainly designated for the development of private house for sale. The Property being all those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Registry as LOTS NOS. 484, 489, 491, 492, 493, 530, 533, 535, 550, 553, 556, 571, 574, 608, 612, 615, 618, 619, 623, 625 AND 644 ALL IN DEMARCATION DISTRICT NO. 311 TOGETHER with the messages erections and buildings thereon (if any).

As at 31 March 2020, the fair value of the Property was approximately HK\$43.0 million (2019: HK\$45.0 million). The Company has carried out an annual review of the valuation of the Property. Based on the valuation report prepared by an independent surveyor, the fair value loss of investment property for the Year was approximately HK\$2.0 million (2019: Nil). The Board is actively considering different plans for various possibilities on the Property but no conclusion has been reached yet.

PROSPECTS

The Board continues their optimistic outlook of the anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses and will adjust the Group's development strategy according to the market changes. In this regard, the Group will closely monitor its cash position and constantly keep reviewing its strategies and operations with a view to improving its business performance. The Group remains cautiously proactive about our future plans to support our future performance and enhance the interest of the shareholders of the Company (the "Shareholders").

證券投資業務

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本公司於香港上市公司之持作買賣投資約為200,000港元(二零一九年：800,000港元)。於本年度內，本集團並無出售任何持作買賣投資(二零一九年：出售虧損約300,000港元)，而持作買賣投資之未變現虧損約為700,000港元(二零一九年：3,100,000港元)，即持作買賣投資之公平值變動。董事會將繼續監察市況及其表現。

投資物業

於二零一七年六月，本集團收購位於香港大嶼山之投資物業(「物業」)。物業主要指定為發展私人平房以供銷售。物業即於土地註冊處登記為丈量約份第311號內之地段第484、489、491、492、493、530、533、535、550、553、556、571、574、608、612、615、618、619、623、625及644號之整塊或整幅土地連同建於其上之宅院及樓宇(如有)。

於二零二零年三月三十一日，物業之公平值約為43,000,000港元(二零一九年：45,000,000港元)。本公司已對物業估值進行年度審閱。根據獨立測量師編製之估值報告，於本年度內，投資物業公平值虧損約為2,000,000港元(二零一九年：無)。董事會正積極就物業之不同可能性考慮多項計劃，惟尚未達成結論。

前景

董事會繼續對抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務之前景抱持樂觀態度，並將因應市場轉變調整本集團發展策略。就此，本集團將密切監察其現金狀況，不斷檢討其策略及營運，從而提升業務表現。本集團將繼續以審慎積極的態度開展未來計劃，提振日後表現並提升本公司股東(「股東」)之利益。

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue

During the Year, the Group's total revenue increased by 28.3% to approximately HK\$127.5 million (2019: HK\$99.4 million) as compared to last year. Majority of the Group's revenue was attributable to the trading business for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 2019. During the Year under review, approximately 0.1%, 90.0% and 9.9% of the Group's revenue was attributable to anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses, trading business and money lending business respectively (2019: 2.8%, 77.3% and 19.9%).

Administrative and Other Operating Expenses

The Group's administrative and other operating expenses for the Year was approximately HK\$47.4 million (2019: HK\$34.2 million). These expenses mainly consisted of staff costs, depreciation of property, plant and equipment, depreciation of right-of-use assets, legal and professional fee and short-term leases expenses. The increase in the administrative and other operating expenses were mainly due to the establishment of the New Laboratory & Customer Service Centre since March 2019.

Finance Costs

Subsequent to the new adoption of the HKFRS 16, the Group has initially measured its lease liability at the present value of the lease payments on 1 April 2019. The lease liability will be adjusted for interest and lease payments over the lease period. During the Year, the imputed interest expenses for lease liabilities was approximately HK\$3.0 million. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group recognized an one-off imputed interest expenses for non-current rental deposits on initial recognition in relation to the New Laboratory & Customer Service Centre of approximately HK\$1.6 million.

財務回顧

收益

於本年度內，本集團之總收益較去年增加28.3%至約127,500,000港元(二零一九年：99,400,000港元)。截至二零二零年及二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團大部分收益源自貿易業務。於回顧年度內，本集團收益約0.1%、90.0%及9.9%分別源自抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務、貿易業務及放債業務(二零一九年：2.8%、77.3%及19.9%)。

行政及其他經營開支

於本年度內，本集團之行政及其他經營開支約為47,400,000港元(二零一九年：34,200,000港元)。該等開支主要包括員工成本、物業、廠房及設備折舊、使用權資產折舊、法律及專業費用以及短期租賃開支。行政及其他經營開支增加主要由於新實驗室及客戶服務中心於二零一九年三月成立。

財務費用

於新採納香港財務報告準則第16號後，本集團已於二零一九年四月一日按租賃付款現值首次計量其租賃負債。租賃負債將於租賃期內根據利息及租賃付款予以調整。於本年度內，租賃負債的推算利息開支約為3,000,000港元。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團於首次確認時就新實驗室及客戶服務中心確認一筆非流動租賃按金的一次推算利息開支約1,600,000港元。

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Loss for the Year and Loss per Share

The loss for the Year was approximately HK\$219.5 million (2019: HK\$23.3 million) and the loss for the Year attributable to owners of the Company was approximately HK\$219.5 million (2019: HK\$23.2 million). The significant increase in loss for the Year was mainly due to (i) the decrease of the reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables of approximately HK\$8.7 million; (ii) the increase in administrative and operating expenses for the new establishment of laboratory and customer service centre since March 2019 of approximately HK\$13.1 million; (iii) the significant increase in impairment loss on trade receivables, loan receivables and loan interest receivables of approximately HK\$111.0 million mainly due to an increase in expected credit loss allowance for those receivables which have past due as at 31 March 2020; (iv) the fair value loss of investment property of approximately HK\$2.0 million and (v) the impairment loss on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment (the "Assets") of approximately HK\$57.2 million due to the recoverable amount of the Assets of hematopoietic stem cell service line under anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses segment as a cash-generating unit that is determined based on its value in use was less than its carrying amount. The loss per share was 3.86 HK cents (2019: 0.41 HK cents).

LIQUIDITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As at 31 March 2020,

- (a) the Group had net current assets approximately HK\$8.8 million (2019: HK\$199.2 million) and the cash and bank balances were approximately HK\$20.9 million (2019: HK\$79.8 million);
- (b) the Group had no outstanding interest-bearing borrowings (2019: Nil);
- (c) the gearing ratio of the Group, being the ratio of total liabilities to total assets, was approximately 71.0% (2019: 14.3%);
- (d) the Group's total equity attributable to the owners of the Company amounted to approximately HK\$75.8 million (2019: HK\$298.0 million). The capital of the Company mainly comprises ordinary shares (the "Shares") and capital reserves.

本年度虧損及每股虧損

本年度虧損約為219,500,000港元(二零一九年: 23,300,000港元),本公司擁有人應佔本年度虧損約為219,500,000港元(二零一九年: 23,200,000港元)。本年度虧損大幅增加,主要由於(i)應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之減值虧損撥回減少約8,700,000港元;(ii)自二零一九年三月以來涉及新設立的實驗室及客戶服務中心的行政及經營開支增加約13,100,000港元;(iii)應收賬款、應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之減值虧損大幅增加約111,000,000港元,主要由於在二零二零年三月三十一日已逾期的應收款項的預期信虧損撥備增加;(iv)投資物業出現公平值虧損約2,000,000港元,及(v)物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金(「該等資產」)出現減值虧損約57,200,000港元,乃由於抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務分類項下之造血幹細胞系服務線(作為現金產生單位)下該等資產之可收回金額(根據其使用價值而釐定)少於其賬面值。每股虧損為3.86港仙(二零一九年: 0.41港仙)。

流動資金、財務資源及資本架構

於二零二零年三月三十一日,

- (a) 本集團之流動資產淨值約為8,800,000港元(二零一九年: 199,200,000港元),而現金及銀行結餘則約為20,900,000港元(二零一九年: 79,800,000港元);
- (b) 本集團並無未償還計息借貸(二零一九年: 無);
- (c) 本集團之資產負債比率(即總負債相對總資產之比率)約為71.0%(二零一九年: 14.3%);
- (d) 本集團之本公司擁有人應佔權益總額約為75,800,000港元(二零一九年: 298,000,000港元)。本公司之資本主要包括普通股(「股份」)及資本儲備。

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USE OF PROCEEDS FROM PLACING OF NEW SHARES UNDER GENERAL MANDATE

References were made to the Company's announcements dated 21 December 2016, 23 December 2016, 6 January 2017 and 19 November 2018 in relation to the Company and the placing agent entered into the placing agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to place of 948,064,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.04 each in the share capital of the Company at a price of HK\$0.13 per placing share (the "Placing").

The Placing was completed on 6 January 2017. The net proceeds (the "Net Proceeds") from the Placing amounted to approximately HK\$120.1 million.

Details of the unutilised Net Proceeds as at 31 March 2019 and as at 31 March 2020 are respectively as follows:

根據一般授權配售新股份之所得款項用途

茲提述本公司日期為二零一六年十二月二十一日、二零一六年十二月二十三日、二零一七年一月六日及二零一八年十一月十九日之公佈，內容有關本公司與配售代理訂立配售協議，據此，本公司同意配售本公司股本中每股面值0.04港元之普通股948,064,000股，作價每股配售股份0.13港元（「配售事項」）。

配售事項已於二零一七年一月六日完成。配售事項之所得款項淨額（「所得款項淨額」）約為120,100,000港元。

於二零一九年三月三十一日及二零二零年三月三十一日之未動用所得款項淨額實際用途詳情分別如下：

Actual use of the Net Proceeds	所得款項淨額實際用途	Unutilised	Utilised	Unutilised
		Net Proceeds as at 31 March 2019 於二零一九年 三月三十一日 之未動用	Net Proceeds for the Year 年內 之已動用	Net Proceeds as at 31 March 2020 於二零二零年 三月三十一日 之未動用
		所得款項淨額 HK\$'million 百萬港元	所得款項淨額 HK\$'million 百萬港元	所得款項淨額 HK\$'million 百萬港元
i. For development of anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses	i. 發展抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務	12.3	12.3	-
ii. For expansion of loan portfolios of money lending business	ii. 擴大放債業務之貸款組合	2.7	-	2.7
iii. For development of trading business	iii. 發展貿易業務	9.6	2.9	6.7
Total:	總計：	24.6	15.2	9.4

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Change in use of proceeds

As at 31 March 2020, the Group's remaining unutilised Net Proceeds of approximately HK\$9.4 million is intended to be used for its ordinary and usual course of business within six months, for the development of anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses.

In the past year, the Group has been continuously developing our anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses including establishment of the New Laboratory & Customer Service Centre and upgrading the laboratory facilities and equipment. Hence, the Group would like to reallocate the unutilised Net Proceeds of HK\$9.4 million for payment of fitting-out works, furniture and fixture as well as laboratory equipment.

MATERIAL EVENTS

Update on Listing Status

On 21 December 2018, the Company received a letter from the Stock Exchange (the "Letter") in relation to the notice to cancel the listing of the Company. The Stock Exchange has considered that the Company has failed to maintain a sufficient level of operation or have tangible assets of sufficient value and/or intangible assets for which a sufficient potential value can be demonstrated under the GEM Listing Rule 17.26 to warrant the continued listing of its shares and decided to suspend trading in the Company's shares under the GEM Listing Rule 9.04 and to proceed with cancellation of the Company's listing under the GEM Listing Rule 9.14 (the "Decision").

On 2 January 2019, the Company submitted a written request to the GEM Listing Committee pursuant to Chapter 4 of the GEM Listing Rules for review of the Decision. The review hearing of the Decision by the GEM Listing Committee took place on 12 March 2019. On 20 March 2019, the Company received a fax from the GEM Listing Committee that they had decided to uphold the Decision (the "GEM Listing Committee Decision"). On 28 March 2019, the Company submitted a written request to the GEM Listing (Review) Committee pursuant to Chapter 4 of the GEM Listing Rules for review of the GEM Listing Committee Decision. The review hearing of the Decision by the GEM Listing (Review) Committee took place on 5 June 2019. On 4 July 2019, the Company received a fax from the GEM Listing (Review) Committee that they had decided to uphold the GEM Listing Committee Decision to suspend trading in the Company's shares under GEM Listing Rule 9.04 and proceed with cancellation of the Company's listing under GEM Listing Rule 9.14 (the "GEM LRC Decision").

所得款項用途變動

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團餘下未動用所得款項淨額約為9,400,000港元，擬在六個月內用於其一般及日常業務過程，以用作發展抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務。

在過去一年，本集團一直不斷發展其抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務，當中包括建立新實驗室及客戶服務中心，以及升級實驗室設施及設備。因此，本集團擬將未動用所得款項淨額9,400,000港元重新分配以支付裝修工程、傢俬及裝置以及實驗室設備。

重大事項

有關上市地位之最新情況

於二零一八年十二月二十一日，本公司接獲聯交所就通知本公司除牌發出之函件（「該函件」）。聯交所認為本公司未能根據GEM上市規則第17.26條維持足夠業務水平或擁有足夠價值之有形資產及／或可證明其具備足夠潛在價值之無形資產，以保證其股份持續上市，並決定根據GEM上市規則第9.04條暫停本公司股份買賣，以及根據GEM上市規則第9.14條進行註銷本公司上市地位之程序（「該決定」）。

於二零一九年一月二日，本公司已根據GEM上市規則第4章就覆核該決定向GEM上市委員會提交書面請求。GEM上市委員會於二零一九年三月十二日對該決定進行覆核聆訊。於二零一九年三月二十日，本公司接獲GEM上市委員會之傳真，表示已決定維持該決定（「GEM上市委員會決定」）。於二零一九年三月二十八日，本公司根據GEM上市規則第4章就覆核GEM上市委員會決定向GEM上市（覆核）委員會提交書面請求。GEM上市（覆核）委員會於二零一九年六月五日對該決定進行覆核聆訊。於二零一九年七月四日，本公司接獲GEM上市（覆核）委員會之傳真，表示已決定維持GEM上市委員會決定，根據GEM上市規則第9.04條暫停本公司股份買賣，並根據GEM上市規則第9.14條進行註銷本公司上市地位之程序（「GEM上市覆核委員會決定」）。

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The Company received a letter from the Stock Exchange dated 16 July 2019, in which the Stock Exchange sets out the resumption guidance that the Company is required to submit a resumption proposal to demonstrate its compliance with Rule 17.26 of the GEM Listing Rules (the “**Resumption Guidance**”). Under the Rule 9.14A(1) of the GEM Listing Rules, the Stock Exchange may cancel the listing of any securities that have been suspended from trading for a continuous period of 12 months. In the case of the Company, the 12-month period expires on 4 July 2020. If the Company fails to remedy the issue(s) causing its trading suspension, fully comply with the GEM Listing Rules to the Stock Exchange's satisfaction and resume trading in its shares by 4 July 2020, the Listing Department will recommend the GEM Listing Committee to proceed with the cancellation of the Company's listing. In addition, the Stock Exchange also has the right to impose a shorter specific remedial period, where appropriate.

The Company has published quarterly updates on suspension of trading for the developments of the Company and progress towards resumption of trading, details of which were set out in the Company's announcements dated 4 October 2019, 2 January 2020 and 3 April 2020.

At the request of the Company, trading in the shares of the Company has been suspended from 9:00 a.m. on 5 July 2019 and will remain suspended until further notice. Details of the above matters were set out in the Company's announcements dated 21 December 2018, 2 January 2019, 20 March 2019, 28 March 2019, 4 July 2019, 16 July 2019, 4 October 2019, 2 January 2020 and 3 April 2020.

Discloseable Transaction — Fitting-out Contract for the New Office and Customer Service Centre (the “Fitting-out Contract”)

On 9 May 2019, the Group accepted the Fitting-out Contract of the contractor in respect of the fitting-out works to be carried out at the new office and customer service centre in Kowloon Bay. Under the Fitting-out Contract, the contractor agreed to undertake the fitting-out works in the new office and customer service centre according to the floor layout plan, key finish plan & material schedule, and door schedule which include but are not limited to (i) installation of partition walls, doors, floor finishing, skirting, wall finishing and ceiling finishing, etc.; and (ii) provision of materials, lighting systems and built-in furniture. Details of the Fitting-out Contract were set out in the Company's announcement dated 9 May 2019.

本公司接獲聯交所發出日期為二零一九年七月十六日之函件，當中載有聯交所列出之復牌指引，要求本公司提交復牌建議，以證明其符合GEM上市規則第17.26條規定（「**復牌指引**」）。根據GEM上市規則第9.14A(1)條，聯交所可將任何已暫停買賣連續12個月之證券除牌。就本公司而言，該12個月期限將於二零二零年七月四日屆滿。倘本公司未能於二零二零年七月四日前糾正導致其暫停買賣之事宜，獲聯交所信納全面遵守GEM上市規則及恢復買賣其股份，則上市部將建議GEM上市委員會進行註銷本公司上市地位之程序。此外，聯交所亦有權在適當情況下施加較短之特定補救期。

本公司已就本公司之發展及恢復買賣之進展刊發有關暫停買賣之季度最新消息，有關詳情載於本公司日期為二零一九年十月四日、二零二零年一月二日及二零二零年四月三日之公佈。

應本公司要求，本公司股份已自二零一九年七月五日上午九時正起暫停買賣，並將繼續暫停買賣直至另行通知為止。有關上述事宜之詳情載於本公司日期為二零一八年十二月二十一日、二零一九年一月二日、二零一九年三月二十日、二零一九年三月二十八日、二零一九年七月四日、二零一九年七月十六日、二零一九年十月四日、二零二零年一月二日及二零二零年四月三日之公佈。

須予披露交易 — 有關新辦公室及客戶服務中心之裝修合約（「裝修合約」）

於二零一九年五月九日，本集團已接納承包商之裝修合約，內容有關位於九龍灣之新辦公室及客戶服務中心將進行之裝修工程。根據裝修合約，承包商同意根據樓面平面圖、關鍵完成圖及材料列表以及門窗表承接新辦公室及客戶服務中心之裝修工程，包括但不限於(i)安裝間隔牆、門、鋪地、牆腳線、牆面裝飾及天花裝修等；及(ii)提供材料、燈光系統及裝嵌傢俬。有關裝修合約之詳情載於本公司日期為二零一九年五月九日之公佈。

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Discloseable Transaction — Provision of Loan A

The loan agreement dated 18 June 2019 (the “**Loan Agreement A**”) entered into between Asia Honest and a customer (as the borrower, being an individual and an independent third party). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement A, Asia Honest agreed to grant an unsecured term loan in the principal amount of HK\$12,321,000 (the “**Loan A**”) to the customer for a period of one year commencing from the date of the Loan Agreement A at an interest rate of 14% per annum. The Loan A was used to repay part of the existing loan due by the customer to Asia Honest. Details of the Loan Agreement A were disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 18 June 2019.

Discloseable Transaction — Provision of Loan B

The loan agreement dated 14 August 2019 (the “**Loan Agreement B**”) entered into between Asia Honest and a customer (as the borrower, being an individual and an independent third party). Pursuant to the Loan Agreement B, Asia Honest agreed to grant an unsecured term loan in the principal amount of HK\$5,810,000 (the “**Loan B**”) to the customer for a period of one year commencing from the date of the Loan Agreement B at an interest rate of 12% per annum. The Loan B was used to repay balance of the existing loan due by the customer to Asia Honest. Details of the Loan Agreement B were disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 14 August 2019.

須予披露交易 — 提供貸款甲

誠宇與一名客戶(作為借款人，即一名個別人士及獨立第三方)訂立日期為二零一九年六月十八日之貸款協議(「**貸款協議甲**」)。根據貸款協議甲，誠宇同意向該客戶授出本金額為12,321,000港元之無抵押定期貸款(「**貸款甲**」)，自貸款協議甲日期起計為期一年，年利率為14%。貸款甲用作償還該客戶結欠誠宇之部分現有貸款。有關貸款協議甲之詳情於本公司日期為二零一九年六月十八日之公佈披露。

須予披露交易 — 提供貸款乙

誠宇與一名客戶(作為借款人，即一名個別人士及獨立第三方)訂立日期為二零一九年八月十四日之貸款協議(「**貸款協議乙**」)。根據貸款協議乙，誠宇同意向該客戶授出本金額為5,810,000港元之無抵押定期貸款(「**貸款乙**」)，自貸款協議乙日期起計為期一年，年利率為12%。貸款乙用作償還該客戶結欠誠宇之現有貸款餘額。有關貸款協議乙之詳情於本公司日期為二零一九年八月十四日之公佈披露。

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Discloseable Transactions — Renovation Contracts for the New Laboratory

On 27 September 2019, the Group accepted the three renovation contracts (the “**Renovation Contracts**”) in respect of the air-conditioning works (the “**Air-conditioning Works**”), the clean room works (the “**Clean Room Works**”) and the fitting-out works (the “**Fitting-out Works**”) to be carried out at the new laboratory (the “**New Laboratory**”) in Kowloon Bay (the “**Renovation Works**”) at the contract price. Each of the transactions under the renovation contracts constituted a discloseable transaction of the Company. Under the fitting-out contract, Contractor A agreed to undertake the Fitting-out Works according to agreed items of works to be carried out at the New Laboratory and the external louvre. Under the air-conditioning contract, Contractor B agreed to undertake the Air-conditioning Works according to the agreed items of works as stated in the air-conditioning contract, which includes supply and installation of chilled water system. Under the clean room installation contract, Contractor C agreed to undertake the installation of the clean room according to the agreed items of works as stated in the clean room installation contract, which includes partitioning, ceiling system and the lighting system inside the clean room. Details of the Renovation Contracts were set out in the Company's announcement dated 27 September 2019.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The outbreak of the COVID-19 since the beginning of 2020 is fluid and challenging situation facing all the industries of the society. The directors of the Company are monitoring the operation and continue to assess and react actively to the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the Group's operations, financial position and financial performance accordingly.

Save as the above, the Board is not aware of any significant event requiring disclosure that has been taken place subsequent to 31 March 2020 and up to the date of this report.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE GROUP

Save as disclosed in this report, the Group did not have significant investments as at 31 March 2020.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Save as disclosed in this report, the Group did not have any material acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries during the Year.

CHARGE ON GROUP ASSETS

As at 31 March 2020, the Group did not have any material charge on assets (2019: Nil).

須予披露交易 — 新實驗室裝修合約

於二零一九年九月二十七日，本集團接納三份裝修合約（「裝修合約」），內容有關將按合約價於九龍灣之新實驗室（「新實驗室」）進行空調工程（「空調工程」）、潔淨室工程（「潔淨室工程」）及裝潢工程（「裝潢工程」）（統稱「裝修工程」）。裝修合約項下交易各自構成本公司之須予披露交易。根據裝潢合約，承辦商甲同意根據將於新實驗室進行之協定工程項目及外部百葉窗於新實驗室進行裝潢工程。根據空調合約，承辦商乙同意根據空調合約所載協定工程項目進行空調工程，包括供應及安裝冷凍水系統。根據潔淨室安裝合約，承辦商丙同意根據潔淨室安裝合約所載協定工程項目安裝潔淨室，包括潔淨室內部之間隔、天花板系統及照明系統。有關裝修合約之詳情載於本公司日期為二零一九年九月二十七日之公佈。

報告期後事項

COVID-19自二零二零年初爆發以來情況波動，社會上各行各業均面對重重挑戰。本公司董事正監察營運情況，並持續評估及積極應對COVID-19爆發對本集團營運、財務狀況及財務表現的相應影響。

除上文所述者外，董事會概不知悉於二零二零年三月三十一日後及直至本報告日期發生任何須予披露之重大事項。

本集團所持重大投資

除本報告所披露者外，本集團於二零二零年三月三十一日並無任何重大投資。

重大收購及出售附屬公司

除本報告所披露者外，於本年度內，本集團並無任何重大收購及出售附屬公司。

集團資產抵押

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大資產抵押（二零一九年：無）。

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FUTURE PLAN FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENTS OR CAPITAL ASSETS

Save as disclosed in this report, the Group did not have any concrete plan for material investment or capital assets as at 31 March 2020.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 March 2020, the Group had no material contingent liabilities (2019: Nil).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group's business operations and financial conditions may be affected by various types of risks and uncertainties, including the operational risks, price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and regulatory risks. The Group has established a set of risk management policies and measures to identify, evaluate and manage risks arising from its operations.

Operational risks are those relating to the Group's internal processes, including but not limited to potential misconduct of employees and fraud, which may bring significant adverse impact on the Group's business operations and reputation. Operational risks may also result from emergencies and unexpected events such as natural hazards.

Price risk refers to the Group's investment in the held-for-trading investments. As the Group's investments are mainly concentrated on equity securities listed in Hong Kong, the financial position and the returns of the investments will be affected by the conditions of the stock market in Hong Kong. Negative developments in, or the general weakness of, the Hong Kong economy, may have a direct adverse effect on the Group's investment performance.

Credit risk relates to the ability or willingness of customers to meet their contractual obligations. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for its money lending business arises primarily from the individual borrowers. Since most of the Group's loan receivables are unsecured, this leads to Group subject to greater risk of irrecoverability. If, in a subsequent period, conditions such as economic downturn, and other factors affects the repayment status of the borrowers and the estimation of future cash flows of the loans, a loss may arise.

重大投資或資本資產之未來計劃

除本報告所披露者外，本集團於二零二零年三月三十一日並無任何有關重大投資或資本資產之具體計劃。

或然負債

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團並無任何重大或然負債(二零一九年：無)。

主要風險及不明朗因素

本集團業務營運及財務狀況或會受到各類風險及不明朗因素影響，當中包括營運風險、價格風險、信貸風險、流動資金風險及監管風險。本集團已制定一套風險管理政策及措施以識別、評估及管理其業務營運產生之風險。

營運風險與本集團內部程序有關，包括但不限於僱員可能行為不當及欺詐，或會對本集團業務營運及聲譽帶來重大不利影響。營運風險亦可能來自出現天災等緊急事故及無法預料的事件。

價格風險指本集團投資於持作買賣投資。由於本集團投資主要集中於香港上市股本證券，故財務狀況及投資回報受香港股市狀況影響。香港經濟出現負增長或整體狀況疲弱或會對本集團投資表現構成直接不利影響。

信貸風險與客戶履行其合約責任之能力或意願有關。本集團就其放債業務而蒙受之最高信貸風險主要來自個別借款人。由於本集團大部分應收貸款並無抵押，以致本集團承受較大無法收回賬款之風險。倘於其後期間出現經濟衰退等狀況以及其他因素，而影響借款人之還款狀況以及貸款之估計未來現金流量，則有可能出現虧損。

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Liquidity risk refers to the Group's ability in maintaining sufficient fund to meet the liquidity requirements. In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management regularly reviews its major funding positions to ensure that it has adequate financial resources in meeting its financial obligations.

Regulatory risks may arise from potential default of the Group in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations which have a significant impact on the Group's business and any future changes in the relevant laws and regulations. Non-compliance with the relevant laws and regulations may bring various consequences to the Group, including but not limited to the revocation or suspension of the money lenders licence and/or the imposition of penalties resulting from the offence. The Company has adopted a series of internal control policies and procedures which governs the Company's compliance matters in relation to the Money Lenders Ordinance, the GEM Listing Rules as well as other relevant regulations.

Further discussion on the Group's risks are set out in the note 33 to the consolidated financial statements and the risk management and internal control of the Company is set out in the paragraph headed "Risk Management and Internal Control" in the section headed "Corporate Governance Report" from page 37 to page 40 of this annual report.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPOSURE

The Group mainly earns revenue and incurs costs in Hong Kong dollars and Renminbi and considers that the impact of foreign exchange exposure of the Group is minimal. During the Year, the Group did not use any financial instruments for hedging purposes.

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

As at 31 March 2020, the Group employed a total of 37 (2019: 39) full-time employees in Hong Kong and the PRC. During the Year under review, the total remuneration to employees, including Directors' emoluments and retirement benefits amounted to approximately HK\$16.8 million (2019: HK\$11.5 million). The Group remunerates its employees based on their performance, qualification, experience and the prevailing industry practice.

流動資金風險指本集團維持充裕資金以應付流動資金需求之能力。管理流動資金風險時，本集團監察並將現金及現金等值物維持於管理層認為充足水平，以為本集團營運提供資金及減低現金流量波動之影響。管理層定期審閱其主要資金狀況，確保具備足夠財務資源應付其財務責任。

監管風險可能因本集團潛在違反對本集團業務構成重大影響之相關法律及法規以及相關法律及法規之任何未來變動而產生。不遵守相關法律及法規可能為本集團帶來各種後果，包括但不限於撤銷或暫時吊銷放債人牌照及／或因犯罪而遭處罰。本公司已採納一系列內部監控政策及程序，規管本公司有關放債人條例、GEM上市規則及其他相關法規之合規事宜。

有關本集團風險之進一步討論載於綜合財務報表附註33，而有關本公司風險管理及內部監控之進一步討論載於本年報第37至40頁之「企業管治報告」一節「風險管理及內部監控」一段。

外匯風險

本集團賺獲之收益及承擔之成本主要以港元及人民幣計值，故認為外匯風險對本集團之影響甚微。於本年度內，本集團並無運用任何財務工具作對沖用途。

僱員資料

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團於香港及中國合共聘用37名(二零一九年：39名)全職僱員。於回顧年度內，僱員薪酬總額(包括董事酬金及退休福利)約為16,800,000港元(二零一九年：11,500,000港元)。本集團根據僱員之表現、資歷、經驗及當時行業慣例釐定薪酬。

CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis

行政總裁報告與管理層討論及分析

APPRECIATIONS

I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all our shareholders, customers, business partners who have been offering their support, confidence and encouragement to us. Not to mention the great devotion, diligence and effort of the management and the members of staff who tirelessly committed themselves in striving for improvements of the Group. With all these supports remain, we shall continue to explore means to improve the Group's performance and provide investment returns to the investors.

Lu Zhiqiang

Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 23 June 2020

致謝

承蒙所有股東、客戶及業務夥伴一直以來對我們鼎力支持、信任及鼓勵，本人謹藉此機會衷心致謝。各管理層及各級員工不辭勞苦，以盡忠職守之勤奮態度致力推動本集團業務蒸蒸日上，更是功不可沒。憑藉彼等之支持，本集團將不斷精益求精，務求為投資者爭取投資回報。

行政總裁

盧志強

香港，二零二零年六月二十三日

Profile of Directors

董事簡介

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Lu Zhiqiang (“Mr. Lu”), aged 45, was appointed as an executive Director and the chief executive officer of the Company on 30 September 2011. Mr. Lu is also the compliance officer, the authorised representative and the directors of various subsidiaries of the Company. He holds a Master of Business Administration Degree from Central State University of the United States of America, a Bachelor Degree in Engineering and a Bachelor Degree in Industry from Nanchang Hangkong University. Mr. Lu attended the programme of a Master of Science Degree from the International Purchasing & Supply Chain Management Audencia NANTES.Ecole de Management. Mr. Lu has many years’ experience in corporate management and investment. Mr. Lu is currently an executive director of Extrawell Pharmaceutical Holdings Limited (stock code: 858). He was an executive director of Global Token Limited (formerly known as Global Energy Resources International Group Limited) (stock code: 8192) from 28 November 2014 to 2 September 2016.

Mr. Chui Kwong Kau (“Mr. Chui”), aged 53, was appointed as a non-executive Director on 19 October 2009 and subsequently re-designated as an executive Director on 30 November 2009. Mr. Chui is also a member of the remuneration committee, the authorised representative, the agent for the service of process in Hong Kong and directors of various subsidiaries of the Company. He has over 20 years’ experience in financial management, accounting and auditing fields. Mr. Chui is currently a non-executive director of Boill Healthcare Holdings Limited (stock code: 1246) and an executive director of Ming Lam Holdings Limited (stock code: 1106). He was an executive director of China Energy Development Holdings Limited (stock code: 228) from 5 October 2005 to 30 June 2016, an independent non-executive director of Aurum Pacific (China) Group Limited (stock code: 8148) from 17 March 2010 to 16 March 2016 and a non-executive director of DeTai New Energy Group Limited (stock code: 559) from 1 December 2015 to 19 March 2020.

Mr. Chui was a non-executive director of Hsin Chong Group Holdings Limited (“HCGH”) (stock code: 404) from 23 May 2015 to 29 March 2019. The securities of HCGH had been listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange until 31 December 2019. Mr. Chui was informed that by an order dated 20 January 2020 made by the Supreme Court of Bermuda, HCGH was wound up upon the petition by a creditor of HCGH. Mr. Chui confirmed that he is not a party of such winding up proceedings and is not aware of any actual or potential claim that has been or will be made against him as a result of the above.

執行董事

盧志強先生(「盧先生」)，45歲，於二零一一年九月三十日獲委任為執行董事兼本公司行政總裁。盧先生亦為本公司之監察主任、授權代表及本公司多間附屬公司之董事。彼持有美國中央城大學頒授之工商管理學碩士學位及由南昌航空大學頒授之工程學及工業工程學學士學位。盧先生曾就讀於法國南特歐當斯亞高等商業管理學院國際採購與供應鏈管理之理學碩士專業。盧先生具有多年企業管理及投資經驗。盧先生現時為精優藥業控股有限公司(股份代號：858)之執行董事。彼曾於二零一四年十一月二十八日至二零一六年九月二日擔任環球通証有限公司(前稱環球能源資源國際集團有限公司)(股份代號：8192)之執行董事。

崔光球先生(「崔先生」)，53歲，於二零零九年十月十九日獲委任為非執行董事及其後於二零零九年十一月三十日獲調任為執行董事。崔先生亦為本公司之薪酬委員會成員、授權代表、於香港接收法律程序文件的代理人及多間附屬公司之董事。彼於財務管理、會計及核數工作方面擁有逾20年經驗。崔先生現時為保集健康控股有限公司(股份代號：1246)之非執行董事及銘霖控股有限公司(股份代號：1106)之執行董事。彼曾於二零零五年十月五日至二零一六年六月三十日擔任中國能源開發控股有限公司(股份代號：228)之執行董事，於二零一零年三月十七日至二零一六年三月十六日擔任奧栢中國集團有限公司(股份代號：8148)之獨立非執行董事，及於二零一五年十二月一日至二零二零年三月十九日期間擔任德泰新能源集團有限公司(股份代號：559)之非執行董事。

崔先生於二零一五年五月二十三日至二零一九年三月二十九日期間擔任新昌集團控股有限公司(「**新昌集團**」)(股份代號：404)之非執行董事。新昌集團股份直至二零一九年十二月三十一日止於聯交所主板上市。崔先生獲悉，百慕達最高法院於二零二零年一月二十日發出命令，新昌集團被一位債權人呈請將其清盤。崔先生確認其不是該清盤程序的其中一方，並且不知悉因上述事宜對他提出或將對他提出任何實際或潛在的索賠。

Profile of Directors

董事簡介

Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan (“Mr. Zhang”), aged 55, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 7 July 2017 and subsequently re-designated as an executive Director on 26 September 2018. Mr. Zhang has over 25 years of experience in financial and banking industry, including positions in private wealth management at Merrill Lynch and as a managing director of investment banking at TerraNova Capital Partners, Inc. Mr. Zhang is currently a director of BioLight Life Sciences Ltd since May 2015, the shares of which are listed on Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange (Stock Code: BOLT). Mr. Zhang is a business partner in several private companies with Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen and Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung, each of them being an executive Director and a substantial shareholder of the Company. Mr. Zhang is a minority shareholder and a director of these private companies. Mr. Zhang holds a Master of Arts from Brooklyn College of the City University of New York and a Bachelor of Arts in Accounting from Jinan University in Guangzhou, China.

Dr. Sun Yu (“Dr. Sun”), aged 47, was appointed as an executive Director on 7 August 2017. Dr. Sun has over 10 years of experience in management and investment. He was a director of 北京西格碼列頓信息技術有限公司 (Beijing Xigmar Information Technology Limited*) from May 2017 to May 2018 and a partner of 四川天府瑞領股權投資基金管理有限公司 (Sichuan Tianfu Realeader Investment Fund Management Corporation Ltd. *) from April 2016 to April 2017. Dr. Sun holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Systems Design Engineering from University of Waterloo, Canada and a Bachelor Degree in Computer Application from 哈爾濱工業大學 (Harbin Institute of Technology*, China).

Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen (“Mrs. Cheung”), aged 54, was appointed as an executive Director on 26 September 2018. She is also the directors of various subsidiaries of the Company. Mrs. Cheung has many years of experience in management and investment including construction works and medical equipment. Mrs. Cheung is a director of Rock-One Engineering Company Limited and Rock-One Group Life Sciences Investment Limited. Mrs. Cheung is the spouse of Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung, an executive Director and a substantial shareholder of the Company. Mrs. Cheung is also a business partner in several private companies with Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan, an executive Director. Mrs. Cheung holds a Master of Business Administration from Peking University and Bachelor degree in civil engineering from Huaqiao University.

* for identification purpose only

張健源先生 (「張先生」)，55歲，於二零一七年七月七日獲委任為獨立非執行董事，其後於二零一八年九月二十六日調任為執行董事。張先生擁有逾25年金融和銀行業經驗，包括曾任職於美林證券的私人財富管理及TerraNova Capital Partners, Inc. 投資銀行的董事總經理。張先生自二零一五年五月起擔任BioLight Life Sciences Ltd之董事，該公司之股份於特拉維夫證券交易所上市(股份代號：BOLT)。張先生與張帆女士及劉毅翔先生(彼等均為執行董事兼本公司主要股東)為多間私人公司之業務合夥人。張先生是該等私人公司的少數股東及董事。張先生持有紐約市立大學布魯克林學院碩士學位及中國廣州暨南大學會計學學士學位。

孫宇博士 (「孫博士」)，47歲，於二零一七年八月七日獲委任為執行董事。孫博士擁有逾10年管理和投資經驗。彼曾於二零一七年五月至二零一八年五月出任北京西格碼列頓信息技術有限公司之董事及於二零一六年四月至二零一七年四月出任四川天府瑞領股權投資基金管理有限公司之合夥人。孫博士持有加拿大滑鐵盧大學系統設計工程博士及中國哈爾濱工業大學計算機及應用學士學位。

張帆女士 (「張女士」)，54歲，於二零一八年九月二十六日獲委任為執行董事，彼亦為本公司多間附屬公司之董事。張女士擁有多年管理及投資經驗，包括建築工程及醫療設備。張女士現時為建信國際工程有限公司及龍翔生命科學投資有限公司的董事。張女士為執行董事兼本公司主要股東劉毅翔先生的配偶。張女士與執行董事張健源先生亦為多間私人公司之業務夥伴。張女士持有北京大學工商管理碩士學位及華僑大學土木工程學士學位。

* 僅供識別

Profile of Directors 董事簡介

Mrs. Cheung is deemed to be interested in a total of 756,850,000 shares of the Company, representing approximately 13.31% of the issued shares of the Company of which 4,000,000 shares are held by Mrs. Cheung and 752,850,000 shares are held by Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung and Pacific Fortune Global Limited. Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung has a direct 100% interest in Pacific Fortune Global Limited. By virtue of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong), Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung is deemed to be interested in 474,032,000 shares of the Company registered in the name of Pacific Fortune Global Limited. Mrs. Cheung is the spouse of Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung. Therefore, Mrs. Cheung is deemed to be interested in all of the shares of the Company owned by Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung.

Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung (“Mr. Lau”), aged 55, was appointed as an executive Director on 25 January 2019. He has many years of experience in management and investment including construction and reclamation works and medical equipment. Mr. Lau is a director and a major shareholder of Rock-One Engineering Company Limited and Rock-One Group Life Sciences Investment Limited. Mr. Lau is the spouse of Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen, an executive Director and a substantial shareholder of the Company. Mr. Lau is also a business partner in several private companies with Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan, an executive Director. Mr. Lau holds a bachelor’s degree in engineering from Wahnun Industrial College, the People’s Republic of China (now known as South China University of Technology).

Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in a total of 756,850,000 shares of the Company, representing approximately 13.31% of the issued shares of the Company of which 4,000,000 shares are held by Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen and 752,850,000 shares are held by himself and Pacific Fortune Global Limited. Mr. Lau has a direct 100% interest in Pacific Fortune Global Limited. By virtue of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong), Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in 474,032,000 shares of the Company registered in the name of Pacific Fortune Global Limited. Mr. Lau is the spouse of Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen. Therefore, Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in all of the shares of the Company owned by Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen.

張女士被視為於合共756,850,000股本公司股份中擁有權益，相當於本公司已發行股份約13.31%，其中4,000,000股股份由張女士持有，而752,850,000股股份由劉毅翔先生及Pacific Fortune Global Limited持有。劉毅翔先生擁有Pacific Fortune Global Limited的直接100%權益。根據香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例，劉毅翔先生被視為於Pacific Fortune Global Limited名下註冊的474,032,000股本公司股份中擁有權益。張女士為劉毅翔先生的配偶，因此，張女士被視為於劉毅翔先生擁有的所有本公司股份中擁有權益。

劉毅翔先生（「劉先生」），55歲，於二零一九年一月二十五日獲委任為執行董事。彼擁有多管理年及投資經驗，包括建築及填海工程及醫療設備。劉先生現時為建信國際工程有限公司及龍翔生命科學投資有限公司的董事及主要股東。劉先生為執行董事兼本公司主要股東張帆女士的配偶。劉先生與執行董事張健源先生亦為多間私人公司之業務夥伴。劉先生持有中華人民共和國華南工學院（現稱華南理工大學）建築工程系學士學位。

劉先生被視為於合共756,850,000股本公司股份中擁有權益，相當於本公司已發行股份約13.31%，其中4,000,000股股份由張帆女士持有，而752,850,000股股份由劉先生及Pacific Fortune Global Limited持有。劉先生擁有Pacific Fortune Global Limited的直接100%權益。根據香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例，劉先生被視為於Pacific Fortune Global Limited名下註冊的474,032,000股本公司股份中擁有權益。劉先生為張帆女士的配偶，因此，劉先生被視為於張帆女士擁有的所有本公司股份中擁有權益。

Profile of Directors

董事簡介

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Hung Yat Ming (“Mr. Hung”), aged 68, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 28 March 2013. Mr. Hung is also the chairman of each of the audit committee, the remuneration committee and the nomination committee of the Company. He graduated from The University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor degree in Mathematics and obtained a graduate diploma in Accounting from University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. Mr. Hung has over 30 years of experience in accounting and finance and is a financial controller of a Hong Kong listed company. He is a member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland and Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Hung is currently an independent non-executive director of each of Asia Standard Hotel Group Limited (stock code: 292) and Asia Orient Holdings Limited (stock code: 214).

Mr. Chan Yun Hing (“Mr. Chan”), aged 72, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 21 September 2012. Mr. Chan is also a member of each of the audit committee, the remuneration committee and the nomination committee of the Company. He holds a degree of Master of Business Administration from Research Institute of Tsinghua University in Shenzhen (RITS), China — University of Wales. Mr. Chan is currently the senior advisor to president and a chief in president office of Biel Crystal (Hui Zhou) Manufactory Limited*. He is also the Executive Vice Chairman and the Secretary-General of Alumni Association of CPPCC Huizhou Commission and the Vice Chairman of Hong Kong Federation of Huichow Associations Limited.

Mr. Tang Hua (“Mr. Tang”), aged 50, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director on 26 September 2018. Mr. Tang is also a member of each of the audit committee, the remuneration committee and the nomination committee of the Company. Mr. Tang has over 26 years of experience in pharmaceutical and medical devices industry including operations management, sales and marketing, product development and registration. Mr. Tang served as general manager of Shaanxi Aierfu Activitissue Engineering Company Limited and Shenzhen AiNear Cornea Engineering Company Limited from 2008 to 2015 and executive director of 廣東康嘉投資有限公司 (Guangdong Kang Jia Investment Company Limited*) from 2015 to 2017. He is an executive director of 西安盤古醫藥科技有限公司 (Xian Pan Gu Medicine Technology Company Limited*) since 2017. Mr. Tang graduated from Shaanxi College of Traditional Chinese Medicine (now known as Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine) in Traditional Chinese Medicine. Mr. Tang is a licensed pharmacist of Chinese Medicine issued by the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the People’s Republic of China.

獨立非執行董事

洪日明先生(「洪先生」)，68歲，於二零一三年三月二十八日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。洪先生亦分別為本公司審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會主席。彼畢業於香港大學，持有數學學士學位，並獲 University of Strathclyde, Glasgow 頒發會計學深造文憑。洪先生於會計及金融界擁有逾三十年經驗，現於一間香港上市公司擔任財務總監。彼為蘇格蘭特許會計師公會及香港會計師公會之會員。洪先生現時分別為泛海酒店集團有限公司(股份代號：292)及滙漢控股有限公司(股份代號：214)之獨立非執行董事。

陳潤興先生(「陳先生」)，72歲，於二零一二年九月二十一日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。陳先生亦分別為本公司審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會成員。彼持有中國深圳清華研究院英國威爾士大學工商管理碩士學位。陳先生現為伯恩光學(惠州)有限公司總裁高級顧問兼總裁辦主任。彼亦為惠州政協歷屆港澳委員聯誼會常務副會長兼秘書長及香港惠州社團聯合總會副主席。

唐華先生(「唐先生」)，50歲，於二零一八年九月二十六日獲委任為獨立非執行董事。唐先生亦為本公司審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會之成員。唐先生於製藥及醫療器械行業擁有逾26年經驗，包括營運管理、銷售及營銷、產品開發及註冊。唐先生曾於二零零八年至二零一五年擔任陝西艾爾膚組織工程有限公司及深圳艾尼爾角膜工程有限公司之總經理，並於二零一五年至二零一七年擔任廣東康嘉投資有限公司之執行董事。唐先生自二零一七年起一直為西安盤古醫藥科技有限公司之執行董事。唐先生於陝西中醫學院(現稱陝西中醫藥大學)中藥學系畢業。唐先生是中華人民共和國國家中醫藥管理局頒發的執業中藥師。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

OVERVIEW

The Board is pleased to present this Corporate Governance Report in the annual report for the Year.

The Company is concerned to have high standards of corporate governance. It is important because the Board believes that good quality corporate governance would assist the management to monitor the Company's business activities effectively and thus interests of the Shareholders will be well protected.

The Board has continued to monitor and review the corporate governance principles and practices to ensure compliance. Throughout the Year, the Company has applied the principles and complied with the principle in the code provision of the Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report (the "CG Code") set out in Appendix 15 to the GEM Listing Rules, save for the following deviations as set out in the relevant section below.

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted a Code of conduct regarding Directors' securities transactions on terms no less exacting than the required standard of dealings as set out in Rules 5.48 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules. Having made specific enquiry, all Directors confirmed that they had complied with such code of conduct and the required standard of dealings throughout the Year.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Board is responsible for leadership and control of the Company and is collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Company by directing and supervising its affairs. In practice, the Board takes responsibilities for decision making in all major matters of the Group, include approving and monitoring of all policy matters, setting of objectives, annual budgets and overall strategies, material transaction, appointment of directors and other significant financial and operational matters. The day-to-day management, administration and operations of the Group are delegated to the senior management of the Group. These responsibilities include the implementation of decisions of the Board, the coordination and direction of day-to-day operation and management of the Group in accordance with the management strategies and plans approved by the Board. Approval has to be obtained from the Board prior to any significant transactions entered into by the senior management of the Group and the Board has the full support of them to discharge its responsibilities.

概覽

董事會欣然於年報提呈本年度之企業管治報告。

本公司著重維持高標準之企業管治。企業管治受重視乃由於董事會相信，高質素之企業管治將有助管理層有效地監管本公司之業務活動，從而好好保障股東之利益。

董事會繼續監察及檢討企業管治原則及常規，以確保遵守守則。於本年度內，除下文相關部分所載例外情況外，本公司已應用及遵守GEM上市規則附錄十五所載企業管治守則及企業管治報告（「企業管治守則」）之守則條文原則。

董事進行證券交易

本公司已採納有關董事進行證券交易之操守守則，其條款不比GEM上市規則第5.48至5.67條之交易準則規定寬鬆。經作出特定查詢後，全體董事已確認，彼等於本年度內一直遵守有關操守守則及交易準則之規定。

董事會之組成

董事會負責帶領及監控本公司，並共同負責透過指導及監管其事務推動本公司取得成功。實質上，董事會負責本集團所有主要事務之決策，包括批准及監察所有政策事務、制定目標、年度預算及整體策略、重大交易、董事委任以及其他重大財務及營運事宜。本集團之日常管理、行政及經營事務乃委派予本集團高級管理人員處理，有關職責包括執行董事會決策、根據經董事會審批之管理策略及計劃協調及指引本集團日常營運及管理。本集團高級管理人員於訂立任何重大交易前均須獲董事會批准，而董事會於履行其職責時亦獲彼等全力支持。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Directors have full and timely access to information and accounts of the Group and are entitled to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expenses.

The Company has arranged appropriate insurance cover in respect of legal action against the Directors.

As at the date of this report, the Board comprises a total of nine Directors and their respective roles in the Board are set out as follows:

Executive Directors

Mr. Lu Zhiqiang (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr. Chui Kwong Kau
Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan
Dr. Sun Yu
Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen
Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Hung Yat Ming
Mr. Chan Yun Hing
Mr. Tang Hua

The updated list of Directors and their role and function are posted on respective websites of GEM and the Company.

The profiles of each Director are set out in the "Profile of Directors" section on pages 21 to 24 of this annual report.

In compliance with Rule 5.05 of the GEM Listing Rules, the Company currently has three independent non-executive Directors (the "INEDs") which representing one-third of the Board, and with at least one of them having appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise. The INEDs can assist the management to formulate the Group's development strategies, ensure the Board prepares its financial and other mandatory reports in strict compliance with required standards, and ensure the Company maintains appropriate system to protect the interests of the Company and the Shareholders.

董事可全面適時查閱本集團之資料及賬目，並有權在適當情況下尋求獨立專業意見，費用由本公司承擔。

本公司已就各董事面對法律訴訟安排適當保險。

於本報告日期，董事會由合共九名董事組成，彼等各自於董事會之角色載列如下：

執行董事

盧志強先生 (*行政總裁*)
崔光球先生
張健源先生
孫宇博士
張帆女士
劉毅翔先生

獨立非執行董事

洪日明先生
陳潤興先生
唐華先生

最新董事名單與其角色和職能於GEM網站及本公司網站刊載。

各董事之簡介載於本年報第21至24頁之「董事簡介」。

為遵守GEM上市規則第5.05條之規定，本公司現有三名獨立非執行董事（「獨立非執行董事」），佔董事會人數三分之一，而其中至少一名具備適當之專業資格或具備會計或相關財務管理專長。獨立非執行董事可協助管理層制定本集團之發展策略，確保董事會在嚴格遵守規定準則下編製其財務及其他強制刊發之報告，並確保本公司推行適當之制度，以保障本公司及股東之利益。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The Company has received written annual confirmation from each of the INEDs in respect of their independence to the Company in accordance with the guidelines set out in Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules.

There is no relationship, including financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship(s) among members of the Board and between the chairman of the Board (the “**Chairman**”) and the chief executive officer of the Company (the “**CEO**”).

THE BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meets regularly and the Directors attended the meetings in person or through electronic means of communication in accordance with the Company’s articles of association (the “**Articles**”). The Board is scheduled to meet four times a year at approximately quarterly intervals with notice given to the Directors at least fourteen (14) days in advance.

Minutes of the Board meetings are recorded in sufficient detail for any decision made during the meetings. Draft minutes are circulated to the Directors for comment and final version of the minutes are circulated to the Directors for records. All minutes of the Board meetings are kept by the company secretary of the Company (the “**Company Secretary**”) and open for inspection by the Directors.

If a Director has a conflict of interest in a matter to be considered by the Board which the Board has determined to be material, the matter will be dealt with by a physical Board meeting rather than a written resolution. INEDs who have no material interest in the transaction should be present at such Board meeting.

During the Year, 12 Board meetings were held and 2 written resolutions were passed, at which the Directors discussed and approved, among other matters (i) the Group’s consolidated annual results for the year ended 31 March 2019, the first quarterly results for the three months ended 30 June 2019, interim results for the six months ended 30 September 2019, third quarterly results for the nine months ended 31 December 2019 and the environmental, social and governance report 2019; (ii) the risk management and internal control systems of the Group; (iii) discloseable transactions; (iv) change of company secretary; (v) review of the GEM Listing Committee Decision and quarterly update on suspension of trading; and (vi) the overall strategic direction and objectives of the business and other significant matter of the Group.

本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事根據GEM上市規則第5.09條所載指引就其獨立身份向本公司發出之書面年度確認函。

董事會成員之間以及董事會主席(「**主席**»)與本公司行政總裁(「**行政總裁**»)之間概無任何關係，包括財務、業務、家族或其他重大／相關關係。

董事會會議

董事會定期舉行會議，而董事根據本公司之組織章程細則(「**章程細則**»)親身或透過電子通訊方式出席會議。董事會每年計劃召開四次會議，大約每季一次，並向董事事先發出至少十四(14)日通知。

董事會會議記錄詳列會上所作任何決定之詳情。會議記錄初稿會呈交各董事表達意見，而最終定稿會呈交各董事作記錄。所有董事會會議記錄均由本公司之公司秘書(「**公司秘書**»)保存，並公開供董事查閱。

倘董事在董事會將予考慮之事宜中存有董事會認為重大之利益衝突，則有關事宜將以舉行董事會會議，而非以書面決議案方式處理。於交易中並無擁有重大權益之獨立非執行董事應該出席有關董事會會議。

於本年度內，本公司共舉行12次董事會會議並通過2份書面決議案，董事於會上討論及批准(其中包括)(i)本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之綜合全年業績、截至二零一九年六月三十日止三個月之第一季度業績、截至二零一九年九月三十日止六個月之中期業績及截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止九個月之第三季度業績以及二零一九年環境、社會及管治報告；(ii)本集團風險管理及內部監控制度；(iii)須予披露交易；(iv)公司秘書變更；(v)檢討GEM上市委員會之決策及提供季度停牌最新資訊；及(vi)本集團業務之整體策略方向及目標以及其他重大事宜。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

Individual attendance of each Director at the Board meetings, committee meetings and general meetings are set out in the table on page 35 of this annual report.

CHAIRMAN AND CEO

Pursuant to the Code provision A.2.1 of the CG Code, the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. The Chairman is vacated and the Board intends to identify suitable candidate to fill the vacancy.

Under the Code provision A.2.7 of the CG Code, the chairman of the board should at least annually hold meetings with the independent non-executive directors without the presence of other directors. As the Chairman is vacated, no such meeting was held in this regard for the Year.

APPOINTMENT AND RE-ELECTION OF THE DIRECTORS

Pursuant to the Code provision A.4.1 of the CG Code, the non-executive directors should be appointed for a specific term, subject to re-election.

All INEDs are not appointed for a specific term, but they are subject to re-election at the annual general meeting of the Company (the "AGM") in accordance with the Articles.

In accordance with the Article 87(1) of the Articles, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement at least once every three years.

各董事出席董事會會議、委員會會議及股東大會之個別記錄載於本年報第35頁之列表。

主席與行政總裁

根據企業管治守則第A.2.1條守則條文，主席及行政總裁之角色應該有所區分，而不應由同一名人士擔任。主席職位現時懸空，而董事會擬物色合適候選人填補空缺。

根據企業管治守則第A.2.7條守則條文，董事會主席應在其他董事不在場情況下，至少每年與獨立非執行董事舉行會議。由於主席職位懸空，故本年度並無就此舉行有關會議。

董事之委任及重選

根據企業管治守則第A.4.1條守則條文，非執行董事之委任應有指定任期，並須接受重選。

所有獨立非執行董事之委任並無指定任期，惟彼等須根據章程細則於本公司股東週年大會（「股東週年大會」）上接受重選。

根據章程細則第87(1)條，當時在任之三分之一董事（或倘人數並非三之倍數，則為最接近但不少於三分之一）須輪值退任，惟每名董事須每三年最少退任一次。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Directors are encouraged to participate in continuous professional development to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills.

The newly appointed Director is provided with an induction and information to ensure that he has a proper understanding of the Company's operations and businesses as well as his responsibilities under relevant statute, laws, rules and regulations. The Company will from time to time provide briefings to all Directors to develop and refresh their duties and responsibilities.

All Directors confirmed that they have complied with the Code provision A.6.5 on directors' training. During the Year, all Directors namely Mr. Lu Zhiqiang, Mr. Chui Kwong Kau, Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan, Dr. Sun Yu, Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen, Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung, Mr. Hung Yat Ming, Mr. Chan Yun Hing and Mr. Tang Hua had participated in continuous professional development by attending seminar/programme/reading relevant materials in relation to the business on directors' duties.

BOARD COMMITTEE

The Board has established three Board committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee to oversee particular aspects of the Company's affairs. The Board committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties. The written terms of reference for Board committees are posted on the respective websites of GEM and the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

An audit committee of the Company (the "Audit Committee") was established with written terms of reference in compliance with the Rules 5.28 and 5.29 of the GEM Listing Rules and Code provision C.3.3 of the CG Code. The Audit Committee comprises three INEDs, namely Mr. Hung Yat Ming, Mr. Chan Yun Hing and Mr. Tang Hua. Mr. Hung Yat Ming is the chairman of the Audit Committee.

持續專業發展

本公司鼓勵董事參與持續專業發展，以增進及重溫彼等之知識及技能。

新委任董事獲提供入職培訓及資料，以確保彼對本公司之營運及業務有適當之理解，以及彼於相關法例、法律、規則及規例項下之職責。本公司將不時向全體董事提供簡報，使董事得以增進及重溫彼等之職責及責任。

全體董事確認，彼等已遵守有關董事培訓之企業管治守則第A.6.5條守則條文。於本年度內，全體董事（即盧志強先生、崔光球先生、張健源先生、孫宇博士、張帆女士、劉毅翔先生、洪日明先生、陳潤興先生及唐華先生）已藉出席研討會／課程／閱讀有關董事業務職責之相關資料參與持續專業發展。

董事委員會

董事會已設立三個董事委員會，即審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會，以監督本公司事務之特定方面。董事委員會獲提供充裕資源以履行其職責。董事委員會之書面職能範圍在GEM網站及本公司網站刊載。

審核委員會

本公司審核委員會（「審核委員會」）已遵守GEM上市規則第5.28及5.29條以及企業管治守則第C.3.3條守則條文規定成立，並以書面訂明其職能範圍。審核委員會由三名獨立非執行董事洪日明先生、陳潤興先生及唐華先生組成。洪日明先生為審核委員會主席。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment, reappointment and removal of the external auditors, approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor and any questions of its resignation and dismissal, review the Group's annual report and accounts, half-year report and quarterly reports, review the Company's financial controls, internal control and risk management systems, discuss the internal control system with management to ensure that management has performed its duty to have an effective internal control system, review the Group's financial and accounting policies and practices and to provide advices and comments thereon to the Board.

During the Year, the Audit Committee held 5 meetings, at which the Audit Committee had reviewed and discussed (i) the Group's consolidated annual results for the year ended 31 March 2019, the first quarterly results for the three months ended 30 June 2019, interim results for the six months ended 30 September 2019 and third quarterly results for the nine months ended 31 December 2019, (ii) the term of engagement of external auditor and the audit planning for the year ended 31 March 2020 and (iii) the appointment of service provider relating to the review and assessment of risk management and internal control system of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Individual attendance of each member of the Audit Committee are set out in the table on page 35 of this annual report.

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed the Company's audited consolidated financial results for the Year, including the accounting principles and practice adopted by the Group, the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in this Corporate Governance Report, the effectiveness of the Group's internal control and risk management systems and the Group's internal audit function performed by the external internal control advisers and recommended to the Board for consideration the same and the re-appointment of Pan-China (H.K.) CPA Limited as the Company's external independent auditor at the forthcoming AGM.

審核委員會之主要職責為就委任、續聘及罷免外聘核數師、批准外聘核數師之酬金及委聘條款以及其辭任及罷免之任何問題向董事會提出建議，審閱本集團之年報及賬目、半年度報告及季度報告，檢討本公司之財務監控、內部監控及風險管理制度，與管理層討論內部監控制度以確保管理層履行其職責制定有效內部監控制度，檢討本集團之財務及會計政策及慣例，並就此向董事會提供建議及意見。

於本年度內，審核委員會共舉行5次會議，審核委員會於會上審閱及討論(i)本集團截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之綜合全年業績、截至二零一九年六月三十日止三個月之第一季度業績、截至二零一九年九月三十日止六個月之中期業績及截至二零一九年十二月三十一日止九個月之第三季度業績；(ii)於截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度外聘核數師之委聘條款以及審核計劃；及(iii)於截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度就檢討及評估本集團風險管理及內部監控制度委任服務供應商。

審核委員會各成員之個別出席記錄載於本年報第35頁之列表。

審核委員會已審閱及討論本公司於本年度之經審核綜合財務業績，包括本集團所採納之會計準則及慣例、本公司遵守企業管治守則之情況及本企業管治報告之披露資料、本集團內部監控及風險管理制度之成效、由外聘內部監控顧問所進行之本集團內部審核職能並就此向董事會提供建議以供考慮，以及於應屆股東週年大會上續聘天健(香港)會計師事務所有限公司為本公司外聘獨立核數師。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

A nomination committee of the Company (the “**Nomination Committee**”) was established with written terms of reference in compliance with the Code provision A.5.2 of the CG Code. As at the date of this report, the Nomination Committee comprises three INEDs, namely Mr. Hung Yat Ming, Mr. Chan Yun Hing and Mr. Tang Hua. Mr. Hung Yat Ming is the chairman of the Nomination Committee.

The principal responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are to review the structure, size, composition and diversity of the Board, identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members, assess the independence of the INEDs and make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or reappointment of the Directors and succession planning for the Directors as well as review and assess the adequacy of the corporate governance guidelines of the Company and to recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

Board diversity policy

The Company has adopted the Board diversity policy (the “**Board Diversity Policy**”) in accordance with the requirement set out in the CG Code. The Company recognises that the Board diversity is an essential element contributing to the sustainable development of the Company. In designing the Board’s composition, the Board diversity has been considered from a number of aspects, including but not limited to the skills, knowledge, gender, age, cultural and educational background or professional experience. All Directors’ appointments are based on merits and considered against a variety of objective criteria, having due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

Nomination policy

The Nomination Committee shall identify and nominate suitable candidates for appointment as Director(s) to fill a casual vacancy on the Board or as an addition to the existing Board. The criteria to be adopted by the Board in considering each individual shall be their ability to contribute to the effective carrying out by the Board of its responsibilities set out in the Appendix 15 to the GEM Listing Rules.

提名委員會

本公司之提名委員會(「**提名委員會**」)已遵守企業管治守則第A.5.2條守則條文規定成立，並以書面訂明其職能範圍。於本報告日期，提名委員會由三名獨立非執行董事洪日明先生、陳潤興先生及唐華先生組成。洪日明先生為提名委員會主席。

提名委員會之主要職責為檢討董事會架構、規模、組成及多元化，物色合適人選成為董事會成員，評估獨立非執行董事之獨立身份，並就委任或重新委任董事以及董事繼任計劃向董事會提出建議，以及檢討及評估本公司是否訂有充足企業管治指引並向董事會推薦任何建議修改以作批准。

董事會成員多元化政策

本公司已根據企業管治守則所載規定，採納董事會成員多元化政策(「**董事會成員多元化政策**」)。本公司視董事會成員多元化為本公司可持續發展之必要因素。籌劃董事會之組成時，從多方面考慮董事會成員是否多元化，包括但不限於技能、知識、性別、年齡、文化及教育背景或專業經驗。所有董事之委任均以用人唯才為原則，並於考慮人選時按多個客觀標準充分顧及董事會成員多元化之裨益。

提名政策

提名委員會須物色及提名適合委任為董事之候選人，以填補董事會臨時空缺或作為現有董事會新增席位。董事會於考慮每名候選人時採納之準則，為該等人士是否有能力作出貢獻，以助董事會有效履行GEM上市規則附錄十五所載之責任。

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The factors listed below would be used as reference by the Nomination Committee in assessing the suitability of a proposed candidate.

- Reputation for integrity;
- Accomplishment and experience in the industry where the principal businesses of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- Commitment in respect of available time and relevant interest; and
- Diversity in all its aspects, including but not limited to skill, knowledge, gender, age, cultural and educational background or professional experience.

These factors are for reference only, and not meant to be exhaustive and decisive. The Nomination Committee has the discretion to nominate any person, as it considers appropriate.

Retiring INEDs, save for those who have served as INED for a period of 9 consecutive years, are eligible for nomination by the Board to stand for re-election at a general meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, the INED who has been serving on the Board for a period of 9 consecutive years or more may continue to hold office until expiry of his/her current term of service, subject to a separate resolution to be approved by Shareholders. The papers to Shareholders accompanying that resolution should include the reasons why the board believes he/she is still independent and should be re-elected.

The Board may consider any proposed candidate(s) as recommended by the management or Shareholders and nominate such candidate(s) to the Nomination Committee, if it thinks fit. The Nomination Committee may request candidates to provide additional information and documents, if considered necessary.

提名委員會評估建議候選人是否合適時將參考下列因素。

- 誠信聲譽；
- 本公司及其附屬公司主要業務所在行業之成就及經驗；
- 對可投入時間及相關事務關注之承諾；及
- 董事會各方面之多元化，包括但不限於技能、知識、性別、年齡、文化及教育背景或專業經驗。

上述因素僅供參考，並非盡列所有因素，亦不具決定性作用。提名委員會可酌情決定提名其認為適當任何人士。

即將退任之獨立非執行董事（已連續9年擔任獨立非執行董事者除外）均合資格獲董事會提名在股東大會上再度參選董事。為免產生疑問，已任職董事會連續9年或以上之獨立非執行董事可繼續擔任有關職位，直至其現有任期屆滿為止，惟須獲股東以獨立決議案批准方可續任。隨附該決議案之股東文件應載有董事會認為該名人士仍為獨立人士及應獲重選之理由。

董事會可考慮管理層或股東所推薦之任何建議候選人，並在提名委員會認為合適時提名有關候選人。如有必要，提名委員會可要求候選人提供額外資料及文件。

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The Secretary of the Nomination Committee shall call a meeting of the Nomination Committee, and invite nominations of candidates from Board members if any, for consideration by the Nomination Committee prior to its meeting. The Nomination Committee may also put forward candidates who are not nominated by Board members. For filling a casual vacancy, the Nomination Committee shall make recommendations for the Board's consideration and approval. For proposing candidates to stand for election at a general meeting, the Nomination Committee shall make nominations to the Board for its consideration and recommendation.

In order to provide information of the candidates nominated by the Board to stand for election at a general meeting, and to invite nominations from shareholders, a circular will be sent to shareholders. The circular will set out the lodgment period for Shareholders to make the nominations. The names, brief biographies (including qualifications and relevant experience), independence, proposed remuneration and any other information, as required pursuant to the applicable laws, rules and regulations, of the proposed candidates will be included in the circular to Shareholders.

Where the Board proposes a resolution to elect an individual as an INED at the general meeting, it should set out in the circular to Shareholders and/or explanatory statement accompanying the notice of the relevant general meeting why the Board believes the individual should be elected and the reasons why they consider him/her to be independent. If the proposed INED will be holding their seventh (or more) listed company directorship, why the Board believes the individual would still be able to devote sufficient time to the Board.

A Shareholder can serve a notice to the Board or Company Secretary with the lodgment period of its intention to propose a resolution to elect a certain candidate as a Director, without the Board's recommendation or the Nomination Committee's nomination, other than those candidates set out in the shareholder circular. The particulars of the candidates so propose will be sent to all Shareholders for information by a circular. A candidate is allowed to withdraw his candidature at any time before the general meeting by serving a notice in writing to the Company Secretary. The Board shall have the final decision on all matters relating to its recommendation of candidates to stand for election at any general meeting.

提名委員會之秘書將召開提名委員會會議，並於會議前邀請董事會成員提名候選人(如有)以供提名委員會考慮。提名委員會亦可提名並非由董事會成員提名之候選人。就填補臨時空缺而言，提名委員會將提供推薦建議以供董事會考慮及審批。就於股東大會上提名候選人選舉而言，提名委員會將向董事會作出提名以供其考慮及提供推薦建議。

為提供獲董事會提名於股東大會上選舉之候選人之資料及邀請股東提名，將向股東寄發一份通函。通函將載列股東作出提名之提交期限。建議候選人之姓名、簡歷(包括資格及相關經驗)、獨立性、建議薪酬以及根據適用法例、規則及規例所規定之任何其他資料將載於致股東之通函內。

倘董事會擬於股東大會上提呈決議案選任個別人士擔任獨立非執行董事，應在有關該等股東大會通告所附致股東通函及/或說明函中列明董事會認為應選任該等人士擔任獨立非執行董事之理由及其認為該等人士為獨立人士之原因。如建議獨立非執行董事將擔任其第七個(或以上)上市公司董事職位，則列明董事會認為該名人士仍可為董事會投放足夠時間之理由。

股東可於提名期限內，在概無董事會推薦或提名委員會提名下向董事會或公司秘書發送通知，提呈決議案提名將寄發予股東通函所載候選人以外之個別人士參選董事。候選人可於股東大會之前任何時間通過向公司秘書提交書面通知撤回其候選人資格。對有關推薦候選人於股東大會上參選之所有事宜，董事會擁有最終決定權。

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During the Year, the Nomination Committee held 1 meeting, at which the Nomination Committee had (i) reviewed and discussed the structure, size and composition of the Board, (ii) assessed the independence of the INEDs, (iii) reviewed the Board Diversity Policy, and (iv) recommended to the Board for the consideration of the re-appointment of all the retiring Directors at the forthcoming AGM.

Individual attendance of each member of the Nomination Committee are set out in the table on page 35 of this annual report.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

A remuneration committee of the Company (the “**Remuneration Committee**”) was established with written terms of reference in compliance with the Code provision B.1.2 of the CG Code. As at the date of this report, the Remuneration Committee comprises one executive Director, namely Mr. Chui Kwong Kau, and three INEDs, namely Mr. Hung Yat Ming, Mr. Chan Yun Hing and Mr. Tang Hua. Mr. Hung Yat Ming is the chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

The principal responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are to make recommendations to the Board on the Company’s policy and structure for all Directors and senior management remuneration, and to determine, with delegated responsibility, the remuneration packages of individual executive Directors and senior management, to review and approve the management’s remuneration proposals with reference to the Board’s corporate goals and objectives.

During the Year, the Remuneration Committee held 2 meetings, at which the Remuneration Committee had reviewed and approved the remuneration packages for individual executive Directors and senior management.

Individual attendance of each member of the Remuneration Committee are set out in the table on page 35 of this annual report.

於本年度內，提名委員會共舉行1次會議，提名委員會於會上(i)檢討及討論董事會架構、規模及組成，(ii)評估獨立非執行董事之獨立性，(iii)檢討董事會成員多元化政策，及(iv)就於應屆股東週年大會上再度委任所有退任董事向董事會提供建議以供考慮。

提名委員會各成員之個別出席記錄載於本年報第35頁之列表。

薪酬委員會

本公司之薪酬委員會(「**薪酬委員會**」)已遵守企業管治守則第B.1.2條守則條文規定成立，並以書面訂明其職能範圍。於本報告日期，薪酬委員會由一名執行董事崔光球先生以及三名獨立非執行董事洪日明先生、陳潤興先生及唐華先生組成。洪日明先生為薪酬委員會主席。

薪酬委員會之主要職責為就本公司董事及高級管理人員之全體薪酬制度及結構向董事會提出建議，獲轉授責任以釐定個別執行董事及高級管理人員之薪酬待遇，並因應董事會所訂企業方針及目標而檢討及批准管理層薪酬建議。

於本年度內，薪酬委員會共舉行2次會議，薪酬委員會於會上檢討及批准個別執行董事及高級管理人員之薪酬待遇。

薪酬委員會各成員之個別出席記錄載於本年報第35頁之列表。

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DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE RECORD AT MEETINGS

Details of the attendance of the Directors at the Board meetings and its respective committees meetings, and general meeting during the Year are set out in the following table:

董事出席會議記錄

下表載列各董事於本年度出席董事會會議及其各自之委員會會議以及股東大會之記錄詳情：

Directors 董事		Number of meetings attended/Eligible to attend 出席會議次數/符合資格出席之次數				
		Board Meetings 董事會會議	Audit Committee Meetings 審核委員會會議	Nomination Committee Meetings 提名委員會會議	Remuneration Committee Meetings 薪酬委員會會議	AGM/General Meeting 股東週年大會/ 股東大會
Executive Directors	執行董事					
Mr. Lu Zhiqiang	盧志強先生	10/12	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	0/1
Mr. Chui Kwong Kau	崔光球先生	12/12	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	2/2	1/1
Dr. Sun Yu	孫宇博士	12/12	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	1/1
Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan	張健源先生	11/12	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	1/1
Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen	張帆女士	10/12	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	1/1
Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung	劉毅翔先生	3/12	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用	0/1
Independent Non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事					
Mr. Hung Yat Ming	洪日明先生	9/12	5/5	1/1	2/2	1/1
Mr. Chan Yun Hing	陳潤興先生	9/12	4/5	0/1	1/2	1/1
Mr. Tang Hua	唐華先生	12/12	5/5	1/1	2/2	1/1

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Pursuant to code provision E.1.2 of the CG Code, the chairman of the Board should attend the AGM. As the Chairman is vacated, Mr. Chui Kwong Kau, an executive Director, chaired the AGM held on 30 August 2019 (the “**2019 AGM**”) and answered questions from shareholders. The external auditor of the Company attended the 2019 AGM to answer questions about the conduct of the audit, the preparation and content of the auditor’s report, the accounting policies and auditor’s independence.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is responsible for performing the corporate governance functions, amongst other things, the development and review of the policies and practices on corporate governance of the Group and monitoring the compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, reviewing and monitoring the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management, and reviewing the corporate governance compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the annual report.

The corporate governance report has been reviewed by the Board in discharge of its corporate governance function.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Board is committed to provide a balanced, clear and understandable assessment in annual and interim reports and other financial disclosures required by the GEM Listing Rules. The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and the disclosure requirements of the Companies Ordinance and the GEM Listing Rules.

根據企業管治守則第E.1.2條守則條文，董事會主席應出席股東週年大會。由於主席一職現時懸空，執行董事崔光球先生已主持於二零一九年八月三十日舉行之股東週年大會（「二零一九年股東週年大會」），並於會上回答股東提問。本公司外聘核數師已出席二零一九年股東週年大會，以回答有關審計工作、編製核數師報告及其內容、會計政策以及核數師獨立性之提問。

企業管治職能

董事會負責履行企業管治職能，其中包括制定及檢討本集團企業管治政策及常規、監察遵守法律及監管規定之情況、檢討及監察董事及高級管理層之培訓及持續專業發展，以及檢討企業管治是否符合企業管治守則及於年報作出披露。

企業管治報告已獲董事會審閱，以履行其企業管治職能。

問責及審核

董事會致力於年度及中期報告以及GEM上市規則所規定之其他財務披露資料提供持平、清晰及易於理解的評估。董事知悉彼等須負責根據香港財務報告準則及公司條例與GEM上市規則之披露規定編製真實及公平之綜合財務報表。

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The management also provides the Board with monthly updates giving a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects in sufficient details to enable the Board as a whole and each of the Directors to discharge their duties under Rule 5.01 and Chapter 17 of the GEM Listing Rules.

管理層亦每月向董事會提供充分詳盡的最新消息，對本集團之表現、狀況及前景作出持平而易於理解的評估，令董事會整體及各董事可履行其於GEM上市規則第5.01條及第17章項下之職責。

The responsibility of the auditor is set out in the "Independent Auditor's Report" of this annual report.

核數師之責任載於本年報之「獨立核數師報告」。

REMUNERATION OF THE AUDITOR

The Audit Committee had reviewed the performance of Pan-China (H.K.) CPA Limited ("Pan-China") as the independent auditor of the Company and proposed to re-appoint Pan-China as the independent auditor at the forthcoming AGM.

核數師酬金

審核委員會已檢討天健(香港)會計師事務所有限公司(「天健」)作為本公司獨立核數師之表現，並建議於應屆股東週年大會上續聘天健為獨立核數師。

During the Year, the fee paid/payable to Pan-China in respect of the audit and non-audit services provided by the auditor of the Company are as follows:

於本年度內，就本公司核數師提供之審核及非審核服務向天健支付／應付之費用如下：

Type of services 服務種類	Amounts 金額 HK\$ 港元
Audit service Audit fee for the financial statements of the Group for the Year	審核服務 本集團本年度之財務報表之審核費用 950,000

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board is responsible for the design, implementation, monitoring and review of the Group's system of internal control to ensure their effectiveness and adequacy. The Board shall at least annually review its risk management and internal control system. The Group has adopted a series of internal control policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance for achieving the business objectives of the Group. However, the system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

風險管理及內部監控

董事會負責設計、執行、監察及檢討本集團之內部監控制度，以確保其成效及充分。董事會須至少每年檢討其風險管理及內部監控制度。本集團已採納一系列內部監控政策及程序，旨在合理保證達致本集團之業務目標。然而，內部監控制度旨在管理而非消除未能達致業務目標之風險，並僅針對重大錯誤陳述或損失提供合理而非絕對保證。

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Objective of Risk Management and Internal Control

The objectives of the risk management and internal control framework of the Group include:

- to ensure the Company's risk management and internal control in compliance with the GEM Listing Rules requirements;
- to establish and constantly improve the risk management and internal control systems;
- to implement top-down and bottom-up approaches risk management system that covers every aspect of the business; and
- to keep baseline risks within the acceptable range.

Principles of Internal Control

The development internal control systems involved five elements, namely internal environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication and monitoring of controls. The aim of internal control is to reasonably guarantee the compliance of its operation and management with regulations and laws, assets security, and authenticity and integrity of financial report and related information, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operating activities and promote the realization of development strategy of the Group.

Risk Management Approach

The risk management process of the Group involves risk identification, analysis, evaluation, communication, reporting and monitoring. The methodology adopted in risk identification and assessment process involves top-down and bottom-up approaches. At the Board level, a top-down approach is adopted to focus on determining the nature and extent of major strategic risks that it is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives. The key risks related to the Group's business and to the industries in which the Group operates were set out in the section headed "Principal risks and uncertainties" of "CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis".

風險管理及內部監控之目標

本集團風險管理及內部監控框架之目標包括：

- 確保本公司風險管理及內部監控符合 GEM 上市規則之規定；
- 建立及持續改善風險管理及內部監控制度；
- 採取由上而下及由下而上之風險管理制度方針，涵蓋業務各個層面；及
- 保持基線風險在可接受範圍內。

內部監控原則

內部監控制度的制定涉及內部環境、風險評估、監控活動、資訊及溝通以及監控五項要素。內部監控旨在合理保證業務營運及管理合規合法、資產安全、財務報告及相關資料真實完整、提高經營業務之效率及效益以及促進本集團實現發展策略。

風險管理方針

本集團風險管理程序涉及識別、分析、評估、溝通、匯報及監察風險。風險識別及評估過程所採納之方法涉及由上而下及由下而上方針。在董事會層面，採納由上而下方針可集中釐定其於達致策略目標時願意承受之主要策略風險之性質及程度。有關本集團業務及本集團營運所在行業之主要風險載於行政總裁報告與管理層討論及分析「主要風險及不明朗因素」一節。

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At functional level, a bottom-up approach with involvement of all significant departments of the Group is adopted to identify operational risks in daily operations. The process includes the maintenance of internal control manual and compliance manual setting out the particulars of material risks together with the control measures as reported by significant departments of the Group. It is to ensure that the significant risks to be considered by the Board in determining the risk appetite and the adequacy of resource, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function.

The Board has established an on-going process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Group and this process includes enhancing the systems of risk management and internal control from time to time in response to the changes to the business environment or regulatory guidelines. All employees are committed to continually enhancing the risk management framework, linking to our corporate strategies as well as integrating it into day-to-day operation of the business.

During the Year, the Board has, through the Audit Committee and with the assistance of management and external internal control advisers, conducted a review on the effectiveness of the Group's system of financial, operational and compliance controls and reported its findings and made recommendations to the Board.

The Company does not have an internal audit function and independent consultancy firm was engaged as the Group's external internal control advisers, to perform the review on the internal control system of the Group, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management functions for the Year.

The Board has conducted a review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management, internal control systems and internal audit function through discussion with the Audit Committee on major findings and control issue and considered them effective and adequate. The Board also considers that the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Group's accounting and financial reporting function.

在功能層面，本集團已採納涉及本集團所有主要部門之由下而上方針，以識別日常營運中之營運風險。有關程序包括制定內部監控手冊及合規手冊，當中載列重大風險之具體情況連同本集團主要部門所匯報之監控措施，從而確保董事會在釐定風險承擔能力以及本公司會計及財務報告職能之資源、員工資格及經驗、培訓計劃及預算是否充足時考慮到重大風險。

董事會已設立持續程序，以識別、評估及管理本集團所面對之重大風險。此項程序包括不時因應營商環境或監管指引轉變而改善風險管理及內部監控制度。全體僱員均致力持續加強風險管理框架、配合企業策略並融入日常業務運作。

於本年度內，董事會已透過審核委員會並在管理層及外聘內部監控顧問之協助下，檢討本集團財務、營運及合規監控制度之成效，並向董事會匯報其調查結果及提供建議。

本公司不設內部審核職能，而獨立諮詢服務公司已於本年度內獲委聘為本集團外聘內部監控顧問，以檢討本集團內部監控制度，包括財務、營運及合規監控以及風險管理職能。

董事會已透過與審核委員會就主要調查結果及監控事宜進行討論，以檢討本集團風險管理、內部監控制度及內部審核職能之成效，並認為此等方面均為有效及充分。董事會亦已考慮本集團會計及財務報告職能之資源、員工資格及經驗、培訓計劃及預算是否充足。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

HANDLING AND DISSEMINATION OF INSIDE INFORMATION

The Company has established and maintained the procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination inside information. The Company has adopted a code of conduct for dealing in securities of the Company by the Directors in accordance with Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules. Other employees of the Group who are likely to be in possession of inside information of the Company are also subject to dealing restrictions. The Group has strictly prohibited unauthorised use of confidential or insider information. Any inside information and any information which may potentially constitute inside information is promptly identified, assessed and escalated to the Board and for the Board to decide on the need for disclosure. Inside information and other information which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the GEM Listing Rules will be announced on the respective websites of GEM and the Company in due course.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Lam Tze Chung (“**Mr. Lam**”) was the Company Secretary from 1 March 2013 to 6 May 2019. Ms. Wong Po Ling, Pauline (“**Ms. Wong**”) is engaged and appointed by the Company from an external secretarial services provider as its Company Secretary with effect from 7 May 2019. The primary corporate contact person of the Company is Mr. Chui Kwong Kau, an executive Director. Ms. Wong has taken no less than 15 hours of relevant professional training for the Year.

處理及發佈內幕消息

本公司已設立及制定有關處理及發佈內幕消息之程序及內部監控。本公司已根據GEM上市規則第5.46至5.67條採納有關董事進行本公司證券交易之操守守則。本集團其他僱員如可能掌握本公司內幕消息，亦須遵守買賣限制。本集團嚴禁未經授權使用保密或內幕消息。任何內幕消息及可能構成內幕消息之任何資料均獲即時識別、評估及上報董事會，以供董事會決定是否需要作出披露。內幕消息及根據GEM上市規則須予披露之其他資料將於適當時候在GEM網站及本公司網站公佈。

公司秘書

林子冲先生(「**林先生**」)於二零一三年三月一日至二零一九年五月六日擔任公司秘書。王寶玲女士(「**王女士**」)獲本公司自外聘秘書服務供應商委聘及委任為公司秘書，自二零一九年五月七日起生效。本公司之主要公司聯絡人為執行董事崔光球先生。王女士於本年度內接受不少於15個小時之相關專業培訓。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

According to the Article 58 of the Articles, any one or more Shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth 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 or the Company Secretary, to require an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may do so in the same manner, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

Any vote of the Shareholders at general meetings must be taken by poll pursuant to the GEM Listing Rules. The results of the poll will be posted on the respective websites of GEM and the Company after each general meeting.

SENDING ENQUIRIES TO THE BOARD BY THE SHAREHOLDERS

Any enquiries from the Shareholders to the Board can be sent in writing to the head office and principal place of business in Hong Kong of the Company.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE SHAREHOLDERS

Communication with the Shareholders is given high priority. The Company aims to provide the Shareholders with high standards of disclosure and financial transparency through the publication of annual, interim and quarterly reports, announcements and circulars made through the GEM website and the Company's website.

The Company are encouraged the Shareholders to attend general meetings of the Company and to put their enquiries to the Board directly. The Chairman and the members of relevant committees will be also available to answer the questions in the general meetings.

股東權利

根據章程細則第58條，任何一名或以上於遞呈要求當日持有賦有於本公司股東大會上投票權之本公司繳足股本不少於十分之一之股東，有權隨時透過向董事會或公司秘書發出書面要求，要求董事會召開股東特別大會，以處理有關要求中指明之任何事項；且該大會應於遞呈該要求後兩(2)個月內舉行。倘遞呈後二十一(21)日內董事會未有召開該大會，則遞呈要求人士可自行以同樣方式召開該大會，而遞呈要求人士因董事會未有召開大會而合理產生之所有開支應由本公司向遞呈要求人士作出償付。

根據GEM上市規則，股東於股東大會上作出之任何表決必須以投票方式進行。投票表決結果將於各股東大會後在GEM網站及本公司網站刊載。

股東向董事會提問

股東向董事會所作任何提問可書面寄交至本公司之總辦事處及香港主要營業地點。

與股東溝通

與股東溝通相當重要。本公司透過在GEM網站及本公司網站刊發年度、中期及季度報告、公佈及通函，力求為股東提供高水平之披露及財務透明度。

本公司鼓勵股東出席本公司股東大會，並直接向董事會提問。主席及相關委員會之成員將會出席股東大會回答提問。

Corporate Governance Report

企業管治報告

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the Year, there was no change in the constitutional documents of the Company.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board has adopted a dividend policy (the “**Dividend Policy**”) which took effect on 1 January 2019. Under the Dividend Policy, provided there are distributable profits and without affecting the normal operations of the Group, the Company may consider to declare and pay dividends to the Shareholders. In deciding whether to propose a dividend and in determining the dividend amount, the Board shall take into account, inter alia:

- (i) the general financial condition of the Group;
- (ii) the working capital and debt level of the Group;
- (iii) future cash requirements;
- (iv) future prospects and business conditions and strategies;
- (v) any restrictions on payment of dividends;
- (vi) the general market conditions; and
- (vii) any other factors that the Board deems appropriate.

The payment of the dividend by the Company is also subject to any restrictions under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands and the articles of association of the Company. The Dividend Policy will continue to be reviewed from time to time and there can be no assurance that a dividend will be proposed or declared in any specific periods.

組織章程文件之變動

於本年度內，本公司之憲章文件概無任何變動。

股息政策

董事會已採納於二零一九年一月一日生效之股息政策（「**股息政策**」）。根據股息政策，倘有可供分派溢利且不影響本集團正常營運，則本公司可考慮向股東宣派及派付股息。在決定是否擬派股息及在釐定股息金額時，董事會將考慮（其中包括）：

- (i) 本集團之整體財務狀況；
- (ii) 本集團之營運資金及債務水平；
- (iii) 未來現金需求；
- (iv) 未來前景以及業務狀況及策略；
- (v) 派付股息之任何限制；
- (vi) 整體市況；及
- (vii) 董事會認為屬適當之任何其他因素。

本公司派付股息亦須遵守開曼群島公司法及本公司組織章程細則項下之任何限制。股息政策將持續不時加以檢討，難以保證將於任何特定期間擬派或宣派股息。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

The Directors herein present the annual report and audited consolidated financial statements for the Year.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is an investment holding company. The Group is principally engaged in (i) anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses; (ii) trading business; (iii) money lending business; and (iv) securities investment business. The activities of its principal subsidiaries are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements of this annual report.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF KEY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Details of the business review and analysis of key financial performance indicators of the Group for the Year are set out in the "CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis" of this annual report.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The results of the Group for the Year and the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 March 2020 are set out in the consolidated financial statements on pages 64 to 195 of this annual report.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2020.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A five-year financial summary of the published results, assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests of the Group for the last five financial years and reclassified as appropriated, is set out on page 196 of this annual report. This summary does not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

RESERVES AND DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

Details of movements in the reserves and distributable reserves of the Company and the Group during the Year are set out in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements and consolidated statement of changes in equity respectively of this annual report.

董事會欣然提呈本年度之年報及經審核綜合財務報表。

主要業務

本公司為投資控股公司。本集團主要從事(i)抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務；(ii)貿易業務；(iii)放債業務；及(iv)證券投資業務。其主要附屬公司之業務載於本年報之綜合財務報表附註37。

業務回顧及主要財務表現指標分析

有關本集團於本年度內之業務回顧及主要財務表現指標分析之詳情載於本年報「行政總裁報告與管理層討論及分析」。

業績及股息

本集團本年度業績以及本公司及本集團於二零二零年三月三十一日之財務狀況載於本年報第64至195頁之綜合財務報表。

董事不建議就截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度派付末期股息。

五年財務摘要

有關本集團於過去五個財政年度已公佈業績、資產、負債及非控股權益之五年財務摘要已在適當情況下重新分類，並載於本年報第196頁。此摘要並不構成經審核綜合財務報表之一部分。

儲備及可供分派儲備

有關本公司及本集團於本年度內之儲備及可供分派儲備變動之詳情分別載於本年報之綜合財務報表附註38及綜合權益變動表。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Articles and there was no restriction against such rights under the laws of the Cayman Islands, being the jurisdiction in which the Company was incorporated, which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro rata basis to existing Shareholders.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the Company's share capital are set out in note 28 to the consolidated financial statements of this annual report.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group during the Year are set out in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements of this annual report.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Particulars of investment properties in Hong Kong held by the Group as at 31 March 2020 are set out in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements of this annual report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A detailed corporate governance report is set out in pages 25 to 42 in this annual report.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

The Group recognises its responsibility to protect the environment from its business activities. The Group continually seeks to identify and manage environmental impacts attributable to its operational activities in order to minimise these impacts if possible. In view of the above and as at the date of this annual report, the Group complies with environmental legislation, encourages environmental protection and promotes environmental protection awareness to all employees of the Group.

優先權

章程細則並無有關優先權之條文，而本公司註冊成立之司法權區開曼群島法例並無對有關權利施加任何限制，致使本公司須按比例向現有股東發售新股份。

股本

有關本公司股本之詳情載於本年報之綜合財務報表附註28。

物業、廠房及設備

有關本集團於本年度內之物業、廠房及設備變動之詳情載於本年報之綜合財務報表附註16。

投資物業

本集團於二零二零年三月三十一日於香港持有之投資物業之詳情載於本年報綜合財務報表附註17。

企業管治

詳盡企業管治報告載於本年報第25至42頁。

環境政策及表現

本集團深知其於業務活動中負有保護環境之責任。本集團持續辨識及管理其經營活動對環境造成之影響，盡可能將該等影響減至最低。鑑於以上所述及於本年報日期，本集團遵守環境法例，鼓勵環保，並提高本集團全體僱員之環保意識。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

RELATIONSHIPS WITH EMPLOYEES, CUSTOMERS, SUPPLIERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

The Group ensures all staff is reasonably remunerated and regularly reviews the employment policies on remuneration and other benefits. The Group maintains a good relationship with its customers and suppliers. The Group maintains close contacts with the customers and has regular review of requirements of customers and complaints. The Group will conduct appraisal of the performance of suppliers on regular basis.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Group recognises the importance of compliance with regulatory requirements and risks of non-compliance with such requirements. The Group has on-going review the new enacted laws and regulations affecting the operations of the Group. Save as disclosed in this report, the Group is not aware of any material non-compliance with the laws and regulations that have significant impact on the business of the Group.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

Pursuant to the Articles, the Directors and other officers, for the time being acting in relation to the affairs of the Company, shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty.

The Company has arranged appropriate directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage for the Directors and officers of the Group to protect the Directors and officers of the Group against any potential liability arising from the Group's activities which such Directors and officers may be held liable.

與僱員、客戶、供應商及其他持份者之關係

本集團確保全體員工得到合理薪酬，並定期檢討有關薪酬及其他福利之僱傭政策。本集團與其客戶及供應商維持良好關係。本集團與客戶維持緊密聯繫，並定期審閱客戶之要求及投訴。本集團會對供應商之表現作定期評核。

遵守法律及法規

本集團明白遵守監管規定之重要性及不遵守該等規定之風險。本集團持續審閱會影響本集團營運之新實施法律及法規。除本報告所披露者外，本集團並不知悉任何對本集團業務構成嚴重影響之重大違法及違規事件。

獲准許之彌償條文

根據章程細則，董事及當時就本公司事務行事之其他高級行政人員均可從本公司之資產及溢利獲得彌償，並確保該等人士免就執行各自之職務因所作出、發生之作為或不作為而招致或蒙受之所有訴訟、費用、收費、損失、損害及開支招致任何損害。

本公司已為本集團董事及高級行政人員安排合適之董事及高級行政人員責任保險，以保護本集團董事及高級行政人員免於承受因有關該等董事及高級行政人員可能須就此負責之本集團活動而產生之任何潛在責任。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

DIRECTORS

The Directors during the Year and up to the date of this annual report were:

Executive Directors

Mr. Lu Zhiqiang
Mr. Chui Kwong Kau
Dr. Sun Yu
Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan
Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen
Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Hung Yat Ming
Mr. Chan Yun Hing
Mr. Tang Hua

In accordance with the Article 87(1) of the Articles, Mr. Lu Zhiqiang, Mr. Chui Kwong Kau and Dr. Sun Yu will retire as Directors by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received written annual confirmation from each of the INEDs in respect of their independence in accordance with Rule 5.09 of the GEM Listing Rules. As at the date of this report, the Company still considers the INEDs to be independent.

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

Profile details of the Directors are set out on pages 21 to 24 of this annual report.

董事

於本年度及直至本年報日期之董事如下：

執行董事

盧志強先生
崔光球先生
孫宇博士
張健源先生
張帆女士
劉毅翔先生

獨立非執行董事

洪日明先生
陳潤興先生
唐華先生

根據章程細則第87(1)條，盧志強先生、崔光球先生及孫宇博士將輪值退任董事職位，並符合資格及願意於應屆股東週年大會上重選連任。

獨立非執行董事之獨立身份

本公司已接獲各獨立非執行董事根據GEM上市規則第5.09條就其獨立身份發出之書面年度確認函。於本報告日期，本公司仍視獨立非執行董事為獨立人士。

董事簡介

有關董事之履歷詳情載於本年報第21至24頁。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

No Director proposed for re-election at the AGM has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATIONS

Details of the remuneration of Directors are set out in the note 15 to the consolidated financial statements of this report.

DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENT POLICY

The Remuneration Committee was established for reviewing and determining the remuneration and compensation packages of the Directors and senior management with reference to salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities of the Director and performance of the Group. The Company has adopted a share option scheme as an incentive to the Directors and eligible employees, details of which are set out in the section headed "Share Option Scheme".

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No Director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any contract of significance to the business of the Group to which the Company and any of its subsidiaries was a party during the Year.

董事之服務合約

擬於股東週年大會上重選連任之董事概無與本公司訂立不得於一年內予以終止而不給予賠償(法定賠償除外)之服務合約。

董事薪酬

有關董事薪酬之詳情載於本報告之綜合財務報表附註15。

董事酬金政策

薪酬委員會已告成立，參考可資比較公司支付之薪金、董事付出之時間及職責以及本集團表現，檢討及釐定董事及高級管理人員之酬金及薪酬待遇。本公司已採納購股權計劃以為董事及合資格僱員提供獎勵，有關詳情載於「購股權計劃」一節。

董事於重大合約之權益

概無董事於本公司及其任何附屬公司於本年度內訂立而對本集團業務而言屬重大之合約中直接或間接擁有重大權益。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

DIRECTORS' AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTERESTS IN SECURITIES

As at 31 March 2020, the interests and short positions of the Directors and chief executives of the Company (the "Chief Executives") in the shares, 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, Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong (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 they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO) or which were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or which were required, pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by the Directors, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange, were as follows:

(a) Long position in the ordinary shares of the Company

Name of Directors 董事姓名	Capacity/ Nature of interest 身份／權益性質	Number of Shares held 所持 股份數目	Percentage of Shares in issue 佔已發行 股份百分比 (Approximate) (概約)
Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung ("Mr. Lau") (Note) 劉毅翔先生(「劉先生」)(附註)	Beneficial owner, interest of spouse and interest of controlled corporation 實益擁有人、配偶權益及 受控制法團權益	756,850,000	13.31%
Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen ("Mrs. Cheung") (Note) 張帆女士(「張女士」)(附註)	Beneficial owner/ interest of spouse 實益擁有人／配偶權益	756,850,000	13.31%

Note: Each of Mr. Lau and Mrs. Cheung is deemed to be interested in a total of 756,850,000 Shares of which 4,000,000 Shares are held by Mrs. Cheung and 752,850,000 Shares are held by Mr. Lau and Pacific Fortune Global Limited. Mr. Lau has a direct 100% interest in Pacific Fortune Global Limited. By virtue of the SFO, Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in 474,032,000 Shares registered in the name of Pacific Fortune Global Limited. Mrs. Cheung is the spouse of Mr. Lau, therefore, Mrs. Cheung is deemed to be interested in all of the Shares owned by Mr. Lau and Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in all of the Shares owned by Mrs. Cheung.

董事及主要行政人員於證券之權益

於二零二零年三月三十一日，董事及本公司主要行政人員(「主要行政人員」)於本公司或其任何相聯法團(定義見香港法例第571章證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)之股份、相關股份及債權證中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉(包括根據證券及期貨條例有關條文彼等被當作或視為擁有之權益或淡倉)，或根據證券及期貨條例第352條須登記於該條文所述登記冊內之權益及淡倉，或根據GEM上市規則第5.46至5.67條有關董事進行證券交易之規定須知會本公司及聯交所之權益及淡倉如下：

(a) 於本公司普通股之好倉

附註：劉先生及張女士各自被視為於合共756,850,000股股份中擁有權益，其中4,000,000股股份由張女士持有，而752,850,000股股份由劉先生及Pacific Fortune Global Limited持有。劉先生於Pacific Fortune Global Limited擁有100%直接權益。根據證券及期貨條例，劉先生被視為於Pacific Fortune Global Limited名下登記之474,032,000股股份中擁有權益。張女士為劉先生之配偶，因此，張女士被視為於劉先生所擁有之全部股份中擁有權益，而劉先生被視為於張女士所擁有之全部股份中擁有權益。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

(b) Long positions in the shares of associated corporation

(b) 於相聯法團股份之好倉

Name of Director 董事姓名	Name of associated corporation 相聯法團名稱	Capacity 身份	Number of shares held in associated corporation 所持相聯法團股份數目	Approximate percentage of interest in associated corporation 佔相聯法團權益之概約百分比
Mr. Lau 劉先生	Pacific Fortune Global Limited Pacific Fortune Global Limited	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	1	100%

Note: As at 31 March 2020, Pacific Fortune Global Limited was wholly owned by Mr. Lau.

附註：於二零二零年三月三十一日，Pacific Fortune Global Limited 由劉先生全資擁有。

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2020, none of the Directors and the Chief Executives had any other interests or short positions in any shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (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 they were taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), or which were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein; or which were required, pursuant to Rules 5.46 to 5.67 of the GEM Listing Rules relating to securities transactions by the Directors, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年三月三十一日，概無董事及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第XV部）之任何股份、相關股份或債權證中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部須知會本公司及聯交所之任何其他權益或淡倉（包括根據證券及期貨條例有關條文彼等被當作或視為擁有之權益或淡倉），或根據證券及期貨條例第352條須登記於該條文所述登記冊內之任何其他權益或淡倉，或根據GEM上市規則第5.46至5.67條有關董事進行證券交易之規定須知會本公司及聯交所之任何其他權益或淡倉。

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Other than the Share Option Scheme, at no time during the Year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of share in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

董事收購股份或債權證之權利

除購股權計劃外，於本年度內任何時間，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無參與訂立任何安排，致使董事可藉收購本公司或任何其他法人團體之股份或債權證而獲利。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

SHARE OPTIONS SCHEME

Pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 4 August 2010 and the Stock Exchange granting approval of the listing of, and permission to deal in, the shares to be issued under the share option scheme (the "Share Option Scheme") on 17 November 2010, the Company has adopted the Share Option Scheme to replace the expired share option scheme adopted on 1 February 2002. The principal terms of the Share Option Scheme were set out in the appendix to the circular of the Company dated 20 July 2010.

At the AGM held on 7 August 2015 (the "2015 AGM"), the shareholders of the Company had approved the refreshment of the Share Option Scheme mandate limit in accordance with the Share Option Scheme and the GEM Listing Rules, thereby allowing the Company to grant further options for subscription of a total of 395,033,280 Shares, representing 10% Shares in issue as at the date of the 2015 AGM.

The purpose of the Share Option Scheme is to enable the Company to provide incentive to participants with the opportunity of participating in the growth of the Company by acquiring shares in the Company and may, in turn, assist in the attraction and retention of talents who have made contributions to the success of the Company.

The Share Option Scheme is valid and effective for a period of ten years commencing on the date of adoption of the Share Option Scheme. As at 31 March 2020, there were a total of 395,033,280 Shares, representing 6.94% of the issued Shares, available for issue under the Share Option Scheme. No share options were granted, lapsed or exercised during the Year.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

Other than the Share Option Scheme as disclosed above, no equity-linked agreements that (i) will or may result in the Company issuing Shares or (ii) require the Company to enter into any agreements that will or may result in the Company issuing Shares were entered into by the Company during the Year or subsisted at the end of the Year.

購股權計劃

根據於二零一零年八月四日舉行之本公司股東特別大會通過之普通決議案及聯交所於二零一零年十一月十七日批准購股權計劃(「購股權計劃」)項下將予發行之股份上市及買賣後，本公司已採納購股權計劃以取代於二零零二年二月一日採納而已屆滿之購股權計劃。購股權計劃之主要條款載於本公司日期為二零一零年七月二十日之通函內附錄。

於二零一五年八月七日舉行之股東週年大會(「二零一五年股東週年大會」)，本公司股東已批准根據購股權計劃及GEM上市規則更新購股權計劃授權限額，據此本公司可進一步授出購股權以認購合共395,033,280股股份，相當於二零一五年股東週年大會日期已發行股份之10%。

購股權計劃旨在讓本公司向參與者提供機會，透過購入本公司股份分享本公司之增長成果，此舉或有助吸引及留聘對本公司成就作出貢獻之人才。

購股權計劃自其採納日期起計十年期間有效及生效。於二零二零年三月三十一日，本公司有合共395,033,280股股份(相當於已發行股份6.94%)根據購股權計劃可供發行。於本年度內，概無購股權已授出、失效或行使。

股票掛鈎協議

除上文所披露購股權計劃外，於本年度內或本年度結束時，本公司概無訂立或存續任何股票掛鈎協議(i)將會或可能導致本公司發行股份，或(ii)規定本公司須訂立任何將會或可能導致本公司發行股份之協議。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 March 2020, so far as is known to the Directors and the Chief Executives, and based on the public records filed on the website of the Stock Exchange and records kept by the Company, the interests and short positions of the persons or corporations (other than the Directors and the Chief Executives) in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO, were as follows:

主要股東

於二零二零年三月三十一日，據董事及主要行政人員所知，並根據上傳聯交所網站之公開記錄及本公司存置之記錄，以下人士或法團（董事及主要行政人員除外）於本公司股份或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之權益及淡倉，或記入本公司根據證券及期貨條例第336條所須存置登記冊內之權益及淡倉如下：

Name of Shareholders 股東姓名／名稱	Capacity/ Nature of interest 身份／權益性質	Number of Shares held 所持股份數目	Percentage of Shares in issue (Approximate) 佔已發行 股份百分比 (概約)
Mr. David Lin Kao Kun 林高坤先生	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	1,054,330,333	18.53%
Pacific Fortune Global Limited (Note 1) Pacific Fortune Global Limited (附註1)	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	474,032,000	8.33%
Primeshare Globe (Hong Kong) Inv. Co., Limited Primeshare Globe (Hong Kong) Inv. Co., Limited	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	721,452,000	12.68%
A Plus Capital Management Limited (Note 2) A Plus Capital Management Limited (附註2)	Investment manager 投資經理	320,800,000	5.64%
Tiger Capital Fund SPC — Tiger Global SP (Note 2) Tiger Capital Fund SPC — Tiger Global SP (附註2)	Beneficial owner 實益擁有人	320,800,000	5.64%

Notes:

- Mr. Lau has a direct 100% interest in Pacific Fortune Global Limited. By virtue of the SFO, Mr. Lau is deemed to be interested in 474,032,000 Shares registered in the name of Pacific Fortune Global Limited. Mrs. Cheung is the spouse of Mr. Lau, therefore, Mrs. Cheung is deemed to be interested in all of the Shares owned by Mr. Lau.
- A Plus Capital Management Limited is the beneficial owner of Tiger Capital Fund SPC — Tiger Global SP.

附註：

- 劉先生於 Pacific Fortune Global Limited 擁有 100% 直接權益。根據證券及期貨條例，劉先生被視為於 Pacific Fortune Global Limited 名下登記之 474,032,000 股股份中擁有權益。張女士為劉先生之配偶，因此，張女士被視為於劉先生所擁有之全部股份中擁有權益，而劉先生被視為於張女士所擁有之全部股份中擁有權益。
- A Plus Capital Management Limited 為 Tiger Capital Fund SPC—Tiger Global SP 之實益擁有人。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 March 2020, the Directors were not aware of any other persons or corporations (other than the Directors and the Chief Executives) who had interest in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO, or which were recorded in the register of the Company required to be kept under Section 336 of the SFO.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

During the Year, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's shares.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

During the Year under review, the five largest suppliers of the Group accounted for approximately 100.00% of the Group's total purchases and the largest supplier of the Group accounted for approximately 97.50% of the Group's total purchases.

Aggregate revenue attributable to the Group's five largest customers were approximately 92.18% of the Group's revenue while the largest customer of the Group accounted for approximately 59.90% of the Group's revenue.

None of the Directors, their close associates or any Shareholders (which to the knowledge of the Directors own more than 5% of the issued capital of the Company) had any beneficial interest in the Group's major suppliers and customers for the year ended 31 March 2020.

RELATED PARTIES AND CONNECTED TRANSACTION

Details of the related parties transactions are set out in note 35 to the consolidated financial statements of this report. Save as disclosed elsewhere in this report, the Directors are not aware of any related parties transactions which constituted a connected transaction or continuing connected transaction under the GEM Listing Rules during the Year.

COMPETING INTERESTS

As at 31 March 2020, none of the Directors, controlling Shareholders nor any of their close respective associates (as defined in the GEM Listing Rules) had any interest in a business which causes or may cause a significant competition with the business of the Group.

除上文所披露者外，於二零二零年三月三十一日，董事概不知悉任何其他人士或法團（董事及主要行政人員除外）於本公司股份或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之權益，或記入本公司根據證券及期貨條例第336條所須存置登記冊內之權益。

購買、出售或贖回股份

於本年度內，本公司或其任何附屬公司概無購買、出售或贖回本公司任何股份。

主要客戶及供應商

於回顧年度內，本集團五大供應商佔本集團總購貨額約100.00%，而本集團最大供應商佔本集團總購貨額約97.50%。

本集團五大客戶之收益總額佔本集團收益約92.18%，而本集團最大客戶佔本集團收益約59.90%。

於截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，各董事、彼等之緊密聯繫人或任何股東（據董事所知擁有本公司已發行股本5%以上者）並無於本集團主要供應商及客戶中擁有任何實益權益。

有關聯人士及關連交易

有關聯人士交易之詳情載於本報告之綜合財務報表附註35。除本報告其他部分所披露者外，於本年度內，董事概不知悉任何有關聯人士交易已構成GEM上市規則項下之關連交易或持續關連交易。

競爭權益

於二零二零年三月三十一日，各董事、控股股東及彼等各自之緊密聯繫人（定義見GEM上市規則）概無於足以或可能對本集團業務構成重大競爭之業務中擁有任何權益。

Directors' Report

董事會報告

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors, the Company has maintained a sufficient public float as at the latest practicable date prior to the issue of this annual report as required under the GEM Listing Rules.

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Details of the events after the end of the reporting period are set out in note 36 to the consolidated financial statements and CEO's Statement & Management Discussion and Analysis of this report. Save as disclosed elsewhere in this report, the Board is not aware of any significant event requiring disclosure that has been taken place subsequent to 31 March 2020 and up to the date of this report.

AUDITOR

The consolidated financial statements for the Year have been audited by the auditor of the Company, Pan-China, who shall retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment at the forthcoming AGM. A resolution for the re-appointment of Pan-China as the auditor of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

By order of the Board

Hong Kong Life Sciences and Technologies Group Limited

Lu Zhiqiang

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 23 June 2020

充足公眾持股量

根據本公司所得公開資料及據董事所知，於根據 GEM 上市規則規定刊發本年報前之最後實際可行日期，本公司已維持足夠公眾持股量。

報告期末後事項

有關報告期末後事項之詳情載於本報告綜合財務報表附註36以及行政總裁報告與管理層討論及分析。除本報告其他部分所披露者外，董事會概不知悉於二零二零年三月三十一日後及直至本報告日期發生任何須予披露之重大事項。

核數師

本年度之綜合財務報表已由本公司核數師天健審核。天健將於應屆股東週年大會上退任，惟符合資格並願意接受續聘。續聘天健為本公司核數師之決議案將於應屆股東週年大會上提呈。

承董事會命

香港生命科學技術集團有限公司

執行董事兼行政總裁

盧志強

香港，二零二零年六月二十三日

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF HONG KONG LIFE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES GROUP LIMITED

(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Hong Kong Life Sciences and Technologies Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") set out on pages 64 to 195, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and 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 2020, 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 ("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 ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's 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.

致香港生命科學技術集團有限公司
列位股東

(於開曼群島註冊成立之有限公司)

意見

本核數師已審核第64至195頁所載香港生命科學技術集團有限公司(「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(統稱「貴集團」)之綜合財務報表，包括於二零二零年三月三十一日之綜合財務狀況表，及截至該日止年度之綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

本核數師認為，綜合財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)真實及公平地反映 貴集團於二零二零年三月三十一日之綜合財務狀況以及截至該日止年度之綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已根據香港公司條例之披露規定妥善編製。

意見之基礎

本核數師已根據香港會計師公會頒佈之香港審計準則(「香港審計準則」)進行審計。本核數師在該等準則下承擔之責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔之責任」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專業道德責任。本核數師相信，本核數師所獲得之審計憑證能充足及適當地為本核數師之審計意見提供基礎。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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.

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據本核數師之專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表之審計最為重要之事項。此等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。本核數師不會對此等事項提供單獨之意見。

Key Audit Matters 關鍵審計事項	How the matter addressed in our audit 本核數師之審計如何處理該事項
<p>1. Impairment assessment of loan receivables and loan interest receivables 應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值評估</p> <p>As disclosed in note 20, the gross carrying amount of loan receivables and loan interest receivables were approximately HK\$208,087,000 and HK\$38,537,000 respectively, with accumulated impairment loss of approximately HK\$208,087,000 and HK\$38,537,000 respectively as at 31 March 2020.</p> <p>HKFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss ("ECL") approach.</p> <p>誠如附註20所披露，於二零二零年三月三十一日，應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之賬面總值分別約為208,087,000港元及38,537,000港元，並已累計減值虧損分別約208,087,000港元及38,537,000港元。</p> <p>香港財務報告準則第9號規定預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）方法。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained understanding of and tested the key controls on how the management estimated the credit loss allowance of loan receivables and loan interest receivables;• We assessed management's estimates and judgement in determining credit loss allowance on loan receivables and loan interest receivables as at 31 March 2020, including the identification of significant increase in credit risk and credit-impaired loan receivables and loan interest receivables and estimated loss rates applied to each loan debtor;• We discussed with the management of the Group and independent professional valuer engaged by the Group the valuation methodology, bases and assumptions with reference to credit loss allowance calculation of the loan receivables and loan interest receivables;• We checked the objectivity, competence and capacity of the valuer, in respect of loan receivables and loan interest receivables;• 本核數師已瞭解並測試管理層估計應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項信貸虧損撥備之主要控制；• 本核數師已評估管理層就釐定於二零二零年三月三十一日之應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項信貸虧損撥備所作估計及判斷，包括識別信貸風險顯著增加、出現信貸減值及應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項、應用於各貸款債務人之估計虧損比率；• 本核數師已參考應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之預期信貸虧損計算，就估值方法、基礎及假設與貴集團管理層及貴集團委聘之獨立專業估值師討論；• 本核數師已就應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項檢查估值師之客觀性、資格及能力；

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key Audit Matters

關鍵審計事項

The measurement of ECL requires the application of significant judgement and increased complexity which include the identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality, and assumptions used in the ECL models (for exposures assessed individually or collectively), such as the expected future cash flows and forward-looking macroeconomic factors. The Group engaged an independent professional valuer to provide support and assistance in the valuation for ECL for loan receivables and loan interest receivables. Accordingly, we considered the impairment assessment of the loan receivables and loan interest receivables as a key audit matter.

計量預期信貸虧損需要應用重大判斷及提高複雜程度，包括識別信貸質量顯著惡化之風險，以及預期信貸虧損模式所用假設（個別或集體評估之風險），例如預期未來現金流量及前瞻性宏觀經濟因素。貴集團委聘獨立專業估值師為應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之預期信貸虧損估值提供支援及協助。因此，本核數師認為，應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值評估為關鍵審計事項。

How the matter addressed in our audit

本核數師之審計如何處理該事項

- We evaluated the reasonableness and appropriateness of management's and independent professional valuer's underlying assumptions and data input in the ECL calculation model; and
- We tested the mathematical accuracy of the credit loss allowance calculation.
- 本核數師已評估管理層及獨立專業估值師之相關假設及預期信貸虧損計算模式之輸入數據是否合理及恰當；及
- 本核數師已測試信貸虧損撥備計算是否準確。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key Audit Matters 關鍵審計事項	How the matter addressed in our audit 本核數師之審計如何處理該事項
<p>2. Fair value of investment properties 投資物業公平值</p> <p>As disclosed in note 17, the Group had investment properties and the carrying amount of these investment properties held by the Group as at 31 March 2020 was HK\$43,000,000. The Group's management engaged an independent professional surveyor to determine the fair value of investment properties as at 31 March 2020.</p> <p>The fair value of the Group's investment properties was determined by adopting the valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs, assumptions of market conditions and judgements on appropriate valuation techniques and inputs adopted. The Group also worked closely with the independent professional surveyor to establish and determine the appropriate valuation techniques.</p> <p>Due to the significance of the assets to the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and significant judgement and assumption involved in the valuation, we had identified the fair value of investment properties as one of the key audit matters.</p> <p>誠如附註17所披露，貴集團持有投資物業，而貴集團所持該等投資物業於二零二零年三月三十一日之賬面值為43,000,000港元。貴集團管理層已委聘獨立專業測量師以釐定投資物業於二零二零年三月三十一日之公平值。</p> <p>貴集團投資物業之公平值乃採用涉及重大不可觀察輸入數據之估值技術、市況假設及有關所採納合適估值技術及輸入數據之判斷而釐定。貴集團亦與獨立專業測量師緊密合作以制訂及釐定合適估值技術。</p> <p>鑑於資產對貴集團綜合財務狀況表之重要性，且估值涉及重大判斷及假設，本核數師已將投資物業公平值確定為其中一項關鍵審計事項。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We discussed with the management of the Group and the independent professional surveyor engaged by the Group the valuation methodology, bases and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the Group's investment properties;• We checked the objectivity, competence and capability of the surveyor;• We have assessed the reasonableness and appropriateness of the adopted methodology, bases and key assumptions used in arriving at the fair value of investment properties; and• We have engaged our independent valuation specialist to assist us in evaluating the reasonableness and appropriateness of the valuation performed by the management of the Group and the Group's surveyor.• 本核數師已就釐定貴集團投資物業公平值所採用估值方法、基礎及假設與貴集團管理層及貴集團委聘之獨立專業測量師討論；• 本核數師已檢查測量師之客觀性、資格及能力；• 本核數師已評估就得出投資物業公平值所採納方法、基礎及主要假設是否合理及恰當；及• 本核數師已委聘獨立估值專家，協助評估貴集團管理層及貴集團測量師所進行估值是否合理及恰當。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

關鍵審計事項(續)

Key Audit Matters 關鍵審計事項	How the matter addressed in our audit 本核數師之審計如何處理該事項
<p>3. Impairment assessment of the hematopoietic stem cell service line cash-generating unit ("Cash-generating Unit") under anti-aging and stem cell technology business segment 抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務分類項下的造血幹細胞技術業務線的現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)的減值評估</p> <p>As disclosed in notes 14 and 16, the impairment loss on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment (the "Assets") of approximately HK\$15,161,000, HK\$26,399,000 and HK\$15,682,000 respectively as at 31 March 2020 due to the recoverable amount of the Assets of the hematopoietic stem cell service line as a cash-generating unit that is determined based on its value in use was less than its carrying amount.</p> <p>The assessment of the recoverable amount requires significant judgment, in particular relating to estimated cash flow projections and discount rates.</p> <p>誠如附註14及16所披露，於二零二零年三月三十一日，物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金(「該等資產」)之減值虧損分別約為15,161,000港元、26,399,000港元及15,682,000港元，原因是造血幹細胞服務線(作為現金產生單位)的該等資產的可收回金額(根據其使用價值而釐定)低於其賬面值。</p> <p>對可收回金額作出的評估須作出重大判斷，尤以與估計現金流量預測及貼現率有關之評估為然。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We understood, evaluated and validated management's key controls over the impairment assessment process;• We compared the methodology used (value-in-use calculations based on future discounted cash flows) by the Group to market practice;• We obtained management's future cash flow forecasts, tested the mathematical accuracy of the underlying value-in-use calculations. We also compared historical actual results to those budgeted to assess the quality of management's forecasts;• We also assessed the reasonableness of key assumptions used in the calculations, comprising operating costs, budgeted sales, growth rate and gross margin. When assessing these key assumptions, we discussed them with management to understand and evaluate management's basis for determining the assumptions, and compared them to external industry outlook reports and economic growth forecasts from a number of sources;• 我們了解、評估及核實管理層在減值評估過程中的關鍵控制項；• 本核數師已將 貴集團所採用的方法(按未來貼現現金流量的使用價值計算)與市場慣例進行比較；• 本核數師已取得管理層的未來現金流量預測，並測試相關使用價值計算的數學準確程度。本核數師亦已比較過往實際業績與有關預算數字，以評估管理層預測的質素；• 本核數師亦評估計算時使用的主要假設是否合理性，有關假設包括營運成本、預算銷售、增長率及毛利率。於評估有關關鍵假設時，本核數師已與管理層進行討論，以了解及評估管理層釐定有關假設的基準，並將其與來自多種渠道的外界人士之行業前景報告及經濟增長預測進行比較；

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (continued)

Key Audit Matters 關鍵審計事項

Due to the level of judgment, market environment and significance to the Group's financial position, this is considered to be a key audit matter.

由於判斷水平、市場狀況以及對本集團財務狀況之重要性，此被視為關鍵審計事項。

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

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 auditor's 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 identified above 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 on the other information that we conclude that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

關鍵審計事項(續)

How the matter addressed in our audit 本核數師之審計如何處理該事項

- We obtained and tested management's sensitivity analysis around the key assumptions, to ascertain that selected adverse changes to key assumptions, both individually and in aggregate, would not cause the carrying amount of the Assets to exceed the recoverable amount; and
- We found the Group's estimates and judgments used in the impairment assessment of the Assets to be supported by the available evidence.
- 本核數師已取得及測試管理層就主要假設進行的敏感性分析，以確定所選取的主要假設不利變動(不論是個別或共同)不會導致該等資產的賬面值超過可收回金額；及
- 本核數師發現本核數師所收集到的證據支持 貴集團於該等資產減值評估中所用的估計及判斷。

財務報表及其核數師報告以外之資料

貴公司董事須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括刊載於年報之資料，惟不包括綜合財務報表及核數師報告。

本核數師對綜合財務報表之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之鑒證結論。

就本核數師對綜合財務報表之審計而言，本核數師之責任是閱讀上述其他資料，並藉此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得知之情況存在重大抵觸，或基於其他原因似乎存在重大錯誤陳述之情況。

倘基於本核數師對於本核數師報告日期前所獲其他資料已執行之工作，所得結論為其他資料出現重大錯誤陳述，本核數師需要報告該事實。在此方面，本核數師並無任何報告。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with 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 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 assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made 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 liabilities to any other person for the contents of this report.

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

董事就綜合財務報表承擔之責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈之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平之綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表之編製不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述所需之內部控制負責。

在編製綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估 貴集團持續經營之能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關之事項，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，或別無其他實際之替代方案。

審核委員會協助董事履行其監督 貴集團財務報告過程之職責。

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔之責任

本核數師之目標，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之重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括本核數師意見之核數師報告。本報告乃按照本核數師協定之委聘條款只向全體股東匯報，除此以外本報告別無其他目的。本核數師概不就本報告內容向任何其他人士承擔或負上責任。

合理保證是高水平之保證，但不能保證按照香港審計準則進行之審計，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，如果合理預期其單獨或匯總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出之經濟決定，則有關之錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

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

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment 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.
- 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔之責任(續)

在根據香港審計準則進行審計之過程中，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之風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對此等風險，以及獲取充足和適當之審計憑證，作為本核數師意見之基礎。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之重大錯誤陳述之風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述之風險。
- 了解與審計相關之內部控制，以設計適當之審計程序，但目的並非對 貴集團內部控制之有效性發表意見。
- 評價董事所採用會計政策之恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露之合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎之恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取之審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關之重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴集團之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之相關披露。假若有關之披露不足，則本核數師應當發表非無保留意見。本核數師之結論是基於核數師報告日期止所取得之審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表之整體列報方式、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。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

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

- 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 the 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 the 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the 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 auditor's 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.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔之責任(續)

- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動之財務資料獲取充足、適當審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。本核數師負責 貴集團審計之方向、監督及執行。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之審計範圍、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之任何重大缺陷。

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之相關專業道德要求，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之所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用之情況下，相關之防範措施。

從與審核委員會溝通之事項中，本核數師確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表之審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。本核數師在核數師報告中描述此等事項，除非法律或法規不允許公開披露此等事項，或在極端罕見之情況下，如果合理預期在本核數師報告中溝通某事項造成之負面後果超過產生之公眾利益，本核數師決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告

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

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Lee Ping Kai.

PAN-CHINA (H.K.) CPA LIMITED

Certified Public Accountants

Lee Ping Kai

Practising Certificate Number P02976

19/F., Kwan Chart Tower,
6 Tonnochy Road,
Wanchai, Hong Kong,
Hong Kong S.A.R., China

Hong Kong, 23 June 2020

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔之責任(續)

出具本獨立核數師報告之審計項目董事是李炳佳。

天健(香港)會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

李炳佳

執業證書編號 P02976

中國香港特別行政區
香港灣仔
杜老誌道6號
群策大廈19樓

香港，二零二零年六月二十三日

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 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
		Note 附註		
Revenue	收益	7(a)	127,527	99,362
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(112,782)	(75,263)
Gross profit	毛利		14,745	24,099
Loss on held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之虧損	8	(659)	(3,416)
Fair value change on investment properties	投資物業之公平值變動	17	(2,000)	–
Other income	其他收入	7(b)	472	408
Administrative and other operating expenses	行政及其他經營開支		(47,360)	(34,248)
Impairment loss on deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金減值虧損		(15,682)	–
Reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損撥回	20	563	9,220
Impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損	20	(125,262)	(17,697)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	應收賬款減值虧損	20	(3,476)	(1)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值虧損	16	(15,161)	–
Impairment loss on other receivables	其他應收賬款減值虧損		(4)	–
Gain on disposal of held-for-sale assets and liabilities	出售持作銷售之資產及負債所得	29	3,709	–
Impairment loss on right-of-use assets	使用權資產減值虧損	16	(26,399)	–
Finance costs	財務費用	9	(2,994)	(1,637)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	10	(219,508)	(23,272)
Income tax expense	所得稅開支	11	–	–
Loss for the year	本年度虧損		(219,508)	(23,272)

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 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	Note 附註		
Other comprehensive expense:	其他全面開支：		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	<i>其後可能重新分類至損益之項目：</i>		
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額	(2,247)	(2,551)
Release of translation reserve	解除匯兌儲備	(217)	-
Other comprehensive expense for the year	本年度其他全面開支	(2,464)	(2,551)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	(221,972)	(25,823)
Loss for the year attributable to:	應佔本年度虧損：		
— Owners of the Company	— 本公司擁有人	(219,495)	(23,240)
— Non-controlling interests	— 非控股權益	(13)	(32)
		(219,508)	(23,272)
Total comprehensive expense for the year attributable to:	應佔本年度全面開支總額：		
— Owners of the Company	— 本公司擁有人	(221,959)	(25,791)
— Non-controlling interests	— 非控股權益	(13)	(32)
		(221,972)	(25,823)
Loss per share:	每股虧損：		
		13	
— Basic (HK Cents)	— 基本(港仙)	(3.86)	(0.41)
— Diluted (HK Cents)	— 攤薄(港仙)	(3.86)	(0.41)

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

隨附附註為此等綜合財務報表之一部分。

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 March 2020 於二零二零年三月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
		Notes 附註		
Non-Current Assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	16	272	1,818
Investment properties	投資物業	17	43,000	45,000
Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金		–	3,482
Rental deposits	租金按金		2,353	2,139
Other intangible assets	其他無形資產	18	–	–
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總額		45,625	52,439
Current Assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	19	–	117
Trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項	20	34,624	159,789
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	21	183	842
Tax in advance	預付稅項		8	9
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	22	20,884	79,844
Assets classified as held-for-sale	分類為持作銷售之資產	29	–	746
Total current assets	流動資產總額		55,699	241,347
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	23	38,657	39,260
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	24	4,190	–
Contract liabilities	合約負債	25	3,471	489
Provisions	撥備	26	555	–
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	分類為持作銷售之負債	29	–	2,377
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額		46,873	42,126
Net current assets	流動資產淨額		8,826	199,221

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 March 2020 於二零二零年三月三十一日

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
		Notes 附註		
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總額減流動負債		54,451	251,660
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	24	23,254	–
Provisions	撥備	26	1,771	–
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額		25,025	–
Net assets	資產淨額		29,426	251,660
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	28	227,536	227,536
Reserves	儲備		(151,738)	70,483
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益		75,798	298,019
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益		(46,372)	(46,359)
Total equity	權益總額		29,426	251,660

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

隨附附註為此等綜合財務報表之一部分。

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 June 2020 and are signed on behalf of the Board by:

董事會於二零二零年六月二十三日批准及授權刊發綜合財務報表，並由下列董事代表董事會簽署：

LU Zhiqiang
盧志強
Executive Director
執行董事

CHUI Kwong Kau
崔光球
Executive Director
執行董事

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

		Share capital 股本	Share premium 股份溢價 (note 38 (b)(i)) (附註38 (b)(i))	Special reserve 特別儲備 (note 38 (b)(ii)) (附註38 (b)(ii))	Translation reserve 匯兌儲備 (note 38 (b)(iv)) (附註38 (b)(iv))	Accumulated losses 累計虧損	Sub-total 小計	Non-controlling interests 非控股權益	Total 總額
		HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日及 二零一八年四月一日	227,536	675,345	(39,998)	(721)	(526,672)	335,490	(46,327)	289,163
Initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則 第9號	-	-	-	-	(11,680)	(11,680)	-	(11,680)
Adjusted balance at 1 April 2018	於二零一八年四月一日之 經調整結餘	227,536	675,345	(39,998)	(721)	(538,352)	323,810	(46,327)	277,483
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	(23,240)	(23,240)	(32)	(23,272)
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額	-	-	-	(2,551)	-	(2,551)	-	(2,551)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	-	-	-	(2,551)	(23,240)	(25,791)	(32)	(25,823)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	227,536	675,345	(39,998)	(3,272)	(561,592)	298,019	(46,359)	251,660
At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日及 二零一九年四月一日	227,536	675,345	(39,998)	(3,272)	(561,592)	298,019	(46,359)	251,660
Initial application of HKFRS 16	首次應用香港財務報告 準則第16號	-	-	-	-	(262)	(262)	-	(262)
Adjusted balance at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日之 經調整結餘	227,536	675,345	(39,998)	(3,272)	(561,854)	297,757	(46,359)	251,398
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	-	(219,495)	(219,495)	(13)	(219,508)
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	換算海外業務產生之匯兌差額	-	-	-	(2,247)	-	(2,247)	-	(2,247)
Release of translation reserve	解除匯兌儲備	-	-	-	(217)	-	(217)	-	(217)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	-	-	-	(2,464)	(219,495)	(221,959)	(13)	(221,972)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	227,536	675,345	(39,998)	(5,736)	(781,349)	75,798	(46,372)	29,426

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. 隨附附註為此等綜合財務報表之一部分。

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
	Note 附註		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	來自經營業務之現金流量		
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(219,508)	(23,272)
Adjustments for:	已就下列各項作出調整：		
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款利息收入	(4)	(1)
Imputed income on non-current rental deposit	非流動租金按金之推算收入	(214)	(17)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	2,524	1,184
	16		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產折舊	7,840	–
	16		
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	2,994	–
	9		
Gain on derecognition of lease	取消確認租賃收益	(60)	–
Gain on disposal of held-for-sale assets and liabilities	出售持作銷售之資產及負債所得	(3,709)	–
	29		
Loss on held-for-trading investments	持作銷售投資虧損	659	3,416
	8		
Fair value change on investment properties	投資物業公平值變動	2,000	–
	17		
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備虧損	–	24
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值虧損	15,161	–
	16		
Impairment loss on right-of-use assets	使用權資產減值虧損	26,399	–
	16		
Impairment loss on deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金減值虧損	15,682	–
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項減值虧損撥回	(563)	(9,220)
	20		
Impairment loss on trade receivables and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項減值虧損	128,742	17,698
	20		
Written off of inventories	存貨撇銷	2,202	–
Imputed interest expense on rental deposit on initial recognition	初始確認時租金按金之推算利息開支	–	1,637
	9		
Operating loss before changes in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營虧損	(19,855)	(8,551)
Increase in inventories	存貨增加	(2,085)	(117)
Increase in trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項增加	(5,243)	(4,461)
Decrease in held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資減少	–	1,762
Increase in trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項增加	18	1,888
Increase/(Decrease) in contract liabilities	合約負債增加/(減少)	3,000	(490)
Increase in provisions	撥備增加	2,326	–

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

			2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
		Note 附註		
Net cash used in operations	營運所耗現金淨額		(21,839)	(9,969)
Income tax refund	退還所得稅		-	94
Net cash used in operating activities	經營業務所耗現金淨額		(21,839)	(9,875)
Cash flows from investing activities	來自投資活動之現金流量			
Interest received	已收利息		4	1
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備	16	(12,683)	(1,251)
Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	已付收購物業、廠房及設備之訂金		(15,682)	(3,482)
Addition of right-of-use assets	添置使用權資產	16	(2,326)	-
Proceeds from disposal of held-for-sale assets and liabilities	出售持作銷售之資產及負債所得款項	29	1,849	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項		-	10
Net cash used in investing activities	投資活動所耗現金淨額		(28,838)	(4,722)
Cash flows from financing activities	來自融資活動產生的現金流量			
Capital element of lease rental paid	已付租賃租金之資本部份	24	(5,231)	-
Interest element of lease rental paid	已付租賃租金之利息部份	24	(2,994)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	融資活動所耗現金淨額		(8,225)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值物減少淨額		(58,902)	(14,597)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	年初之現金及現金等值物		79,844	94,284
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	外幣匯率變動之影響		(58)	157
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	年末之現金及現金等值物		20,884	79,844
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值物分析			
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘		20,884	79,844

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

隨附附註構成此等綜合財務報表之一部分。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Hong Kong Life Sciences and Technologies Group Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Law (Revised) of the Cayman Islands and its shares are listed on GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). The address of the registered office is situated at Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands, British West Indies. The principal place of business in Hong Kong is situated at Unit 2704, 27/F, West Tower, Shun Tak Centre, 168–200 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$"), which is also the functional a currency of the Company.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") are principally engaged in (i) anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses; (ii) trading business; (iii) money lending business; and (iv) securities investment.

1. 企業資料

香港生命科學技術集團有限公司(「本公司」)根據開曼群島公司法(經修訂)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。本公司註冊辦事處位於Cricket Square, Hutchins Drive, P.O. Box 2681, Grand Cayman KY1-1111, Cayman Islands, British West Indies。本公司在香港之主要營業地點位於香港干諾道中168–200號信德中心西翼27樓2704室。

綜合財務報表以本公司功能貨幣港元(「港元」)列賬。

本公司為投資控股公司。本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)主要從事(i)抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務；(ii)貿易業務；(iii)放債業務；及(iv)證券投資。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

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

In the current year, the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) had applied a number of new HKFRSs and amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 April 2019. These new and revised HKFRSs have been applied by the Group for the first time in the current year unless otherwise specified. The impacts of these amendments are described below.

HKFRS 16

香港財務報告準則第16號

Amendments to HKFRS 9

香港財務報告準則第9號之修訂

Amendments to HKAS 19

香港會計準則第19號之修訂

Amendments to HKAS 28

香港會計準則第28號之修訂

HK(IFRIC)-Int 23

香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會) — 詮釋第23號

Amendments to HKFRSs

香港財務報告準則之修訂

Leases

租賃

Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

具有負補償特性之提前還款

Employee Benefits Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

僱員福利：計劃修訂、縮減或結清

Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

於聯營公司及合營企業之長期權益

Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

所得稅處理之不確定性

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle

香港財務報告準則二零一五年至二零一七年週期之年度改進

The application of the above new and revised to HKFRSs in the current year, except for HKFRS 16, has no material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial performance and position for the current and prior years and/or disclosures set out in these consolidated financial statements.

HKFRS 16 Leases

HKFRS 16 superseded HKAS 17 Leases and the related interpretations. With regards to lessee accounting, the distinction of operating leases and finance leases, as required by HKAS 17, has been replaced by a model which requires a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability to be recognised for all leases by lessees except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)

於本年度內，本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)已應用由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈且於二零一九年四月一日或以後開始之會計期間強制生效之香港財務報告準則之多項新訂準則及修訂。除另有指明者外，本集團於本年度內首次應用此等香港財務報告準則新訂準則及修訂。該等修訂之影響載述如下。

除香港財務報告準則第16號外，於本年度應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則不會對本集團於本年度及過往年度之綜合財務表現及狀況及／或該等綜合財務報表所載披露事項造成重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」

香港財務報告準則第16號已取代香港會計準則第17號「租賃」及相關詮釋。就承租人會計處理而言，按照香港會計準則第17號所規定的經營租賃及融資租賃之劃分已由另一模式取代，其規定承租人須就所有租賃確認使用權資產及相應負債，惟短期租賃及租賃低價值資產除外。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

Specifically, the right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the date of the commencement of the lease. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments.

The Group has applied the modified retrospective approach for the adoption of HKFRS 16 and recognised the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 April 2019 and did not restate the comparative information. On adoption of HKFRS 16, the opening balances of lease liabilities and the corresponding right-of-use assets have been adjusted to approximately HK\$33,311,000 and HK\$32,486,000 respectively and the weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2019 was 10% per annum.

(a) Impact of the new definition of a lease

The Group has made use of the practical expedient available on transition to HKFRS 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 will continue to be applied to those contracts entered or modified before 1 April 2019.

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. HKFRS 16 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is in contrast to the focus on ‘risks and rewards’ in HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

具體而言，使用權資產初步按成本計量，其後按成本（受若干例外情況所限）減累計折舊及減值虧損（就租賃負債重新計量調整）計量。租賃負債初步按於租賃開始當日尚未支付之租賃付款現值計量。其後，租賃負債就利息及租賃付款作出調整。

本集團已採用經修訂追溯法採納香港財務報告準則第16號，並確認初次應用的累計影響作為對二零一九年四月一日的權益期初結餘的調整，比較資料不予重列。採納香港財務報告準則第16號後，租賃負債的期初餘額及相應的使用權資產分別調整約為33,311,000港元及32,486,000港元，而於二零一九年四月一日適用於租賃負債的加權平均承租人增量借款利率為年利率10%。

(a) 租賃新定義的影響

在過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號時，本集團已採用實際權宜方法，並無對合約是否屬於或包含租賃予以重新評估。因此，根據香港會計準則第17號及香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）— 詮釋第4號對租賃之定義將繼續適用於二零一九年四月一日前訂立或修訂的合約。

租賃定義之變動主要與控制權之概念有關。香港財務報告準則第16號按照客戶是否有權控制使用在某一時期內以代價作為交換的已識別資產釐定合約是否包含租賃。此與香港會計準則第17號及香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）— 詮釋第4號集中於「風險及報酬」不同。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(a) Impact of the new definition of a lease (continued)

On transition to HKFRS 16, the Group elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Group applied HKFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease under HKFRS 16. Therefore, the definition of a lease under HKFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 April 2019.

(b) Impact on lessee accounting

(i) Former operating leases

HKFRS 16 changes how the Group as a lessee accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17, which were off balance sheet.

Applying HKFRS 16, for all leases (except as noted below), the Group:

- (a) Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
- (b) Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in profit or loss;
- (c) Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within financing activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(a) 租賃新定義的影響(續)

於過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號時，本集團選擇應用實際權宜方法繼續沿用交易為租賃的評估。本集團僅將香港財務報告準則第16號應用於先前確認為租賃的合約。根據香港會計準則第17號及香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)一詮釋第4號未確認為租賃的合約並無根據香港財務報告準則第16號重新評估是否為租賃。因此，根據香港財務報告準則第16號的租賃定義僅適用於二零一九年四月一日或之後訂立或變更的合約。

(b) 對承租人會計處理方法的影響

(i) 過往經營租賃

香港財務報告準則第16號改變本集團作為承租人過往根據香港會計準則第17號將租賃分類為經營租賃的入賬方式(其於資產負債表外)。

於應用香港財務報告準則第16號時，就所有租賃(惟下文所述者除外)而言，本集團：

- (a) 於綜合財務狀況表內確認初步按未來租賃付款現值計量的使用權資產及租賃負債；
- (b) 於損益內確認使用權資產折舊及租賃負債利息；及
- (c) 於綜合現金流量表內分離已付現金總額為本金部分(呈列於融資活動中)及利息(呈列於融資活動中)。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(b) Impact on lessee accounting (continued)

(i) Former operating leases (continued)

Lease incentives (e.g. rent-free period) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under HKAS 17 they resulted in the recognition of a lease incentive, amortised as a reduction of rental expenses generally on a straight-line basis.

Under HKFRS 16, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets, the Group has opted to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by HKFRS 16. This expense is presented within ‘other expenses’ in profit or loss.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(b) 對承租人會計處理方法的影響(續)

(i) 過往經營租賃(續)

租賃獎勵(如免租期)確認為計量使用權資產及租賃負債的一部分，而根據香港會計準則第17號其導致確認租賃獎勵(一般按直線法攤銷為租金支出減少)。

根據香港財務報告準則第16號，使用權資產將根據香港會計準則第36號資產減值進行減值測試。

對於短期租賃(租賃期為12個月或以下)及低價值資產租賃，本集團已選擇按香港財務報告準則第16號所允許的直線法確認租賃開支。此開支於損益中的「其他開支」內呈列。

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(c) Impact on lessor accounting

HKFRS 16 does not change substantially how a lessor accounts for leases. Under HKFRS 16, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently.

However, HKFRS 16 has changed and expanded the disclosures required, in particular with regard to how a lessor manages the risks arising from its residual interest in leased assets.

Under HKFRS 16, an intermediate lessor accounts for the head lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The intermediate lessor is required to classify the sub-lease as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease (and not by reference to the underlying asset as was the case under HKAS 17).

This change did not have any effect on the Group’s consolidated financial statements as the Group did not have any finance lease receivables.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(c) 對出租人會計處理方法的影響

香港財務報告準則第16號並無大幅更改出租人如何將租賃入賬之方式。根據香港財務報告準則第16號，出租人繼續將租賃分類為融資租賃或經營租賃，並以不同方式將該兩類租賃入賬。

然而，香港財務報告準則第16號更改及擴大所需披露資料，特別是有關出租人如何處理其於租賃資產之剩餘權益所產生之風險之披露資料。

根據香港財務報告準則第16號，中介出租人將總租賃及分租賃入賬列為兩項獨立合約。中介出租人需參考總租賃所產生使用權資產(而非如香港會計準則第17號之情況下參考相關資產)，將分租賃分類為融資或經營租賃。

有關變動對本集團之綜合財務報表並無任何影響，原因為本集團並無任何應收融資租賃。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(d) Financial impact of the initial application of HKFRS 16

On adoption of HKFRS 16, the Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as “operating leases” under the principles of HKAS 17. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as of 1 April 2019 (date of initial application of HKFRS 16). The weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2019 was 10% per annum.

In applying HKFRS 16 for the first time, the Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term within 12 months as at 1 April 2019 as short-term leases; and
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(d) 首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的財務影響

於採納香港財務報告準則第16號時，本集團已就先前根據香港會計準則第17號之原則分類為「經營租賃」之租賃確認租賃負債。該等負債按餘下租賃付款之現值計量，並使用於二零一九年四月一日（首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號之日期）之承租人增量借款利率折算。於二零一九年四月一日適用於租賃負債之加權平均承租人增量借款利率為每年10%。

首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號時，本集團已使用以下該準則允許之實際權宜方法：

- 對具合理相若特徵之租賃組合使用單一貼現率；
- 於二零一九年四月一日餘下租期為12個月以內之經營租賃作為短期租賃入賬；及
- 於首次應用日期計量使用權資產時不包括初始直接成本。

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(d) Financial impact of the initial application of HKFRS 16 (continued)

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets as at 1 April 2019 comprises the following:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Right-of-use assets relating to operating leases recognised upon initial application of HKFRS 16	於首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號後所確認有關經營租賃的使用權資產	32,486
Right-of-use assets as at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日的使用權資產	32,486

The reconciliation between the operating lease commitments as disclosed by applying HKAS 17 as at 31 March 2019 and lease liabilities recognised in the opening of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 April 2019 (date of initial application of HKFRS 16) is as follows:

		HK\$'000 千港元
Operating lease commitments as at 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日之經營租賃承擔	46,962
Effect of discounting	貼現之影響	(10,265)
Short-term leases	短期租賃	(3,386)
Lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日的租賃負債	33,311
Analysed as:	分析為：	
— Current	— 流動	5,441
— Non-current	— 非流動	27,870
		33,311

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(d) 首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的財務影響(續)

使用權資產於二零一九年四月一日的賬面值包括以下各項：

於二零一九年三月三十一日應用香港會計準則第17號所披露經營租賃承擔與於二零一九年四月一日(首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號之日期)之期初綜合財務狀況表確認之租賃負債對賬如下：

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(d) Financial impact of the initial application of HKFRS 16 (continued)

The associated right-of-use assets were measured on a retrospective basis as if the new rules had always been applied. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

The change in accounting policy resulted in the recognition of both right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of approximately HK\$32,486,000 and HK\$33,311,000 respectively and decrease in trade and other payables of approximately HK\$563,000 in the opening of the consolidated statement of financial position on 1 April 2019.

The right-of-use assets in relation to leases previously classified as operating lease have been recognised as if HKFRS 16 had always been applied since the commencement date of the lease (other than discounting using the relevant incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application of HKFRS 16). The total difference between the right-of-use assets recognised and the lease liabilities and the decrease in the trade and other payables of approximately HK\$262,000 is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 April 2019.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(d) 首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的財務影響(續)

相關使用權資產按追溯基準計量，猶如已一直沿用新規例。於首次應用日期，概無須對使用權資產進行調整之繁重租賃合約。

會計政策之變動導致於二零一九年四月一日之期初綜合財務狀況表內分別確認使用權資產及租賃負債分別約32,486,000港元及33,311,000港元和應付賬款及其他應付款項減少約563,000港元。

與先前分類為經營租賃的租賃有關的使用權資產已確認，其金額乃按猶如自租賃開始之日已採納應用香港財務報告準則第16號(除了使用在首次應用當日的遞增借貸利率進行貼現外)。已確認的使用權資產、租賃負債及應付賬款及其他應付款項之減少之間的總差額約262,000港元已經確認，作為對二零一九年四月一日權益期初餘額的調整。

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(d) Financial impact of the initial application of HKFRS 16 (continued)

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(d) 首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的財務影響(續)

		Carrying amount at 31 March 2019 於二零一九年三月三十一日之賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元	HKFRS 16 adjustment 香港財務報告準則第16號之調整 HK\$'000 千港元	Carrying amount at 1 April 2019 於二零一九年四月一日之賬面值 HK\$'000 千港元
Line items in the consolidated statement of financial position impacted by the adoption of HKFRS 16:	受採納香港財務報告準則第16號影響之綜合財務狀況表項目：			
Right-of-use assets	使用權資產	-	32,486	32,486
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總值	52,439	32,486	84,925
Lease liabilities (current)	租賃負債(即期)	-	5,441	5,441
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	39,260	(563)	38,697
Current liabilities	流動負債	42,126	4,878	47,004
Net current assets	流動資產淨額	199,221	(4,878)	194,343
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總值減流動負債	251,660	27,608	279,268
Lease liabilities (non-current)	租賃負債(非即期)	-	27,870	27,870
Total non-current liabilities	非流動負債總額	-	27,870	27,870
Net assets	資產淨值	251,660	(262)	251,398

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(d) Financial impact of the initial application of HKFRS 16 (continued)

Impact on the financial result, segment results and cash flows of the Group

After the initial recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019, the Group as a lessee is required to recognise interest expense accrued on the outstanding balance of the lease liability, and the depreciation of the right-of-use asset, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This results in a negative impact on the reported loss from operations in the Group’s consolidated statement of profit or loss, as compared to the results if HKAS 17 had been applied during the year.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Group as a lessee is required to split rentals paid under capitalised leases into their capital element and interest element. These elements are classified as financing cash outflows, similar to how leases previously classified as finance leases under HKAS 17 were treated, rather than as operating cash outflows, as was the case for operating leases under HKAS 17. Although total cash flows are unaffected, the adoption of HKFRS 16 therefore results in a significant change in presentation of cash flows within the consolidated statement of cash flows.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」(續)

(d) 首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號的財務影響(續)

對本集團之財務業績、分部業績及現金流量之影響

於二零一九年四月一日初步確認使用權資產及租賃負債後，本集團(作為承租人)須確認就租賃負債未償還結餘累計之利息開支及使用權資產之折舊，而過往政策則為於租期內按直線基準確認經營租約項下產生之租金開支。與於年內應用香港會計準則第17號之情況下之業績相比，此舉對本集團綜合損益表內所呈報之經營虧損有負面影響。

於綜合現金流量表中，本集團(作為承租人)需將資本化租賃項下已付租金分為資本部分及利息部分。該等部分乃分類為融資現金流出，與過往根據香港會計準則第17號分類為融資租賃之處理方式相似，而非如香港會計準則第17號項下經營租賃之情況，作為經營現金流出。儘管總現金流量不受影響，採納香港財務報告準則第16號導致綜合現金流量表內現金流量之呈列方式有重大改變。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“HKFRSs”) (continued)

New and revised HKFRSs issued by not yet effective

The Group has not applied any of the following new HKFRSs, amendments to HKFRSs and new interpretations (“new and revised HKFRSs”) that have been issued but are not yet mandatorily effective:

Amendments to HKFRS 3

香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂

HKFRS 17

香港財務報告準則第17號

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28

香港財務報告準則第10號及

香港會計準則第28號之修訂

Conceptual Framework

概念框架

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及

香港財務報告準則第7號之修訂

Amendments to HKFRS 16

香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

³ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

Management is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of these new standards and amendments in the period of initial application. These new standards and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 (「香港財務報告準則」)(續)

已頒佈但未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

本集團並無提早應用以下已頒佈但未強制生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則(「新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則」)及新詮釋。

Definition of a Business¹

業務的定義¹

Definition of Material¹

重大的定義¹

Insurance Contracts²

保險合約²

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture³

投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業間的資產出售或注資³

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting¹

財務報告中對概念框架的提述之修訂¹

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform¹

利率基準改革¹

COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions⁴

COVID-19相關租金減免⁴

¹ 於二零二零年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

² 於二零二一年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

³ 並無釐定強制生效日期，惟可予採納

⁴ 於二零二零年六月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

管理層現正評估該等新訂準則及修訂對首次應用期間的影響。該等新訂準則及修訂預期不會對本集團當前或未來報告期間及可預見未來的交易產生重大影響。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs, which collective term includes all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “GEM Listing Rules”) and by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and investment properties that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in the 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 (since 1 April 2019) or HKAS 17 (before application of 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”.

3. 合規聲明

該等綜合財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）頒佈之香港財務報告準則（此統稱包括所有適用香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則（「香港會計準則」）及詮釋）及香港公認會計原則編製。此外，該等綜合財務報表包括香港聯合交易所有限公司GEM證券上市規則（「GEM上市規則」）及香港公司條例規定之適用披露。

4. 編製基準

編製綜合財務報表所用之計量基準以歷史成本為基準，惟於各報告期末以公平值計量之若干財務工具及投資物業除外。歷史成本一般基於交換貨品及服務所支付代價之公平值計算。

公平值為市場參與者於計量日期在有序交易中出售資產所收取之價格或轉讓負債所支付之價格，不論該價格是否可直接觀察到或採用其他估值技巧估計。於估計資產或負債之公平值時，本集團考慮資產或負債之特徵，為資產或負債於計量日期定價時，市場參與者可能考慮之該等特徵。於該等綜合財務報表內計量及／或披露之公平值按此基準釐定，惟屬於香港財務報告準則第2號「以股份為基礎之付款」範疇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（自二零一九年四月一日起）或香港會計準則第17號（應用香港財務報告準則第16號前）入賬之租賃交易以及具有公平值之若干相似性但並非公平值之計量（如香港會計準則第2號「存貨」內之可變現淨值或香港會計準則第36號「資產減值」內之使用價值）除外。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION (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.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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 estimates are 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.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are disclosed in note 6.

4. 編製基準(續)

此外，就財務報告而言，公平值計量乃根據公平值計量之輸入數據之可觀察程度及輸入數據對公平值計量整體之重要性而分為第一、二及三級，詳情如下：

- 第一級輸入數據是於計量日期實體可獲得之活躍市場上相同資產或負債之報價（未調整）；
- 第二級輸入數據是第一級所包括報價以外，有關資產或負債可直接或間接觀察之輸入數據；及
- 第三級輸入數據是有關資產或負債之不可觀察輸入數據。

編製符合香港財務報告準則之綜合財務報表要求管理層作出判斷、估計及假設，而有關判斷、估計及假設會影響政策之應用及所呈報資產、負債、收入及支出之金額。該等估計及有關假設乃根據過往經驗及多個相信在有關情況下屬合理之其他因素而作出，其結果成為對在其他來源並不顯然易見之資產與負債賬面值作出判斷之基準。實際結果可能與該等估計有所差別。

該等估計及相關假設會持續檢討。對會計估計進行修訂時，若修訂僅影響該期間，則修訂會於修訂估計期間內確認；若修訂影響到當期及未來期間，則於修訂當期及未來期間確認。

應用香港財務報告準則時，管理層所作判斷對綜合財務報表及估計不確定因素之主要來源之重要影響於附註6披露。

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綜合財務報表附註

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when 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.

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.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the Company, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interests that meets the definition of a financial liability.

5. 主要會計政策

(a) 綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及本公司控制之實體(包括架構實體)及其附屬公司之財務報表。倘屬以下情況，則本公司獲得控制權：

- 可對投資對象行使權力；
- 因參與投資對象之業務而可獲得或有權獲得可變回報；及
- 有能力藉行使其權力而影響該等回報。

倘有事實及情況顯示上述三項控制因素中，有一項或以上出現變數，本集團會重新評估其是否控制投資對象。

本集團於獲得附屬公司控制權時將附屬公司綜合入賬，並於失去附屬公司控制權時終止入賬。具體而言，於年內購入或出售之附屬公司之收入及開支，按自本集團獲得控制權當日起至本集團失去附屬公司控制權當日止，計入綜合損益及其他全面收益表內。

非控股權益指並非由本公司直接或間接應佔之附屬公司權益，而本集團並無與該等權益之持有人達成任何附加條款，以致本集團對該等權益產生符合財務負債定義之合約責任。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the result of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the owners of the Company.

Changes in the Group's ownership 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 interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. 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, 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 previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlled interests. 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 that to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable HKFRSS).

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiary to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(a) 綜合基準(續)

非控股權益在綜合財務狀況表之權益中呈列，並與本公司擁有人應佔權益分開呈列。非控股權益應佔本集團業績在綜合損益及其他全面收益表，以於非控股權益與本公司擁有人之間分配年內損益總額及全面收益總額之方式呈列。

本集團於附屬公司擁有權益之變動倘並未導致本集團失去其對附屬公司之控制權，則會列作權益交易入賬。本集團之權益與非控股權益之賬面值均予以調整，以反映其於附屬公司相對權益之變動。非控股權益之調整額與已付或已收代價公平值兩者間之任何差額，均直接於權益確認，並歸屬於本公司擁有人。

倘本集團失去其對附屬公司之控制權，有關收益或虧損於損益確認，並按(i)已收代價公平值及任何保留權益公平值之總和與(ii)該附屬公司資產(包括商譽)及負債以及任何非控股權益之先前賬面值之差額計算。先前就該附屬公司於其他全面收益確認之全數金額按猶如本集團已直接出售該附屬公司有關資產或負債之方式入賬(即根據適用香港財務報告準則所訂明/許可重新分類至損益或轉撥至另一權益類別)。

於必要時，對附屬公司之財務報表作出調整，以使其會計政策與本集團其他成員公司之會計政策一致。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

All intra-group transactions, balances, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

(b) Business combinations

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.

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 liabilities or assets 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; and
- 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.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(a) 綜合基準(續)

所有與本集團各實體之間交易有關之集團內公司間交易、結餘、收入、支出及現金流量均於綜合賬目時予以全數對銷。

(b) 業務合併

收購業務採用收購法入賬。業務合併所轉讓代價按公平值計量，而計算方法為本集團所轉讓資產之收購日期公平值、本集團向收購對象前擁有人承擔之負債及本集團就交換收購對象控制權而發行之股本權益之總和。收購相關費用一般於產生時在損益確認。

於收購日期，所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債乃按公平值確認，惟以下情況除外：

- 遞延稅項資產或負債及僱員福利安排之相關負債或資產分別按香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」及香港會計準則第19號「僱員福利」確認及計量；
- 於收購日期，收購對象以股份為基礎之付款安排或本集團所訂立以股份為基礎之付款安排替代收購對象以股份為基礎之付款安排之負債或股本工具，乃根據香港財務報告準則第2號「以股份為基礎之付款」計量；及
- 根據香港財務報告準則第5號「持作銷售之非流動資產及已終止業務」分類為持作銷售之資產（或出售組別）按該準則計量。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) 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 of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts 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 a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at their fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in HKFRS.

When the consideration the Group transfers in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with the corresponding adjustments being made against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the measurement period (which cannot exceed one year from acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 業務合併(續)

商譽以所轉讓代價、非控股權益於收購對象應佔金額及收購方以往持有收購對象股本權益之公平值(如有)之總和，超出所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債於收購日期之淨值之差額計量。倘經過評估後，所收購可識別資產與所承擔負債於收購日期之淨值高於所轉讓代價、非控股權益於收購對象應佔金額及收購方以往持有收購對象權益之公平值(如有)之總和，則差額即時於損益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實體資產淨值之非控股權益，可初步按公平值或非控股權益應佔收購對象可識別資產淨值之已確認金額比例計量。計量方法乃按個別交易基準選取。其他種類之非控股權益乃按公平值或(如適用)香港財務報告準則指定之基準計量。

倘本集團於業務合併中轉讓之代價包括或然代價安排產生之資產或負債，或然代價乃按其收購日期之公平值計量，並被視為於業務合併中所轉讓代價之一部分。或然代價之公平值變動如符合資格作出計量期間調整，則會追溯調整，並根據商譽作出相應調整。計量期間調整為於計量期間內就於收購日期存在之事實與情況獲得之其他資料而作出之調整。計量期間自收購日期起計不超過一年。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Business combinations (continued)

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with HKAS 39, or HKAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control), and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 業務合併(續)

不符合資格作出計量期間調整之或然代價公平值變動之其後會計取決於或然代價之分類方式。分類為權益之或然代價並無於其後報告日期重新計量，而其後結算則於權益內入賬。分類為資產或負債之或然代價根據香港會計準則第39號或香港會計準則第37號「撥備、或然負債及或然資產」(如適用)於其後報告日期重新計量，而相應收益或虧損則於損益確認。

倘業務合併分階段完成，本集團先前於收購對象持有之股本權益按於收購日期(即本集團取得控制權當日)之公平值重新計量，而所產生收益或虧損(如有)則於損益確認。過往於收購日期前於其他全面收益確認之收購對象權益所產生款額乃重新分類至損益(倘有關處理方法適用於出售權益)。

倘業務合併之初步會計處理於合併發生之報告期末尚未完成，則本集團會報告未完成會計處理項目之臨時數額。該等臨時數額會於計量期間(見上文)予以調整，或確認額外資產或負債，以反映於收購日期已存在而據悉可能影響該日已確認款額之事實與情況所取得之新資訊。

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綜合財務報表附註

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(c) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see the accounting policy above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the relevant cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro rata basis based on of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the consolidated income statement. An impairment loss for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 商譽

收購業務所產生商譽按收購業務日期確立之成本(見上文會計政策)減任何累計減值虧損(如有)列賬。

進行減值測試時，商譽會分配至預期可受惠於合併之協同效益之各有關現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別。

獲分配商譽之現金產生單位會每年進行減值測試，或於有跡象顯示單位可能出現減值時更頻繁地進行減值測試。倘現金產生單位之可收回金額少於其賬面值，則首先分配減值虧損以減低分配至該單位之任何商譽之賬面值，其後按該單位內各資產賬面值之比例分配至該單位之其他資產。商譽之任何減值虧損直接於綜合收益表中損益確認。就商譽確認之減值虧損不可於其後期間撥回。

出售相關現金產生單位時，釐定出售損益金額時會計入商譽應佔金額。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Revenue recognition

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sales of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time 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
- 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.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 收益確認

本集團將其日常業務過程中銷售貨品及提供服務所產生收入分類為收益。

收益於貨品或服務之控制權按本公司預期有權收取之已承諾代價金額(不包括該等代表第三方收取之金額)轉讓予客戶時確認。

倘符合以下任何一項條件，控制權隨時間轉移，而收益則隨時間確認：

- 客戶於本集團履約時同時收取及消耗本集團履約所提供之利益；
- 本集團履約創建或增強客戶於本集團履約時控制之資產；或
- 本集團履約並無創建對本集團另有用途之資產，而本集團擁有可強制執行權利收取至今已履約部分之款項。

否則，於客戶獲得明確貨品或服務控制權之時間點確認收益。

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綜合財務報表附註

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Revenue recognition (continued)

Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the customer for more than 12 months, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction with the customer, and interest income is accrued separately under the effective interest method. Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the Company, revenue recognised under that contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. The Company takes advantage of the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of HKFRS 15 and does not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if the period of financing is 12 months or less.

Principal versus agent

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the Group is an agent).

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer. The Group is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. In this case, the Group does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the customer. When the Group acts as an agent, it recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 收益確認(續)

倘合約載有向客戶提供超過12個月之重大融資利益之融資組成部分，則收益按應收金額之現值計量，並使用反映於與有關客戶之個別融資交易之貼現率貼現，且利息收入根據實際利率法分開累計。倘合約載有向本公司提供重大融資利益之融資組成部分，則根據該合約確認之收益包括根據實際利率法於合約責任附帶之利息開支。本公司利用香港財務報告準則第15號第63段之可行權宜方法，在融資期為12個月或以下之情況下，並無就重大融資組成部分之任何影響調整代價。

主事與代理人

當另一方涉及向客戶提供貨品或服務時，本集團釐定其承諾性質為其自行提供指定貨品或服務(即本集團為主事)或安排由其他方提供該等貨品或服務(即本集團為代理人)之履約責任。

倘本集團於指定貨品或服務轉讓予客戶前控制該貨品或服務，則本集團為主事。倘本集團之履約責任為安排另一方提供指定貨品或服務，則本集團為代理。在此情況下，本集團於另一方所提供指定貨品或服務轉讓予客戶前並無控制該貨品或服務。倘本集團以代理人身份行事，將就其預期於安排其他方提供指定貨品或服務時有權收取之任何費用或佣金金額確認收益。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(d) Revenue recognition (continued)

Other income

The Group's other income recognition policies are as follows:

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 (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to 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.

Income arising from sales of financial instruments is recognised on the completion of transfer of risks and rewards to the transferee.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established (provided that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 收益確認(續)

其他收入

本集團之其他收入確認政策如下：

就其後按攤銷成本計量之財務資產而言，利息收入採用實際利率法確認。利息收入透過對財務資產之賬面總值應用實際利率計算，惟其後出現信貸減值之財務資產除外(見下文)。就其後出現信貸減值之財務資產而言，利息收入自下一個會計期間起透過對財務資產之攤銷成本應用實際利率確認。倘信貸減值財務工具之信貸風險得以改善，使財務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之報告期間開始，利息收入透過對財務資產之賬面總值應用實際利率確認。

銷售財務工具所產生收入於完成向承讓人轉讓風險及回報時確認。

按公平值計入損益之財務資產之股息收入於股東收取付款之權利確立時確認(前提為經濟利益可能將流入本集團且收益金額能可靠計量)。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(e) Leases

The Group as lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃

本集團作為承租人(根據附註2之過渡方式應用香港財務報告準則第16號後)

本集團在合約開始時評估合約是否屬或包含租賃。本集團就其為承租人之所有租賃安排確認使用權資產及相應租賃負債，惟短期租賃(定義為租期12個月或以下的租賃)及低價值資產(例如平板及個人電腦、辦公室小型傢具及電話)租賃除外。就該等租賃而言，本集團於租期內按直線基準將租賃款項確認為經營開支，除非另有系統基準更能代表耗用租賃資產所產生經濟利益之時間模式則作別論。

租賃負債初步按未於開始日期支付之租賃付款之現值計量，並按有關租賃隱含之比率貼現。倘該比率無法即時確認，則本集團使用其增量借款利率。

包括於租賃負債計量之租賃付款包括：

- 固定租賃付款(包括實質固定付款)減任何應收租賃優惠；
- 取決於一項指數或利率之可變租賃付款，初步計量時使用開始日期之指數或利率；
- 承租人根據剩餘價值擔保預期應付金額；
- 購買選擇權之行使價(倘承租人合理確定行使該等選擇權)；及
- 終止租賃之罰金付款(倘租賃條款反映行使選擇權終止租賃)。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

The Group as lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (continued)

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

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

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

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(根據附註2之過渡方式應用香港財務報告準則第16號後)(續)租賃負債在綜合財務狀況表中單獨呈列。

租賃負債其後透過增加賬面值以反映租賃負債利息(使用實際利率法)及透過減少賬面值以反映所作出租賃付款而計量。

倘出現以下情況，本集團重新計量租賃負債(並對相關使用權資產作出相應調整)：

- 租期有所變動或發生重大事件或情況變動導致行使購買選擇權之評估有變，在有關情況下，租賃負債透過使用經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂之租賃付款予以重新計量。
- 租賃付款因指數或利率變動或有擔保剩餘價值之預期付款變動而出現變動，在有關情況下，租賃負債透過使用未更改貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款予以重新計量(除非租賃付款因浮動利率變動而改變，則使用經修訂貼現率)。
- 租賃合約已修訂且租賃修訂並非作為單獨租賃入賬，在有關情況下，租賃負債透過使用修訂生效日期之經修訂貼現率貼現經修訂租賃付款予以重新計量。

本集團並無於所呈列期間作出任何有關調整。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

The Group as lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) (continued)

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a right-of-use asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under HKAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group applies HKAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

As a practical expedient, HKFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain 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 stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(根據附註2之過渡方式應用香港財務報告準則第16號後)(續)使用權資產包括相應租賃負債、於開始日期或之前作出之租賃付款減任何已收租賃優惠及任何初步直接成本之初始計量。使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及減值虧損計量。

當本集團產生拆除及移除使用權資產、恢復相關資產所在場地或將相關資產恢復至租賃條款及條件所規定狀態之成本責任時，本集團根據香港會計準則第37號確認及計量撥備。只要成本與使用權資產有關，則成本計入相關使用權資產中，除非該等成本乃因生產存貨而產生。

使用權資產乃按租期與相關資產之可使用年期(以較短者為準)折舊。倘租賃轉讓相關資產之所有權或使用權資產之成本反映本集團預期行使購買選擇權，則相關使用權資產在相關資產之可使用年內折舊。折舊自租賃開始日期起計算。

本集團應用香港會計準則第36號釐定使用權資產是否已減值，並按「物業、廠房及設備」政策所述將任何已識別減值虧損入賬。

作為實際權宜方法，香港財務報告準則第16號允許承租人不將非租賃組成部分獨立呈列，而可將任何租賃及相關非租賃部分入賬列為單一安排。本集團並未使用該實際權宜方法。就包含租賃部分以及一項或多項額外租賃或非租賃部分之合約而言，本集團根據租賃部分之相關獨立價格及非租賃部分之獨立價格總額，將合約之代價分配至各租賃部分。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

The Group as lessee (prior to 1 April 2019)

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

(f) Foreign currencies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. 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. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items, and on the translation of monetary items, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences arising on retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange difference arising on retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃(續)

本集團作為承租人(二零一九年四月一日前)

當租約之條款實質上將所有權之絕大部分風險及回報轉移至承租人，該等租約會分類為融資租約。所有其他租約分類為經營租約。

經營租約付款乃按直線法於租期內確認為開支。如訂立經營租約可以獲得租約獎勵，則有關獎勵作為負債確認。合共獎勵利益以直線法扣減租金開支確認。

(f) 外幣

於編製各個別集團實體之綜合財務報表時，以該實體功能貨幣以外之貨幣(外幣)進行之交易，乃按交易日期適用匯率入賬。於各報告期末，以外幣列值之貨幣項目乃按報告期末之適用匯率重新換算。按公平值列賬並以外幣列值之非貨幣項目，乃按釐定其公平值當日之適用匯率重新換算。按歷史成本計量並以外幣列值之非貨幣項目不予重新換算。

結算貨幣項目及換算貨幣項目所產生匯兌差額乃於其產生期間於損益確認。重新換算按公平值列賬之非貨幣項目所產生匯兌差額乃計入損益內，惟重新換算有關其收益及虧損於其他全面收益確認之非貨幣項目所產生匯兌差額除外，於該情況下，匯兌差額亦於其他全面收益確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Foreign currencies (continued)

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations (including comparatives) are expressed in Hong Kong dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items (including comparatives) are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of translation reserve. On the disposal of a foreign operation, 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 the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 外幣(續)

就呈列綜合財務報表而言，本集團海外業務(包括可資比較者)之資產及負債均按報告期末適用匯率以港元呈列。收入及開支項目(包括可資比較者)乃按期內平均匯率換算，除非期內匯率大幅波動，在此情況下，則會採用交易當日之匯率換算。所產生匯兌差額(如有)於其他全面收益確認，並於匯兌儲備累計為權益。出售海外業務時，本公司擁有人應該該業務所有於權益累計之匯兌差額均重新分類至損益。

收購海外業務產生之商譽及就所收購可識別資產及所承擔負債作出之公平值調整，視作該海外業務之資產及負債處理，並按各報告期末適用匯率換算。所產生匯兌差額於其他全面收益確認。

(g) 借貸成本

直接涉及收購、建設或生產須經過頗長時間始能作擬定用途或銷售之合資格資產之借貸成本，均加入該等資產之成本，直至該等資產已大致上可投入作擬定用途或銷售為止。

所有其他借貸成本乃於其產生期間在損益確認。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(h) Employee benefits

Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits to employees are provided through defined contribution plans.

The Company and its subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong operate a defined contribution retirement benefit plan under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (the “MPF Scheme”), for all of its employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on percentage of Employees’ basic salaries.

The employees of the Group’s subsidiaries which operate in PRC are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal governments. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme.

Contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when employees render services during the year. The Group’s obligations under these plans are limited to the fixed percentage contributions payable.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

Share-based payment benefits

Share options granted to employees are accounted for in accordance with the policies set out in note 5(s)(i)(1).

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(h) 僱員福利

退休福利

本公司透過定額供款計劃為僱員提供退休福利。

本公司及其於香港營運之附屬公司根據強制性公積金計劃條例(「強積金計劃」)設立一項定額供款退休福利計劃，為全體屬合資格參與者之僱員參加強積金計劃，並按僱員基本薪金之百分比作出供款。

本集團在中國營運之附屬公司僱員須參加當地市政府設立之中央退休金計劃。該等附屬公司須按其工資成本一定百分比向中央退休金計劃作出供款。

僱員於年內提供服務時，有關供款將於損益確認為開支。本集團於該等計劃之責任限於固定百分比之應付供款。

僱員應享之年假於僱員可享有該等假期時確認。已就截至報告日期僱員所提供服務而可享年假之估計負債作出撥備。

病假及產假等非累計補償性假期直至休假時方予確認。

以股份為基礎之付款福利

授予僱員之購股權乃根據附註5(s)(i)(1)所載政策入賬。

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綜合財務報表附註

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(i) 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 profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

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, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of 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.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 稅項

所得稅開支指即期應付稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

即期稅項

即期應付稅項乃按本年度之應課稅溢利計算。由於應課稅溢利不包括於其他年度之應課稅或可扣減之收入或開支項目，亦進一步剔除毋須課稅或不可扣減之項目，因此應課稅溢利與綜合損益及其他全面收益表所列除稅前溢利不同。本集團之即期稅項負債乃根據於報告期末前已制定或實質上已制定之稅率計算。

遞延稅項

遞延稅項乃就綜合財務報表內資產及負債之賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所採用相應稅基兩者間之暫時差額確認。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差額確認，而遞延稅項資產以應課稅溢利可用作抵銷可扣減暫時差額為限確認。倘來自商譽或初步確認不影響應課稅溢利或會計溢利之交易(業務合併除外)之其他資產及負債產生暫時差額，則該等遞延稅項資產及負債不予確認。此外，倘初步確認商譽時產生暫時差額，則不予確認遞延稅項負債。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(i) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on 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 utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are 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.

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 profit 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 when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 稅項(續)

遞延稅項(續)

於附屬公司投資所產生應課稅暫時差額，乃確認為遞延稅項負債，惟本集團有能力控制暫時差額之撥回，且暫時差額可能不會於可見將來撥回之情況除外。因扣減與有關投資相關之暫時差額所產生遞延稅項資產僅於有可能有足夠應課稅溢利以動用暫時差額之利益時方予確認，有關金額預期於可見將來撥回。

就計量使用公平值模式計量之投資物業之遞延稅項負債或遞延稅項資產而言，除非該假設被駁回，否則有關物業之賬面值乃假定為透過銷售全部收回。於投資物業為可折舊及按目標為隨時間耗用投資物業內含之絕大部分經濟利益之商業模式持有，而非透過銷售持有之情況下，則有關假設被駁回。

遞延稅項資產之賬面值於各報告期末檢討，並於不再可能有足夠應課稅溢利可供收回全部或部分資產之情況下予以削減。

遞延稅項資產及負債根據於報告期末已制定或實質上已制定之稅率(及稅法)，按預期適用於清償負債或變賣資產期間之稅率計算。遞延稅項負債及資產之計量反映於報告期末本集團預期收回或清付其資產或負債賬面值之方式而引致之稅務後果。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Taxation (continued)

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. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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 relating to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised at initial recognition and over the lease terms due to application of the initial recognition exemption.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 稅項(續)

本年度即期及遞延稅項

即期及遞延稅項乃於損益確認，惟其與於其他全面收益或直接於權益確認之項目有關者除外，在此情況下，即期及遞延稅項亦分別會於其他全面收益或直接於權益確認。倘對業務合併進行初步會計處理而產生即期稅項或遞延稅項，稅務影響則計入業務合併之會計處理中。

就計量在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，本集團首先確定稅項扣減是否歸屬於使用權資產或租賃負債。

就因租賃負債而產生稅項扣減的租賃交易而言，本集團分別於使用權資產及租賃負債應用香港會計準則第12號「所得稅」規定。使用權資產及租賃負債的暫時性差異於初步確認及租期並無確認，原因為其應用初步確認豁免。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment including owner occupied land and buildings held for use in the supply of service, or administrative purposes (other than properties under construction as described below), are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, after taking into account of their estimated residual value, if any, 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 annual rates are as follows:

Leasehold improvements 租賃裝修	5%–20% per annum 每年 5% 至 20%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment 傢俬、裝置及設備	15%–33½% per annum 每年 15% 至 33½%
Motor vehicles 汽車	10–20% per annum 每年 10% 至 20%

Right-of-use assets (classified as properties leased for own use) are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備包括業主自用土地及提供服務時或因行政目的而持作使用之樓宇(下文所述在建物業除外)，乃以成本減累計折舊及任何累計減值虧損列賬。

物業、廠房及設備按其估計可使用年期及經計及其估計剩餘價值(如有)，以直線法予以折舊以撇銷其成本。估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊方法於各報告期末審閱，並將估計之任何變動之影響按前瞻基準入賬。主要年率如下：

使用權資產(分類為租賃作自用物業)按租期與相關資產可使用年期(以較短者為準)折舊。倘租賃轉移相關資產所有權或使用權資產反映本集團預期行使購買選擇權，則相關使用權資產按相關資產可使用年期折舊。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(j) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the profit or loss in the year in which the item is derecognised.

(k) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including properties under development for such purposes).

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 物業、廠房及設備(續)

物業、廠房及設備項目乃於出售時或當預期持續使用該資產將不會產生未來經濟利益時取消確認。於取消確認該資產時產生之任何收益或虧損(以出售所得款項淨額與該項目之賬面值兩者間之差額計算)乃計入該項目取消確認年度之損益內。

(k) 投資物業

投資物業乃指持有作為賺取租金及/或作資本增值之物業(就此目的而言包括發展中物業)。

投資物業初始按成本計量,包括任何直接歸屬開支。於初始確認後,投資物業以其公平值計量。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中。

投資物業乃於出售時或當投資物業永久停止使用及預期出售將不會產生未來經濟利益時取消確認。於取消確認該資產時產生之任何收益或虧損(以出售所得款項淨額與該資產之賬面值兩者間之差額計算)乃計入該項目取消確認期間之損益內。

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綜合財務報表附註

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(I) Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are recognised initially at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Amortisation commences when the intangible assets are available for use.

Internally generated intangible assets — research and development costs

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- It is technically feasible to complete the product for it to be sold;
- Adequate resources are available to complete the development;
- There is an intention to complete and sell the product;
- The Group is able to sell the product;
- Sale of the product will generate probable future economic benefits; and
- Expenditure on the project can be measured reliably.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 商譽以外之無形資產

單獨收購之無形資產

單獨收購之具有有限可使用年期之無形資產初步按成本確認。於初步確認時，具有有限可使用年期之無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損列賬。攤銷按直線法於估計可使用年內確認。各報告期末審閱估計可使用年期及攤銷法，並將估計之任何變動之影響按前瞻基準入賬。無形資產於可供使用時開始攤銷。

內部產生之無形資產 — 研究及發展費用

研究工作之費用於產生期間確認為開支。

由發展項目(或由一項處於發展階段之內部項目)內部產生之無形資產，僅於以下全部已被證明之情況下會予以確認：

- 技術上可行以完成產品作銷售；
- 有充足資源完成開發；
- 有意完成及銷售該產品；
- 本集團能銷售該產品；
- 銷售該產品將可能帶來未來經濟利益；及
- 能可靠計量該項目之開支。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(I) Intangible assets other than goodwill (continued)

Internally generated intangible assets – research and development costs (continued)

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 商譽以外之無形資產(續)

內部產生之無形資產 – 研究及發展費用(續)

內部產生之無形資產於初步確認之數額為該無形資產首次符合上述確認標準之日起產生之開支總額。倘無任何內部產生之無形資產可予確認，開發開支則於產生期間於損益確認為開支。

於初步確認後，內部產生之無形資產按與獨立收購之無形資產相同基準計量，按成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損呈報。

取消確認無形資產

無形資產於出售時或當預期使用或出售無形資產不會產生未來經濟利益時取消確認。取消確認無形資產所產生之收益及虧損按出售所得款項淨額與該資產賬面值間之差額計量，並於取消確認該資產時於損益確認。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 有形及無形資產(商譽除外)之減值

於各報告期末，本集團審閱其有形及無形資產之賬面值以確定是否有任何跡象顯示該等資產已出現減值虧損。倘存在任何有關跡象，將估計資產之可收回金額，以釐定減值虧損之程度(如有)。倘不可能估計個別資產之可收回金額，則本集團會估計資產所屬現金產生單位之可收回金額。

具有無限可使用年期之無形資產及尚未可供使用之無形資產至少每年進行一次及於有跡象顯示資產可能減值時進行減值測試。

可收回金額指公平值減出售成本與使用價值兩者中之較高者。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量會按照可反映當前市場對貨幣之時間價值以及該尚未就未來現金流量作出調整資產之特定風險評估之稅前貼現率貼現至現值。

倘估計資產(或現金產生單位)之可收回金額低於其賬面值，則該資產(現金產生單位)之賬面值將減至其可收回金額。減值虧損會即時於損益確認，除非有關資產根據其他準則以重估金額入賬，在此情況下，減值虧損將根據其他準則以重估減值處理。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(m) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill (continued)

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

(n) Financial instruments

Classification

The Group has the following types of financial assets:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Those to be subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing the financial assets.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 有形及無形資產(商譽除外)之減值(續)

倘減值虧損於其後撥回，資產(現金產生單位)之賬面值將調高至其經修訂之估計可收回金額，惟經調高之賬面值不得超出該資產(現金產生單位)於過往年度未經確認減值虧損時之賬面值。減值虧損之撥回會即時於損益確認，除非有關資產根據其他準則以重估金額入賬，在此情況下，減值虧損之撥回將根據其他準則以重估增值處理。

(n) 財務工具

分類

本集團將其財務資產分為以下類別：

- 其後按公平值計入損益；及
- 其後按攤銷成本計量。

分類取決於財務資產之合約現金流量特徵以及本集團管理財務資產之業務模式。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification (continued)

(i) *Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost*

In order for a financial asset to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, its contractual cash flows need to be solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and the Group's business model for managing such financial assets is to collect the contractual cash flows.

The Group's financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost comprise "trade receivables", "loan receivables", "loan interest receivables", "other receivables" and "cash and bank balances" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) *Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are "held-for-trading investments".

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 財務工具(續)

分類(續)

(i) 其後按攤銷成本計量之財務資產

其後按攤銷成本計量之財務資產之合約現金流量須僅為支付本金及尚未償還本金利息，且本集團管理有關財務資產之業務模式為收取合約現金流量。

本集團其後按攤銷成本計量之財務資產包括綜合財務狀況表之「應收賬款」、「應收貸款」、「應收貸款利息款項」、「其他應收款項」以及「現金及銀行結餘」。

(ii) 其後按公平值計入損益計量之財務資產

其後按公平值計入損益計量之財務資產為現金流量不僅為支付本金及尚未償還本金利息之財務資產。

本集團其後按公平值計入損益計量之財務資產為「持作買賣投資」。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Financial instruments (continued)

Recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gain and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of group of similar financial assets) is primary derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 財務工具(續)

確認及計量

於初步確認時，本集團按公平值計量財務資產，倘財務資產並非按公平值計入損益，則須加上收購該財務資產直接應佔交易成本。按公平值計入損益之財務資產之交易成本於損益支銷。

其後按攤銷成本計量之財務資產使用實際利率法釐定並須作出減值。當資產取消確認、修改或減值時，收益及虧損於損益確認。

按公平值計入損益之財務資產之公平值變動於其產生期間在損益呈列。倘本集團收取有關款項之權利獲確立時，於損益確認按公平值計入損益之財務資產之股息收入。

取消確認

財務資產(或(如適用)財務資產其中一部分或一組同類財務資產其中一部分)將主要於以下情況下取消確認：

- 收取自資產獲得現金流量之權利已屆滿；或
- 本集團已轉讓其收取自資產獲得現金流量之權利，或已根據「轉付」安排承擔責任，在無重大延誤情況下將已收現金流量全數支付予第三方；及(a)本集團已轉讓資產之絕大部分風險及回報，或(b)本集團並無轉讓亦無保留資產之絕大部分風險及回報，惟已轉讓資產之控制權。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognised an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

(o) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including trade receivables, loan receivables, loan interest receivables, other receivables and cash and bank balances).

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 財務工具(續)

取消確認(續)

倘本集團已轉讓其收取自資產獲得現金流量之權利或已訂立轉付安排，其評估是否保留資產所有權之風險及回報以及其程度。倘其未轉讓亦無保留資產之絕大部分風險及回報，亦無轉讓資產之控制權，則本集團繼續確認已轉讓資產，惟以其持續參與程度為限。在此情況下，本集團亦確認相關負債。已轉讓資產及相關負債乃按反映本集團已保留權利及義務之基準計量。

持續參與之形式為就已轉讓資產作出保證，並按資產原賬面值與本集團或須償還之最高代價金額(以較低者為準)計量。

(o) 財務資產減值

本集團就按攤銷成本計量之財務資產(包括應收賬款、應收貸款、應收貸款利息款項、其他應收款項以及現金及銀行結餘)出現預期信貸虧損時確認虧損撥備。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets and trade and other receivables: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof; and
- variable-rate financial assets: current effective interest rate.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECL, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECL: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECL: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 財務資產減值(續)

計量預期信貸虧損

預期信貸虧損為信貸虧損之概率加權估計。信貸虧損按所有預期現金缺額(即本集團根據合約應得現金流量與本集團預期收取之現金流量間之差額)之現值估算。

倘貼現影響重大，則預期現金缺額乃採用以下貼現率貼現：

- 定息財務資產以及應收賬款及其他應收款項：於初步確認時釐定之實際利率或其近似值；及
- 浮息財務資產：即期實際利率。

估計預期信貸虧損時所需考慮之最長期間為本集團承受信貸風險之最長合約期。

於計量預期信貸虧損時，本集團考慮合理及具備理據而毋須付出不必要成本或精力即可獲得之資料，包括有關過去事件、現況及未來經濟狀況預測之資料。

預期信貸虧損基於以下其中一項基準計量：

- 12個月預期信貸虧損：指預期因報告日期後12個月內可能發生之違約事件而導致之虧損；及
- 全期預期信貸虧損：指因應用預期信貸虧損模式之項目之預期年期內所有可能違約事件而導致之虧損。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

The Group has established macro-economic forecast model. The Group conducts forecasts regularly to establish three economic scenario, optimistic, neutral and pessimistic to ensure coverage of non-linear features for the ECL model. Neutral scenario is defined as the most probable situation which will become benchmark for other scenarios. Optimistic and pessimistic scenarios are possible scenarios which are better and worse than neutral scenario respectively. The Group uses internal and external information to generate a neutral scenario. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by the government and monetary authorities.

Other forward-looking considerations such as the impact of any regulatory, legislative or political changes have been considered but are not deemed to have material impact and therefore no adjustment has been made to the ECL for such factors. The Group reviewed and monitored for appropriateness on a quarterly basis.

For all other types of financial instruments, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 財務資產減值(續)

計量預期信貸虧損(續)

應收賬款虧損撥備一直以相等於全期預期信貸虧損之金額計量。該等財務資產之預期信貸虧損乃根據本集團過往信貸虧損經驗，使用撥備矩陣進行估計，並按於報告日期債務人之特定因素以及對當前及預測整體經濟狀況之評估作出調整。

本集團已制定宏觀經濟預測模型。本集團定期進行預測，以便制訂樂觀、中性及悲觀三種經濟情況，從而確保涵蓋預計信貸損失模式之非線性特徵。中性情況界定為最可能出現之情況，此情況將成為其他情況之基準。樂觀及悲觀情況乃可能出現之情況，分別優於及遜於中性情況。本集團使用內部及外部資料得出中性情況。所使用外部資料包括政府及金融機構公佈之經濟數據及預測。

其他前瞻考慮(例如任何監管、法例或政治變動之影響)已納入考慮惟尚未被視為重大影響，故並無就該等因素調整預計信貸損失。本集團按季檢討及監察有關事宜是否適當。

就所有其他各類財務工具而言，本集團以相等於12個月預期信貸虧損之金額確認虧損撥備，除非自初步確認以來財務工具之信貸風險顯著增加。在此情況下，虧損撥備按相等於全期預期信貸虧損之金額計量。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. 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 since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 財務資產減值(續)

信貸風險顯著增加

於評估財務工具之信貸風險自初步確認以來是否顯著增加時，本集團將於報告日期評估之財務工具違約風險與於初步確認日期評估之違約風險進行比較。本集團考慮合理及具備理據之定量及定性資料，包括過往經驗及毋須付出不必要成本或精力即可獲得之前瞻性資料。

具體而言，於評估自初步確認以來信貸風險是否顯著增加時，本集團考慮以下資料：

- 未能於合約到期日支付本金或利息；
- 財務工具之外部或內部信貸評級(如有)實際上或預期顯著惡化；
- 債務人之經營業績實際上或預期顯著惡化；及
- 技術、市場、經濟或法律環境現有或預測變動對債務人履行其對本集團責任之能力構成重大不利影響。

視乎該等財務工具之性質，信貸風險顯著增加之評估按個別或集體基準進行。當評估按集體基準進行，財務工具按照共同信貸風險特徵(如逾期狀況及信貸風險評級)歸類。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(o) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (continued)

ECL are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

The Group considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due.

Basis of calculation of interest income

Interest income recognised in accordance with note 5(d) 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 the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 財務資產減值(續)

信貸風險顯著增加(續)

預期信貸虧損於各報告日期重新計量，以反映自初步確認以來財務工具信貸風險之變動。預期信貸虧損金額之任何變動均於損益確認為減值收益或虧損。本集團確認所有財務工具之減值收益或虧損，並透過虧損撥備賬對其賬面值作出相應調整。

本集團認為，(i)在本集團並無進行追索(如變現抵押品(如持有))之情況下借款人不大可能向本集團全數支付其信貸責任；或(ii)財務資產已逾期90日，即屬違約。

利息收入計算基準

根據附註5(d)確認之利息收入乃根據財務資產之賬面總值計算，除非財務資產出現信貸減值，在此情況下，利息收入按財務資產之攤銷成本(即賬面總值減虧損撥備)計算。

於各報告日期，本集團評估財務資產是否出現信貸減值。倘發生一項或多項對財務資產估計未來現金流量構成不利影響之事宜，則財務資產出現信貸減值。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Basis of calculation of interest income (continued)

Basis of calculation of interest income (continued)
Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 財務資產減值(續)

利息收入計算基準(續)

財務資產出現信貸減值之證據包括以下可觀察事件：

- 未能於合約到期日支付本金或利息；
- 債務人出現重大財務困難；
- 違反合約，如利息或本金付款出現逾期或拖欠情況；
- 借款人可能面臨破產或進行其他財務重組；或
- 技術、市場、經濟或法律環境之重大變動對債務人構成不利影響。

撇銷政策

倘實際上並無可能收回，財務資產之賬面總值予以撇銷(部分或全部)。該情況一般出現在本集團釐定債務人並無資產或收入來源足以產生現金流量償還須撇銷之金額。

其後收回先前撇銷之資產於收回期間在損益確認為減值撥回。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(p) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises purchase price and direct expenses that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimated expenses to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(r) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 存貨

存貨乃按成本與可變現淨值兩者之較低者列賬。成本包括購買價及於將存貨運至現時地點及調適至現時狀況而已產生之直接開支。成本乃按加權平均法計算。可變現淨值乃於日常業務過程中之估計售價減於市場推廣、銷售及分銷中將產生之所有估計開支。

(q) 現金及現金等值物

就綜合現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值物包括銀行及手頭現金、活期銀行存款，以及可隨時轉換為已知數額現金、並無承受重大價值變動風險及一般於購入後三個月內短期到期之短期高流動性投資，減須按要求償還並構成本集團現金管理一部分之銀行透支。

(r) 應付賬款及其他應付款項

應付賬款乃就於一般業務過程中向供應商購入之貨品或服務付款之責任。倘應付賬款及其他應付款項於一年或以內(或於正常營業週期(如較長))到期付款，則分類為流動負債；否則呈列為非流動負債。

應付賬款及其他應付款項初步按公平值確認，其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(s) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue (see note 25). A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised.

For a single contract with the customer, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. For multiple contracts, contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

(t) 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 group entity are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in share capital under the Company's equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(s) 合約負債

在本集團確認相關收益前，於客戶支付代價時確認合約負債(見附註25)。在本集團確認相關收益前，倘本集團享有收取代價之無條件權利，亦將確認合約負債。在此情況下，亦將確認相應應收款項。

就與客戶之單一合約而言，呈列合約資產淨值或合約負債淨額。就多份合約而言，不相關合約之合約資產及合約負債不會按淨額基準呈列。

(t) 股本工具

股本工具為任何證明實體扣除其所有負債後資產剩餘權益之合約。集團實體發行之股本工具按已收所得款項扣除直接發行成本入賬。

購回本公司股本工具直接於本公司權益項下之股本確認及扣除。概不會就本公司購買、出售、發行或註銷本身股本工具而於損益確認任何收益或虧損。

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Group, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefit is remote.

(v) Related parties

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, a person or an entity is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (i) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:
 - (1) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (2) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (3) is a member of key management personnel of the Group or a parent of the Group.

or

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(u) 撥備及或然負債

當本集團因過往事件而須承擔現有責任(不論法定或推定)，而結算債務可能要求流出經濟利益，並能可靠地作出估計時，則確認撥備。倘貨幣時間價值之影響屬重大，則有關撥備將按預計清償該責任所需開支之現值列賬。

所有撥備均於各報告日期檢討，並作出調整以反映當時最佳估計。

當流出經濟利益之可能性不大，或未能可靠估計數額，則有關責任會披露為或然負債，除非流出經濟利益之可能性很低。純粹視乎日後有否出現一項或多項並非完全在本集團控制內之不確定事件而可能產生之責任，亦會披露為或然負債，除非流出經濟利益之可能性很低。

(v) 有關聯人士

就該等綜合財務報表而言，下列人士或實體於下列情況將視為與本集團有關聯：

- (i) 下列人士或該人士之近親與本集團有關聯：
 - (1) 擁有本集團控制權或共同控制權；
 - (2) 對本集團擁有重大影響力；或
 - (3) 屬本集團或本集團母公司之主要管理人員。

或

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5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(v) Related parties (continued)

(ii) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

- (1) the entity and the Group are the members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (2) one entity is an associate or joint venture of another entity (or of an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (3) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (4) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (5) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
- (6) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
- (7) a person is identified in (i)(1) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of the parent of the entity).
- (8) the entity, or any member of the Group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

Close family members 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.

A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(v) 有關聯人士(續)

(ii) 倘符合下列任何條件，即該實體與本集團有關聯：

- (1) 該實體與本集團為同一集團之成員公司(即母公司、附屬公司與聯營附屬公司彼此之間互有關聯)。
- (2) 一間實體為另一實體之聯營公司或合營企業(或為某一集團之成員之聯營公司或合營企業，而該另一實體為此集團之成員)。
- (3) 兩間實體均為同一第三方之合營企業。
- (4) 一間實體為第三方實體之合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營公司。
- (5) 該實體乃為本集團或與本集團有關聯實體之僱員福利所設立離職後福利計劃。
- (6) 該實體受(i)所指明人士控制或共同控制。
- (7) (i)(1)所指明人士對該實體具有重大影響力或為該實體或該實體母公司之主要管理人員。
- (8) 該實體或本集團任何成員公司向本集團或本集團母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

某名人士之近親為預期於與實體進行交易時可能影響該人士或受該人士影響之該等家族成員。

當資源或責任於有關聯人士之間轉移時，該交易被視為有關聯人士交易。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(w) Share-based payment transactions

(i) Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

(1) Share options granted to employees

For share options granted to employees, the fair value of services received determined by reference to the fair value of share options granted at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity (share options reserve).

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to ultimately vest. The effect of the change in estimate, if any, is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to share options reserve.

At the time when the share options are exercised, the amount previously recognised in share options reserve will be transferred to 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 retained profits.

(2) Share options granted to suppliers/Consultants

For share options granted to suppliers/consultants in exchange for goods or services are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received. The fair values of the goods or services are recognised as expenses immediately, unless the goods or services qualify for recognition as assets. Corresponding adjustments have been made to equity (share options reserve).

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(w) 以股份為基礎之付款交易

(i) 以權益方式結算及以股份為基礎之付款交易

(1) 向僱員授出購股權

就授予僱員之購股權而言，所獲得服務之公平值參考所授出購股權於授出日期之公平值釐定，並於歸屬期間以直線法支銷，另相應增加權益(購股權儲備)。

本集團於各報告期末修訂其對預期最終歸屬購股權數目之估計。估計變動之影響(如有)於損益確認，並對購股權儲備作相應調整。

行使購股權時，過往於購股權儲備確認之款額將轉撥至股份溢價。倘購股權於歸屬日期後沒收或於屆滿日期仍未獲行使，則過往於購股權儲備確認之款額將轉撥至保留溢利。

(2) 向供應商/顧問授出購股權

就換取貨品或服務而授予供應商/顧問之購股權乃按所獲取貨品或服務之公平值計量。貨品或服務之公平值即時確認為開支，惟貨品或服務合資格被確認為資產則作別論。權益(購股權儲備)已作出相應調整。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(w) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

(ii) Cash-settled share-based payment transactions

For cash-settled share-based payments, the Group measures the goods or services acquired and the liability incurred at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period, the liability is remeasured at its fair value until the liability is settled, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(x) Non-current assets held-for-sale

A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that its carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and the asset (or disposal group) is available for sale in its present condition. A disposal group is a group of assets to be disposed of together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the above criteria for classification as held for sale are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale.

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(w) 以股份為基礎之付款交易(續)

(ii) 以現金方式結算及以股份為基礎之付款交易

就以現金方式結算及以股份為基礎之付款而言，本集團按負債公平值計量所收購貨品或服務及所產生負債。於各報告期末，負債按公平值重新計量直至清償負債為止，而任何公平值變動則於損益確認。

(x) 持作銷售之非流動資產

倘一項非流動資產(或出售組別)之賬面值極可能透過出售交易(而非透過持續使用)收回，以及該資產(或出售組別)在現況下可供出售，則分類為持作銷售。一個出售組別為一組將於單一交易中一併出售之資產以及與將於交易中轉讓之資產直接相關之負債。

當本集團致力執行涉及失去附屬公司之控制權之出售計劃時，不論本集團會否於出售後保留於該附屬公司之非控股權益，該附屬公司之所有資產及負債會於達致上述持作銷售之分類準則時分類為持作銷售。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(continued)

(y) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purpose 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.

(z) Events after the end of the reporting period

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

5. 主要會計政策(續)

(y) 分類報告

經營分類及各分類項目於綜合財務報表內呈報之金額，乃根據就資源分配及評估本集團不同業務及地區表現而定期提供予本集團最高行政管理人員之財務資料識別。就財務申報而言，除非分類具備類似經濟特徵以及在產品及服務性質、生產過程性質、客戶種類或類別、用作分銷產品或提供服務之方法及監管環境性質方面相類似，否則個別重大經營分類不會進行合算。倘個別並不屬重大之經營分類符合上述大部分標準，則可進行合算。

(z) 報告期末後事件

提供有關本集團在報告期末的狀況或那些表明持續經營假設並不恰當的額外資料的報告期末後事件屬於調整事件並在綜合財務報表中反映。不屬於調整事件的報告期後事項如屬重要，則在綜合財務報表附註中披露。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

(a) Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 5, the management has made the following judgement which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred taxation on investment properties

For the purposes of measuring deferred taxation liabilities or deferred taxation assets arising from investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the directors of the Company have reviewed the Group's investment properties and believed that they are not held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time of the properties. Therefore, in measuring the Group's deferred taxation on investment properties, the directors of the Company have determined that the presumption that the carrying amounts of investment properties measured using the fair value model are recovered entirely through sale is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of investment properties in Hong Kong which are not subject to any income taxes on changes to the fair value of the investment properties upon their sales.

6. 關鍵會計判斷及估計

(a) 應用會計政策時之關鍵判斷

於應用附註5所述本集團會計政策時，管理層曾作出下列對綜合財務報表中已確認金額影響最大之判斷。

投資物業之遞延稅項

就計量使用公平值模式計量之投資物業產生之遞延稅項負債或遞延稅項資產而言，本公司董事已審閱本集團之投資物業，並認為彼等並非根據目的為隨時間消耗投資物業所包含絕大部分經濟利益之業務模式持有之物業。因此，在計量本集團之投資物業遞延稅項時，本公司董事已確定，以公平值模式計量之投資物業之賬面值全部透過出售收回之假定不會被推翻。因此，本集團不會於出售時確認任何有關香港投資物業公平值變動之遞延稅項，香港投資物業毋需就投資物業公平值變動繳納任何所得稅。

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綜合財務報表附註

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6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

(a) Critical judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition in respect of electronic components trading business

The Group assesses its business relationships with suppliers and customers of the electronic components trading business and determines that the Group acts as a principal.

Upon application of HKFRS 15, the Group is a principal and hence reassessed whether the Group should continue to recognise revenue on gross basis based on the requirements in HKFRS 15. In determining whether revenue from trading of electronic components shall be recorded on net basis or gross basis, the Group has made reference to indicators and requirements stated in HKFRS 15 Determining whether the Group is acting as a principal or an agent requires judgement and consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances, and the Group considers itself as a principal regarding trading of electronic components by taking into account the following considerations:

- The Group is the primary obligor in the customer contract and is responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified goods (i.e. electronic components) rather than the supplier.
- The Group has its own discretion in negotiating and establishing the prices of the electronic components with the customers.
- For trading of electronic components, the Group settles amount due to supplier before the settlement from customers.
- The earnings from trading of electronic components are not predetermined and negotiating by the Group with the supplier and customer separately.

After assessing all above factors, the management concluded that the Group acts as the principal for such transactions as it controls the specified goods before it is transferred to the customers.

6. 關鍵會計判斷及估計(續)

(a) 應用會計政策時之關鍵判斷(續)

電子部件貿易業務之收益確認

本集團評估自身與電子部件貿易業務供應商及客戶之間的業務關係，並確定本集團以主事身份行事。

於應用香港財務報告準則第15號後，本集團為主事，故重新評估本集團應否根據香港財務報告準則第15號之規定繼續按總額基準確認收益。於釐定電子部件貿易應按淨額基準或總額基準入賬時，本集團已參考香港財務報告準則第15號所述指標及規定。釐定本集團是否以主事或代理人身份行事時，需要對所有相關事實及情況作出判斷及考量，而本集團認為自身以主事身份進行電子部件貿易，當中已作出以下考量：

- 本集團(而非供應商)乃客戶合約之主要義務人，負責履行提供特定貨品(即電子部件)之承諾。
- 本集團可自行酌情與客戶磋商及訂立電子部件之價格。
- 就電子部件貿易方面，本集團於客戶付款前支付結欠供應商的款項。
- 電子部件貿易之盈利不會預先確定，乃由本集團與供應商及客戶分別磋商。

經評估以上所有因素後，管理層認為本集團以主事身份進行該等交易，原因為其於特定貨品轉讓予客戶前控制有關貨品。

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綜合財務報表附註

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6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following 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) *Estimated impairment loss of loan receivables, loan interest receivables and trade receivables*

The impairment provisions for loan receivables, loan interest receivables and trade receivables are based on assumptions about ECL. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the number of days that an individual receivable is outstanding as well as the Group's historical experience and forward-looking information at the end of the reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the result of the assessment and it may be necessary to make additional impairment charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As at 31 March 2020, the accumulated impairment loss for trade receivable, loan receivables and loan interest receivables amounted to approximately HK\$4,685,000, HK\$208,087,000 and HK\$38,537,000 respectively (31 March 2019: HK\$1,337,000, HK\$98,764,000 and HK\$3,233,000 respectively). Details are set out in note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

6. 關鍵會計判斷及估計(續)

(b) 估計不確定性之主要來源

以下為有關未來之主要假設，以及於各報告期末足以導致對下一財政年度內資產及負債之賬面值作出重大調整之主要風險之估計不確定性之其他主要來源。

(i) *應收貸款、應收貸款利息款項及應收賬款之估計減值虧損*

本集團根據有關預期信貸虧損之假設就應收貸款、應收貸款利息款項及應收賬款作出減值撥備。本集團根據個別應收款項之未償還日數以及本集團於報告期末之過往經驗及前瞻性資料，運用判斷作出該等假設並選擇減值計算之輸入數據。該等假設及估計之變動可能對評估結果構成重大影響，並可能需要就綜合損益及其他全面收益表作出額外減值開支。

於二零二零年三月三十一日，應收賬款、應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之累計減值虧損分別約為4,685,000港元、208,087,000港元及38,537,000港元(二零一九年三月三十一日：分別為1,337,000港元、98,764,000港元及3,233,000港元)。有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註20。

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綜合財務報表附註

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6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Investment properties

Investment properties were stated at fair values based on the valuation performed by independent professional surveyor. In determining the fair values, the surveyor has based on a method of valuation which involves certain assumptions and estimates of market condition. In relying on the valuation report, the directors of the Company work closely with qualified external professional surveyor and have exercised their judgement and are satisfied that the assumptions used in the valuation are reasonable and supportable. 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 profit or loss. The carrying amount of investment properties as at 31 March 2020 was approximately HK\$43,000,000 (31 March 2019: HK\$45,000,000). Details are set out in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account the estimated residual value. The Group reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technologies changes. The depreciation expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2020 was approximately HK\$272,000 (31 March 2019: HK\$1,818,000). Details are set out in note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

6. 關鍵會計判斷及估計(續)

(b) 估計不確定性之主要來源(續)

(ii) 投資物業

投資物業根據獨立專業測量師所進行估值按公平值列賬。於釐定公平值時，測量師以涉及若干市況假設及估計之估值法為基準。於倚賴估值報告時，本公司董事與合資格外部專業測量師緊密合作，行使判斷，並信納估值所用假設乃合理及具備理據。該等假設之變動可引致本集團投資物業公平值變動以及損益所呈報收益或虧損金額之相應調整。於二零二零年三月三十一日，投資物業之賬面值約為43,000,000港元(二零一九年三月三十一日：45,000,000港元)。有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註17。

(iii) 折舊

物業、廠房及設備項目以直線法於資產估計可使用年期折舊，當中計及估計剩餘價值。本集團定期檢討資產估計可使用年期，以釐定任何報告期支銷之折舊開支。可使用年期按本集團對類似資產之過往經驗釐定，並計及預計技術變化。過往估計如有重大轉變，日後期間折舊開支將予調整。於二零二零年三月三十一日，物業、廠房及設備之賬面值約為272,000港元(二零一九年三月三十一日：1,818,000港元)。有關詳情載於綜合財務報表附註16。

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6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(iv) Estimated impairment of non-financial assets (including property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment related to the hematopoietic stem cell service line cash-generating unit "CGU")

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amounts are determined based on value-in-use calculations or market valuations. These calculations require use of judgements and estimates.

Management judgement is required in the area of asset impairment particularly in assessing: (i) whether an event has occurred that may indicate that the CGU's value may not be recoverable; (ii) whether the carrying value of the CGU can be supported by the recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell or net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset in the business; and (iii) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in preparing cash flow projections including whether these cash flow projections are discounted using an appropriate rate. Changing the assumptions selected by management in assessing impairment, including the discount rates or the growth rate assumptions in the cash flow projections, could materially affect the net present value used in the impairment test and as a result affect the Group's financial position and results of operations. If there is a significant adverse change in the projected performance and resulting future cash flow projections, it may be necessary to take an impairment charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

6. 關鍵會計判斷及估計(續)

(b) 估計不確定性之主要來源(續)

(iv) 非財務資產的估計減值(包括與造血幹細胞服務線的現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)相關的物業、廠房及設備,使用權資產及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金)

當有事件出現或情況變動顯示賬面值可能無法收回時,則會對物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已付物業、廠房及設備之按金進行減值檢討。可收回金額已根據使用價值計算或市場估值釐定。該等計算須運用判斷及估計。

管理層需要作出判斷以釐定資產減值,尤其是評估:(i)是否已發生事件顯示現金產生單位價值可能無法收回;(ii)根據在業務中持續使用資產而估計該項資產的可收回金額(為資產公平值減銷售成本或未來現金流量的淨現值兩者中的較高數額)能否支持現金產生單位的賬面值;及(iii)在編製現金流量預測時運用的適當主要假設,包括該等現金流量預測是否按適當比率貼現。管理層評估減值時所選用假設(包括現金流量預測中採用的貼現率或增長率假設)出現變動,可能會對減值測試中使用的淨現值產生重大影響,因而會影響本集團的財務狀況及營運業績。倘預測表現與未來現金流預測出現重大不利變動,則或需於綜合損益及其他全面收益表中作減值支出。

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6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(iv) Estimated impairment of non-financial assets (including property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment related to the hematopoietic stem cell service line cash-generating unit "CGU") (continued)

In the opinion of the management of the Group, the valuation method of fair value less costs of disposal was not adopted as there were limited transactions of comparable CGU available in the market for the determination of fair value. In accordance with Hong Kong Accounting Standard 36, it will not be possible to measure fair value less costs of disposal because there is no reasonable basis for making a reliable estimate of the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the CGU would take place between market participants at the measurement date under the then prevailing current market condition. As such, value-in-use was adopted as the recoverable amount of the CGU.

The Group has material assets (including property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment) used in the provision of the hematopoietic stem cell services which are subject to impairment test in the event of business performance is below expectation. An asset impairment assessment was carried out against the underperforming CGU and an impairment of property, plant and equipment of approximately HK\$15,161,000, right-of-use assets of approximately HK\$26,399,000 and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of approximately HK\$15,682,000 were recognised for the year ended 31 March 2020. Management has performed discounted cash flow analysis on the CGU with impairment indicator and the recoverable amount was determined based on the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use calculations of the CGU. Assumptions used in the calculations include the annual sales growth rate and operating costs such as rent, payroll costs and general operating costs.

6. 關鍵會計判斷及估計(續)

(b) 估計不確定性之主要來源(續)

(iv) 非財務資產的估計減值(包括與造血幹細胞服務線的現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)相關的物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金)(續)

本集團管理層認為，公平值減出售成本之估值方法未獲採納，原因為市場上可供釐定公平值之可比較現金產出單元之交易有限。根據香港會計準則第36號，由於並無合理基準可靠估算於計量日期依照當時現行市況下市場參與者可能進行有序交易出售現金產出單元的價格，故將無法計量公平值減出售成本。因此，採納使用價值為現金產生單位之可收回金額。

本集團在提供造血幹細胞服務時使用重大資產(包括物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金)，倘若經營表現未及預期，則需對有關資產進行減值測試。已對表現未如理想的現金產生單位進行資產減值測試，並於截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度確認物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金之減值分別約15,161,000港元、約26,399,000港元及約15,682,000港元。管理層對有減值跡象的現金產生單位進行貼現現金流量分析，而可收回金額乃根據公平值減出售成本以及現金產生單位的使用價值計算之較高者釐定。計算所用假設包括年度銷售增長率及經營成本，如租金、工資成本及一般經營成本。

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7. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

(a) Revenue

Disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers for the year by major products or service line and reconciliation of total revenue is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Provision of anti-aging services	提供抗衰老服務	60	456
Sales of electronic components	銷售電子部件	113,847	76,308
Sales of healthcare products	銷售保健產品	–	529
Sales of personal care products	銷售個人護理產品	921	–
Total revenue from contracts with customers	客戶合約總收益	114,828	77,293
Leasing of anti-aging services platform	租賃抗衰老服務平台	–	2,368
Interest income from loan receivables	來自應收貸款之利息收入	12,699	19,701
Total revenue from other sources	來自其他來源之總收益	12,699	22,069
Total revenue	總收益	127,527	99,362

During the year, all the revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at a point in time.

於本年度內，所有客戶合約收益於某一時間點確認。

(b) Other income

An analysis of the Group's other income for the year is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Interest income on bank deposits	銀行存款利息收入	4	1
Imputed interest income on non-current rental deposit	非流動租金按金之推算利息收入	214	17
Exchange gain	匯兌收益	–	1
Sundry income	雜項收入	194	389
Gain on derecognition of lease	取消確認租賃收益	60	–
		472	408

7. 收益及其他收入

(a) 收益

本集團按主要產品或服務線劃分之年內客戶合約收益及總收益對賬分拆如下：

(b) 其他收入

本集團年內之其他收入分析如下：

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8. LOSS ON HELD-FOR-TRADING INVESTMENTS

An analysis of the Group's loss on an held-for-trading investments for the year is as follows:

8. 持作買賣投資之虧損

本集團年內持作買賣投資之虧損分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Sales proceeds	銷售所得款項	–	9,383
Less: Cost of sales	減：銷售成本	–	(9,655)
Loss on disposal of held-for-trading investments	出售持作買賣投資之虧損	–	(272)
Fair value loss on held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資之公平值虧損	(659)	(3,144)
		(659)	(3,416)

9. FINANCE COSTS

9. 財務費用

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Imputed interest expense on rental deposit on initial recognition (Note (a))	初始確認時租金按金之推算利息開支(附註(a))	–	1,637
Interest on lease liabilities (Note (b))	租賃負債利息(附註(b))	2,994	–
		2,994	1,637

Note (a): Imputed interest expense on rental deposit represented the time value for the deposit paid.

Note (b): The Group has initially applied HKFRS16 using the modified retrospective approach. Under the approach, the comparative information is not restated.

附註(a)： 初始確認時租金按金之推算利息開支指已付按金之時間值。

附註(b)： 本集團已使用經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號。基於此方法，並無重列比較資料。

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10. LOSS BEFORE TAX

Loss before tax of the Group has been arrived at after (crediting)/charging:

10. 除稅前虧損

本集團之除稅前虧損已(計入)/扣除下列各項：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Staff costs (including directors' emoluments)	員工成本(包括董事酬金)		
— Salaries and other benefits	— 薪金及其他福利	16,322	11,194
— Contributions to defined contributions retirement benefits schemes	— 向定額供款退休福利計劃供款	457	329
		16,779	11,523
Auditors' remuneration — audit services	核數師酬金 — 審核服務	950	950
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	2,524	1,184
Depreciation of right-of-use assets*	使用權資產折舊*	7,840	—
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損	—	24
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值虧損	15,161	—
Reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損撥回	(563)	(9,220)
Impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損	125,262	17,697
Impairment loss on trade receivables	應收賬款減值虧損	3,476	1
Written off of inventories	存貨撇銷	2,202	—
Impairment loss on deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金減值虧損	15,682	—
Impairment loss on right-of-use assets*	使用權資產減值虧損*	26,399	—
Legal and professional fees	法律及專業費用	3,509	2,577
Operating lease rentals in respect of rented premises*	有關租賃物業之經營租賃租金*	—	11,759
Expenses relating to short-term leases*	有關短期租賃之開支*	4,611	—
Carrying amount of inventories sold	已售存貨之賬面值	112,782	75,233
Gain on disposal of held-for-sale assets and liabilities	出售持作銷售之資產及負債所得	(3,709)	—
Gain on derecognition of lease*	取消確認租賃收益*	(60)	—
Impairment loss on other receivables	其他應收賬款減值虧損	4	—

* The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Under the approach, the comparative information is not restated.

* 本集團已使用經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報表準則第16號。基於此方法，並無重列比較資料。

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11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represents:

11. 所得稅開支

於綜合損益及其他全面收益表之所得稅開支指：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current tax	即期稅項		
Hong Kong	香港	-	-
PRC enterprise income tax	中國企業所得稅	-	-
Deferred tax (Note 27)	遞延稅項(附註27)	-	-
		-	-

Hong Kong profits tax is calculated at the rate of 8.25% on estimated assessable profits up to HK\$2,000,000 and 16.5% on only part of estimated assessable profits over HK\$2,000,000 (2019: 8.25% on estimated assessable profits up to HK\$2,000,000 and 16.5% on only part of estimated assessable profits over HK\$2,000,000) arising or derived from Hong Kong. Hong Kong profits tax has not been provided as the Group had no assessable profits for the year (2019: Nil).

PRC enterprise income tax on the profits arising in the PRC is calculated on the estimated assessable profits at the rates prevailing in the PRC.

產自或源自香港高達2,000,000港元之估計應課稅溢利以稅率8.25%計算香港利得稅，而超過2,000,000港元之應課稅溢利則以稅率16.5%計算(二零一九年：高達2,000,000港元之估計應課稅溢利以稅率8.25%計算香港利得稅，而超過2,000,000港元之應課稅溢利則以稅率16.5%計算)。由於本集團年內並無應課稅溢利，故並無就香港利得稅計提撥備(二零一九年：無)。

有關於中國所產生溢利之中國企業所得稅乃按估計應課稅溢利以中國現行稅率計算。

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11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the loss before tax as follows:

11. 所得稅開支(續)

可與除稅前虧損對賬之本年度所得稅開支如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(219,508)	(23,272)
National tax on loss before tax, calculated at the tax rates applicable to profits in the jurisdictions concerned	除稅前虧損之名義稅，按相關司法權區適用利得稅稅率計算	(36,174)	(4,068)
Tax effect of non-taxable income	毋須課稅收入之稅務影響	(5,101)	(68)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible and loss not allowance	不可扣除開支及不可扣稅虧損之稅務影響	12,146	1,280
Tax effect of temporary difference not recognised	未確認暫時差額之稅務影響	5,316	1,223
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	動用先前未確認稅項虧損之稅務影響	(54)	(301)
Tax effect of estimated tax losses not recognised	未確認估計稅項虧損之稅務影響	23,867	1,934
Income tax expense for the year	本年度所得稅開支	-	-

There was no income tax recognised in other comprehensive income directly in equity (2019: Nil).

概無所得稅於其他全面收益及直接於權益確認(二零一九年：無)。

12. DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid, declared or proposed during the year ended 31 March 2020, nor has any dividend been proposed since the end of the reporting period (2019: Nil).

12. 股息

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度並無派付、宣派或建議任何股息，自報告期末以來亦無建議任何股息(二零一九年：無)。

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13. LOSS PER SHARE

(a) Basic loss per share

The calculation of the basic loss per share is based on the following data:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔 本年度虧損	(219,495)	(23,240)
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the year ended	截至本年度普通股 加權平均數	5,688,396,805	5,688,396,805

(b) Diluted loss per share

For the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019, the Company did not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares. Diluted loss per share was the same as the basic loss per share for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's operating segment information is based on the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer of the Company ("CEO"), which is the Group's chief operation decision maker ("CODM") for the purpose of allocating resources to, assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

13. 每股虧損

(a) 每股基本虧損

每股基本虧損乃根據下列數據計算：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔 本年度虧損	(219,495)	(23,240)
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the year ended	截至本年度普通股 加權平均數	5,688,396,805	5,688,396,805

(b) 每股攤薄虧損

截至二零二零年及二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本公司並無任何具攤薄影響之潛在普通股。截至二零二零年及二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，每股攤薄虧損與每股基本虧損相同。

14. 分類資料

本集團之經營分類資料乃根據內部報告編製，該等報告由主要經營決策人（即本公司行政總裁（「行政總裁」））定期審閱，以便本集團主要經營決策人（「主要經營決策人」）分配資源予本集團各類業務及地理位置以及評估其表現。

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

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

- (i) Anti-aging and stem cell technology businesses — Provision of anti-aging services; distribution of biomedical and life science products; health check and beauty service
- (ii) Trading business — Trading of electronic components, healthcare products and personal care products
- (iii) Money lending business — Provision loan financing
- (iv) Securities investment business — Trading and investment of securities

No operating segments identified by the CEO have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 5. For the purposes of resources allocation and performance assessment, the CEO monitors the results, assets and liabilities to each reportable segments on the following basis:

Segment results represent the profit/(loss) from each segment including items disclosed in other segment information below, net of administrative and other operating expenses directly attributable to each segment without allocation corporation income and expenses, gain on deregistration of subsidiaries, gain on derecognition of contingent consideration payable, impairment of goodwill, impairment of other intangible assets, impairment of deposit paid for property, plant and equipment and loss on disposal of a subsidiary.

Segment assets include all tangible assets, intangible assets and current assets with the exception of intercompany receivables and other corporate assets.

Segment liabilities include trade and other payables managed directly by the segments with the exception of intercompany payables and other corporate liabilities.

Note: The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Under the approach, the comparative information disclosed in note 14(a), (b), (c) and (d) is not restated.

14. 分類資料(續)

根據香港財務報告準則第8號，本集團之經營及可報告分類如下：

- (i) 抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務 — 提供抗衰老服務；分銷生物醫學及生命科學產品；體檢及美容服務；
- (ii) 貿易業務 — 買賣電子部件、保健產品及個人護理產品
- (iii) 放債業務 — 提供貸款融資服務
- (iv) 證券投資業務 — 買賣及投資證券

於達致本集團之可報告分類時，並無合併計算行政總裁識別之經營分類。

可報告分類之會計政策與附註5所述之本集團會計政策相同。為作資源分配及表現評估，行政總裁按以下基礎監控各可報告分類之業績、資產及負債：

分類業績指各分類之溢利／(虧損)，包括於下文其他分類資料披露之項目，扣除各分類直接應佔行政及其他經營開支，而未分配集團收入及開支、終止註冊附屬公司收益、終止確認應付或然代價收益、商譽減值、其他無形資產減值、已付物業、廠房及設備之按金減值及出售附屬公司虧損。

分類資產包括所有有形資產、無形資產及流動資產，惟不包括公司間應收款項及其他集團資產。

分類負債包括分類直接管理之應付賬款及其他應付款項，惟不包括公司間應付款項及其他集團負債。

附註：本集團已使用經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號。基於此方法，並無重列於附註14(a)、(b)、(c)及(d)的比較資料。

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Information regarding the above segments is reported below:

(a) Segment revenue and results

14. 分類資料(續)

有關上述分類之資料呈列如下：

(a) 分類收益及業績

2020 二零二零年		Anti-aging & stem cell technology businesses 抗衰老及 幹細胞 技術業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Trading business 貿易業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Money lending business 放債業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities investment business 證券投資 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Inter- segment elimination 分類間對銷 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益						
External customers	外來客戶	60	114,768	12,699	-	-	127,527
Inter-segment	分類間	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	總額	60	114,768	12,699	-	-	127,527
Segments results	分類業績	(29,353)	(2,296)	11,267	(659)	-	(21,041)
Gain on disposal of held-for-sale assets and liabilities	出售持作銷售之資產及負債所得						3,709
Gain on derecognition of lease	取消確認租賃收益						60
Reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損撥回						563
Impairment loss on deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金減值虧損						(15,682)
Impairment loss on other receivables	其他應收款項減值虧損						(4)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值虧損						(15,161)
Impairment loss on right-of-use assets	使用權資產減值虧損						(26,399)
Impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損						(125,262)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	應收賬款減值虧損						(3,476)
Finance costs	財務費用						(2,994)
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分類集團開支						(13,821)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損						(219,508)

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(a) Segment revenue and results (continued)

14. 分類資料(續)

(a) 分類收益及業績(續)

2019 二零一九年	Anti-aging & stem cell technology businesses 抗衰老及 幹細胞 技術業務	Trading business 貿易業務	Money lending business 放債業務	Securities investment business 證券投資 業務	Inter- segment elimination 分類間對銷	Total 總額
	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元	HKS'000 千港元
Revenue	收益					
External customers	外來客戶	2,824	76,837	19,701	-	99,362
Inter-segment	分類間	-	-	-	-	-
Total	總額	2,824	76,837	19,701	-	99,362
Segments results	分類業績	(15,953)	(1,030)	19,147	(3,416)	(1,252)
Reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款 利息款項減值虧損 撥回					9,220
Impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables	應收貸款及應收貸款 利息款項 減值虧損					(17,697)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	應收賬款減值 虧損					(1)
Unallocated corporate income	未分類集團收入					2
Unallocated corporate expenses	未分類集團開支					(13,544)
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損					(23,272)

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

14. 分類資料(續)

(b) 分類資產及負債

2020 二零二零年		Anti-aging & stem cell technology businesses 抗衰老及 幹細胞 技術業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Trading business 貿易業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Money lending business 放債業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities investment business 證券投資 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Segment assets	分類資產	7,552	34,994	8,220	183	50,949
Unallocated assets	未分類資產					50,375
Consolidated assets	綜合資產					101,324
Segment liabilities	分類負債	67,669	1,082	185	-	68,936
Unallocated liabilities	未分類負債					2,962
Consolidated liabilities	綜合負債					71,898

2019 二零一九年		Anti-aging & stem cell technology businesses 抗衰老及 幹細胞 技術業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Trading business 貿易業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Money lending business 放債業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Securities investment business 證券投資 業務 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Segment assets	分類資產	14,679	38,028	134,995	842	188,544
Unallocated assets	未分類資產					105,242
Consolidated assets	綜合資產					293,786
Segment liabilities	分類負債	38,434	1,026	909	-	40,369
Unallocated liabilities	未分類負債					1,757
Consolidated liabilities	綜合負債					42,126

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(c) Other segment information

14. 分類資料(續)

(c) 其他分類資料

2020 二零二零年	Anti-aging & stem cell technology businesses 抗衰老及 幹細胞 技術業務	Trading business 貿易業務	Money lending business 放債業務	Securities investment business 證券投資 業務	Total 總額	
	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	
Interest income*	利息收入*	-	2	2	-	4
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	9,837	514	-	-	10,351
Reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables [^]	應收貸款及應收貸款 利息款項減值虧損 撥回 [^]	-	-	563	-	563
Impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables [^]	應收貸款及應收貸款 利息款項減值虧損 [^]	-	-	125,262	-	125,262
Impairment loss on trade receivables [^]	應收賬款減值虧損 [^]	10	3,466	-	-	3,476
Impairment loss on other receivable [^]	其他應收款項減值虧損 [^]	4	-	-	-	4
Impairment loss on deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment [^]	已付收購物業、廠房及 設備之按金減值虧損 [^]	15,682	-	-	-	15,682
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment [^]	物業、廠房及設備減值 虧損 [^]	15,161	-	-	-	15,161
Impairment loss on right-of-use assets [^]	使用權資產減值虧損 [^]	26,399	-	-	-	26,399
Written-off of inventories	存貨撇銷	-	2,202	-	-	2,202
Additions to non-current segment assets during the year	於本年度添置非流動 分類資產	65,832	827	-	-	66,659

* Interest income excluded in revenue
[^] Excluded in segment results but was regularly provided to CODM

* 不包括在收益之利息收入
[^] 不計入分類業績，但會定期向主要經營決策人提供

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(c) Other segment information (continued)

14. 分類資料(續)

(c) 其他分類資料(續)

2019 二零一九年	Anti-aging & stem cell technology businesses 抗衰老及 幹細胞 技術業務	Trading business 貿易業務	Money lending business 放債業務	Securities investment business 證券投資 業務	Total 總額
	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Interest income*	利息收入*	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses	利息開支	1,637	-	-	1,637
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	549	624	-	1,173
Reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables [^]	應收貸款及應收貸款 利息款項減值虧損 撥回 [^]	-	-	9,220	9,220
Impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables [^]	應收貸款及應收貸款 利息款項減值虧損 [^]	-	-	17,697	17,697
Impairment loss on trade receivables [^]	應收賬款減值虧損 [^]	-	1	-	1
Additions to non-current segment assets during the year	於本年度添置非流動 分類資產	6,806	-	-	6,806

* Interest income excluded in revenue
[^] Excluded in segment results but was regularly provided to CODM

* 不包括在收益之利息收入
[^] 不計入分類業績，但會定期向主要經營決策人提供

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(d) 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, intangible assets and goodwill ("specified non-current assets"). The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the services were provided or the goods delivered. The geographical location of the specified non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset, in the case of property, plant and equipment and the location of the operation to which they are allocated, in the case of intangible assets and goodwill.

14. 分類資料(續)

(d) 地區資料

下表載列有關(i)本集團外來客戶之收益及(ii)本集團物業、廠房及設備、無形資產以及商譽(「特定非流動資產」)所在地之資料。客戶之地理位置乃基於提供服務或交付貨品所在位置。特定非流動資產之地理位置乃基於資產實際所處位置(就物業、廠房及設備而言)，及獲分配之經營位置(就無形資產而言)。

2020 二零二零年		Revenue from external customers 外來客戶之收益 HK\$'000 千港元	Specified non-current assets 特定非流動資產 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	13,680	45,395
PRC	中國	113,847	230
		127,527	45,625
2019 二零一九年		Revenue from external customers 外來客戶之收益 HK\$'000 千港元	Specified non-current assets 特定非流動資產 HK\$'000 千港元
Hong Kong	香港	20,480	51,924
PRC	中國	78,882	515
		99,362	52,439

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(e) Information about major customers

Revenue from transactions with external customers amounting to 10% or more of the Group's revenue come from trading business. The analysis is as follows:

		Revenue	
		收益	
		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Customer A	客戶 A	76,387	76,308
Customer B	客戶 B	37,460	-

14. 分類資料(續)

(e) 主要客戶之資料

佔本集團收益10%或以上之外來客戶交易之收益來自貿易業務，有關分析如下：

15. DIRECTORS' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

(i) Directors' emoluments

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the Company's directors are as follows:

2020

		2020				Total
		Fees	Salaries and other benefits	Discretionary bonus and performance related incentive payments	Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	
		袍金	薪金及其他福利	酌情花紅及表現相關獎勵付款	退休福利計劃供款	總額
		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
Executive Directors	執行董事					
Mr. Lu Zhiqiang	盧志強先生	552	15	-	34	601
Mr. Chui Kwong Kau	崔光球先生	-	703	-	18	721
Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen	張帆女士	552	-	-	18	570
Dr. Sun Yu	孫宇博士	552	-	-	-	552
Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan	張健源先生	552	-	-	18	570
Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung	劉毅翔先生	552	-	-	20	572
Independent Non-executive Directors	獨立非執行董事					
Mr. Hung Yat Ming	洪日明先生	132	-	-	-	132
Mr. Chan Yun Hing	陳潤興先生	132	-	-	-	132
Mr. Tang Hua	唐華先生	132	-	-	-	132
		3,156	718	-	108	3,982

15. 董事及五名最高薪僱員之酬金

(i) 董事酬金

已付或應付各本公司董事之酬金如下：

二零二零年

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15. DIRECTORS' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(i) Directors' emoluments (continued)

The emoluments paid or payable to each of the Company's directors are as follows:

2019

	Fees	Salaries and other benefits	Discretionary bonus and performance related incentive payments	Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	Total
	袍金	薪金及其他福利	酌情花紅及表現相關獎勵付款	退休福利計劃供款	總額
	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
Executive Directors 執行董事					
Mr. David Lin Kao Kun (Note a)	246	-	-	-	246
Mr. Lu Zhiqiang	552	24	-	38	614
Mr. Chui Kwong Kau	-	703	-	18	721
Mrs. Cheung Fan Karen (Note b)	282	-	-	10	292
Ms. Li Mei (Note a)	262	-	-	-	262
Dr. Sun Yu	552	-	-	-	552
Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan (Note c)	282	-	-	10	292
Mr. Lau Ngai Cheung (Note d)	102	-	-	2	104
Non-executive Director 非執行董事					
Ms. Lam Kuo (Note a)	519	-	-	-	519
Independent Non-executive Directors 獨立非執行董事					
Mr. Hung Yat Ming	132	-	-	-	132
Mr. Chan Yun Hing	132	-	-	-	132
Mr. Gui Qiangfang (Note a)	58	-	-	-	58
Mr. Zhang James Jian Yuan (Note c)	65	-	-	-	65
Mr. Tang Hua (Note b)	68	-	-	-	68
	3,252	727	-	78	4,057

Note a: Retired on 7 September 2018.

Note b: Reappointed on 26 September 2018.

Note c: Re-designated from Independent Non-executive Director to Executive Director on 26 September 2018.

Note d: Appointed on 25 January 2019.

附註 a: 於二零一八年九月七日退休。

附註 b: 於二零一八年九月二十六日獲委任。

附註 c: 於二零一八年九月二十六日由獨立非執行董事調任為執行董事。

附註 d: 於二零一九年一月二十五日獲委任。

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15. DIRECTORS' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(i) Director's emoluments (continued)

During the year, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the directors as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for the loss of office (2019: Nil).

There was no emoluments waived by any directors during the year (2019: Nil).

The directors of the Company consider that they are the only key management personnel of the Group and details for their emoluments have been set out above.

Fees, salaries and other benefits paid to or for the executive and non-executive directors are generally emoluments paid or receivable in respect of those persons' other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries.

15. 董事及五名最高薪僱員之酬金(續)

(i) 董事酬金(續)

於本年度內，本集團並無支付酬金予任何董事作為加入本集團時或吸引彼等加入本集團之獎金或作為離職補償(二零一九年：無)。

於本年度內並無任何董事放棄酬金(二零一九年：無)。

本公司董事認為，彼等為本集團全部主要管理人員，有關彼等酬金之詳情已於上文載列。

支付執行及非執行董事之袍金、薪金及其他福利一般指就該等人士管理本公司及其附屬公司之事務所提供其他服務而支付予該等人士或該等人士應收之酬金。

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15. DIRECTORS' AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

(ii) Five highest paid employees

During the year, the five highest paid individuals included 2 (2019: 2) directors, details of whose emoluments are set out above. The emoluments of the remaining non-director highest paid individual are as follows:

15. 董事及五名最高薪僱員之酬金(續)

(ii) 五名最高薪僱員

於本年度內，五名最高薪人士包括兩名(二零一九年：兩名)董事，有關彼等酬金之詳情已於上文載列。餘下最高薪非董事人士之酬金如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Salaries and other benefits	薪金及其他福利	5,559	1,912
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	退休福利計劃供款	54	54
Discretionary and performance related incentive payments	酌情及表現相關獎勵付款	—	—
Inducement to join or upon joining the Group	加入本集團時或吸引彼等加入本集團之獎金	—	—
Compensation for loss of office	離職補償	—	—
		5,613	1,966

Emoluments of the non-director highest paid individual(s) fell within the following bands:

最高薪非董事人士之酬金介乎下列範圍：

		Number of individual(s) 人數	
		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年
HK\$Nil to HK\$1,000,000	零港元至1,000,000港元	2	3
HK\$4,000,001 to HK\$4,500,000	4,000,001港元至4,500,000港元	1	—

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16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

16. 物業、廠房及設備

(a) 賬面值之對賬

		Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Motor Vehicles	Right-of-use assets	Total
		租賃裝修 HK\$'000 千港元	傢俬、裝置及設備 HK\$'000 千港元	汽車 HK\$'000 千港元	使用權資產 HK\$'000 千港元	總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost:	成本：					
At 1 April 2018	於二零一八年四月一日	10,074	17,539	13,380	-	40,993
Additions	添置	-	1,251	-	-	1,251
Disposal	出售	(933)	(703)	(1,233)	-	(2,869)
Classified as held-for-sale	分類為持作銷售	-	-	(483)	-	(483)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(113)	(119)	(551)	-	(783)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	9,028	17,968	11,113	-	38,109
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16	首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號之影響	-	-	-	35,080	35,080
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	9,028	17,968	11,113	35,080	73,189
Additions	添置	15,045	1,120	-	2,326	18,491
Written off	撇銷	(5,369)	(3,033)	-	-	(8,402)
Derecognition on the termination of lease	租賃終止時取消確認	-	-	-	(1,304)	(1,304)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	-	(57)	(449)	(49)	(555)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	18,704	15,998	10,664	36,053	81,419
Accumulated amortisation, depreciation and impairment:	累計攤銷、折舊及減值：					
At 1 April 2018	於二零一八年四月一日	10,074	17,351	11,688	-	39,113
Charge for the year	本年度費用	-	175	1,009	-	1,184
Eliminated on disposal	於出售時抵銷	(933)	(669)	(1,233)	-	(2,835)
Classified as held-for-sale	分類為持作出售	-	-	(468)	-	(468)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(113)	(112)	(478)	-	(703)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	9,028	16,745	10,518	-	36,291
Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16	首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號之影響	-	-	-	2,594	2,594
At 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日	9,028	16,745	10,518	2,594	38,885
Charge for the year	本年度費用	1,755	404	365	7,840	10,364
Impairment loss	減值虧損	13,290	1,871	-	26,399	41,560
Eliminated on written off	撇銷時抵銷	(5,369)	(3,033)	-	-	(8,402)
Eliminated on the termination of lease	租賃終止時抵銷	-	-	-	(761)	(761)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	-	(55)	(425)	(19)	(499)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	18,704	15,932	10,458	36,053	81,147
Net carrying amount:	賬面淨值：					
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	-	66	206	-	272
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	-	1,223	595	-	1,818

The gross carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment includes an amount of approximately HK\$18,704,000 (2019: HK\$9,028,000) in respect of fully amortised and impaired, leasehold improvements that is still in use.

本集團物業、廠房及設備總賬面值包括全面攤銷及減值，並尚在使用之租賃裝修約18,704,000港元(二零一九年：9,028,000港元)。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(b) Right-of-use assets

The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

		31 March 2020 二零二零年 三月三十一日 HK\$'000 千港元	1 April 2019 二零一九年 四月一日 HK\$'000 千港元
Properties leased for own use, carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment	租賃作自用之物業， 按成本減累計折舊 及減值虧損	-	32,486

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

16. 物業、廠房及設備

(b) 使用權資產

按相關資產類別劃分使用權資產賬面淨值之分析如下：

於損益確認之租賃相關開支項目之分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset: Properties leased for own use	按相關資產類別劃分使用權 資產之折舊開支： 租賃作自用之物業	7,840	-
Interest on lease liabilities (note 9)	租賃負債利息(附註9)	2,994	-
Total minimum lease payments for leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17	過往根據香港會計準則第17號 分類為經營租約之租賃之 最低租賃付款總額	-	11,759
Expenses relating to short-term lease	有關短期租賃之開支	4,611	-

Note: The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. After initial recognition of right-of-use assets at 1 April 2019, the Group as a lessee is required to recognise the depreciation of right-of-use assets, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated.

附註：本集團已以經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並調整二零一九年四月一日之期初結餘以確認過往根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租約之租賃之使用權資產。於二零一九年四月一日初步確認使用權資產後，本集團(作為承租人)須確認使用權資產折舊，而非按過往政策於租期內按直線基準確認經營租約項下產生之租金開支。基於此方法，並無重列比較資料。

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16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(b) Right-of-use assets

The Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as a lessee mainly arise from leases of service, laboratory centre and offices with terms of two to six years, Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

The Group performed an impairment assessment on right-of-use assets in accordance with HKAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*. Based on the assessment, an impairment loss of approximately HK\$26,399,000 (2019: Nil) was recognised and charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Details of total cash outflow for leases are as follows:

Total cash outflow for leases

Amounts included in the consolidated statement of cash flows for leases comprise the following:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within operating cash flows	經營現金流量內	4,611	11,902
Within investing cash flows	投資現金流量內	-	-
Within financing cash flows	融資現金流量內	8,225	-
		12,836	11,902

Note: As explained in the note to consolidated statement of cash flows, the adoption of HKFRS 16 introduces a change in classification of cash flows of certain rentals paid on leases. The comparative information has not been restated.

These amounts relate to the following:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金	12,836	11,902

16. 物業、廠房及設備

(b) 使用權資產

作為承租人，本集團之使用權資產及租賃負債，主要來自服務中心、實驗室及辦公室之不同租賃合約，而租賃合約之年期為兩年至六年。租賃條款按個別基準協商且包含多種不同條款及條件。

本集團根據香港會計準則第36號資產減值進行使用權資產之減值評估。根據有關評估，已確認減值虧損約26,399,000港元(二零一九年：無)並計入截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之綜合損益表。

租賃之現金流出總額詳情如下：

租賃之現金流出總額

租賃之綜合現金流量表所包括金額包括以下各項：

附註：誠如綜合現金流量表之附註所闡釋，採納香港財務報告準則第16號引入租賃之若干已付租金現金流量分類之變動。並無呈列比較資料。

有關金額與以下項目有關：

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16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

(c) Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	3,482

As disclosed in note 16(d) to the consolidated financial statements, an impairment loss on deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of approximately HK\$15,682,000 was charged to profit or loss during the year ended 31 March 2020 (2019: HK\$Nil).

(d) Impairment assessment on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment related to the hematopoietic stem cell service line cash-generating unit "CGU"

As at 31 March 2020, the Group includes (before the provision of the impairment) property, plant and equipment of approximately HK\$15,161,000, right-of-use assets of approximately HK\$26,399,000 and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of approximately HK\$15,682,000 that are subject to impairment tests in the event of business performance is below expectation. The Group regards the service line, hematopoietic stem cell service line as a separately identifiable CGU and performed impairment assessments on the CGU with impairment indicators by considering the recoverable amount of those assets. The recoverable amounts of the relevant assets have been determined on the basis of value in use of the CGU.

16. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

(c) 已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金

誠如綜合財務報表附註16(d)所披露，截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金之減值虧損約15,682,000港元於損益中扣除(二零一九年：零港元)。

(d) 對與造血幹細胞服務線的現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)相關的物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金的減值評估

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團擁有(未計減值撥備)物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金分別約15,161,000港元、26,399,000港元及15,682,000港元，由於營業表現未及預期時須進行減值測試。本集團視該服務線(造血幹細胞系服務線)為可單獨識別的現金產生單位並已透過評估該等資產的可收回金額，對出現減值跡象的現金產生單位進行減值測試。相關資產之可收回金額已根據現金產生單位之使用價值釐定。

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(continued)

(d) Impairment assessment on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment related to the hematopoietic stem cell service line cash-generating unit "CGU" (continued)

The value in use calculations use cash flow projections based on the latest financial budgets approved by the Group's management covering a period of the lease term at a pre-tax discount rate of 22%. Cash flow projection during the budget period was based on the operating costs, budgeted sales, growth rate and gross margin during the budget period and the budgeted sales and budgeted margin have been determined based on past performance and management's expectations for the future changes in the market.

Based on the result of the assessment, the directors of the Company determine that the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is zero which is lower than the carrying amount. The impairment amount has been allocated to each category of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, such that the carrying amount of each category of asset is not reduced below the highest of its fair value less cost of disposal, its value in use and zero. Accordingly, the Group recognised an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of HK\$15,161,000, right-of-use assets of HK\$26,399,000 and deposit paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of HK\$15,682,000 during the year 31 March 2020 (2019: HK\$nil, HK\$nil and HK\$nil).

16. 物業、廠房及設備(續)

(d) 對與造血幹細胞服務線的現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)相關的物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金的減值評估(續)

使用價值乃使用根據本公司管理層所批准涵蓋租期期間的最新財務預算之現金流量預測，按稅前貼現率22%計算。預算期間之現金流量預測乃以預算期間之經營成本、預算銷售、增長率及毛利率為基準，而預算銷售及預算毛利率乃根據過往表現及管理層對市場之未來變化之預期而釐定。

根據評估結果，本公司董事釐定現金產生單位的可收回金額為零，乃低於賬面值。減值金額已分配至各類別之物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金，以致各類別資產的賬面值不會削減至低於其公平值減出售成本、其使用價值及零三者中的最高者。就此，截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，本集團已就物業、廠房及設備、使用權資產以及已付收購物業、廠房及設備之按金確認減值虧損分別15,161,000港元、26,399,000港元及15,682,000港元(二零一九年：零港元、零港元及零港元)。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

17. 投資物業

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
<i>At fair value:</i>	<i>按公平值：</i>		
At the beginning of the year	於年初	45,000	45,000
Loss arising from change in fair value	公平值變動所產生虧損	(2,000)	—
At the end of the year	於年末	43,000	45,000

The investment properties of the Group represent interest in land held for undetermined future use under medium-term leases (up to the expiry of 30 June 2047) in Hong Kong.

本集團之投資物業指於香港根據中期租約(直至二零四七年六月三十日屆滿)持有惟尚未確定未來用途之土地權益。

Notes:

附註：

(a) Valuation process of investment properties

The Group's investment properties as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 were appraised by Prudential Surveyors (Hong Kong) Limited, an independent professional surveyor not connected to the Group, which hold recognised relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and segment of the investment properties valued.

(a) 投資物業估值過程

於二零二零年三月三十一日及二零一九年三月三十一日本集團之投資物業已由獨立專業測量師測建行香港有限公司評估，該測量師與本集團並無關連，其持有認可相關專業資格，並對估值投資物業之所在地點及分類具備近期估值經驗。

The directors of the Company work closely with the independent professional surveyor to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the valuation model by holding discussions with the independent professional surveyor and verify and analyse major inputs and assumptions in the valuation reports.

本公司董事與獨立專業測量師緊密合作，通過與獨立專業測量師進行討論，確定及分析估值報告中之主要輸入數據及假設，為估值模型確定適當估值技術及輸入數據。

(b) Fair value measurement of investment properties

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's investment properties measured at the end of reporting period on a recurring basis, categorized into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement":

(b) 投資物業公平值計量

(i) 公平值層級

下表呈列於報告期末按經常性基準計量之本集團投資物業之公平值，分類為香港財務報告準則第13號「公平值計量」所界定三個公平值層級：

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value as at 31 March 2020 於二零二零年三月三十一日之公平值 HK\$'000 千港元
		第一級 HK\$'000 千港元	第二級 HK\$'000 千港元	第三級 HK\$'000 千港元	43,000 43,000
Recurring fair value investment properties	經常性公平值計量投資物業	—	—	43,000	43,000

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17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(b) Fair value measurement of investment properties (Continued)

(i) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value as at 31 March 2019 於二零一九年三月三十一日之公平值
	第一級 HK\$'000 千港元	第二級 HK\$'000 千港元	第三級 HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Recurring fair value Investment properties	-	-	45,000	45,000

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfer into or out of Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur.

(ii) Information about Level 3 fair value measurements
At the date of acquisition, as at 31 March 2019 and as at 31 March 2020, the Group's investment properties were appraised by adopting residual method and market approach in assessing the fair value of the investment properties. For house land lots, the residual method is used, whereby the fair value is derived from the gross development value of the project upon completion (estimated using market comparison method) less estimated development costs and allowance for developer's profit. For agricultural land lots, market approach is used, whereby fair value is determined based on comparing the property to be valued directly with other comparable properties, which have recently transacted. However, given the heterogeneous nature of the properties, appropriate adjustments are usually required to allow for any qualitative differences that may affect the price likely to be achieved by the property under consideration.

Higher gross development value and adjusted market price would result in a higher fair value measurement, and vice versa.

17. 投資物業(續)

附註：(續)

(b) 投資物業公平值計量(續)

(i) 公平值層級(續)

截至二零二零年三月三十一日及二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，第一級及第二級之間概無轉移，而第三級亦並無轉入或轉出。本集團之政策為於報告期末確認期間發生之公平值層級間之轉移。

(ii) 有關第三級公平值計量之資料
於收購日期、二零一九年三月三十一日及二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團之投資物業已採用餘值法及市場法評估投資物業之公平值。就平房用地採用餘值法，即公平值乃自該項目竣工時之總開發價值(採用市場比較法估算)扣減估計發展成本及發展商利潤撥備而得出。就農業用地採用市場法，即公平值乃基於將估值物業與近期成交之其他可資比較物業直接比較而得出。然而，由於各物業之性質互不相同，通常須作出適當調整以計入任何性質上之差異，該等差異或會影響所考慮物業可能達到之價格。

總開發價值及經調整市價愈高會導致公平值計量愈高，反之亦然。

Item 項目	Valuation technique 估值技術	Unobservable inputs 不可觀察輸入數據	Range 價值/範圍
House land lots in Lantau Island 大嶼山平房用地	Residual method 餘值法	Gross development value 總開發價值	HK\$58,960,000 (2019: HK\$62,097,000) 58,960,000 港元 (二零一九年： 62,097,000 港元)
Agricultural land lots in Lantau Island 大嶼山農業用地	Market approach 市場法	Adjusted market price (HK\$/square feet) 經調整市價(港元/平方呎)	HK\$50-HK\$290 per square feet (2019: HK\$50-HK\$300 per square feet) 每平方呎 50 港元至 290 港元 (二零一九年：每平方呎 50 港元至 300 港元)

(iii) As at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, no investment properties were pledged as a security.

(ii) 於二零二零年三月三十一日及二零一九年三月三十一日，概無投資物業質押作為擔保。

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18. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

18. 其他無形資產

		Exclusive Licence A 獨家 許可權A HK\$'000 千港元	Exclusive Licence B 獨家 許可權B HK\$'000 千港元	Exclusive Licence C 獨家 許可權C HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Cost:	成本：				
At 1 April 2018, at 31 March 2019 and at 1 April 2019	於二零一八年四月一日、 於二零一九年三月三十一日 及於二零一九年四月一日	12,000	32,000	18,000	62,000
Written off	撇銷	–	(32,000)	(18,000)	(50,000)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	12,000	–	–	12,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:	累計攤銷及減值虧損：				
At 1 April 2018, at 31 March 2019 and at 1 April 2019	於二零一八年四月一日、 二零一九年三月三十一日 及二零一九年四月一日	12,000	32,000	18,000	62,000
Eliminated on written off	撇銷時抵銷	–	(32,000)	(18,000)	(50,000)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	12,000	–	–	12,000
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值：				
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	–	–	–	–

The other intangible assets represent 3 exclusive licences on 3 patents granted by Ms. Feng Shuiqin and Hope Biotech (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., a company controlled by the former executive director of the Company, Mr. David Lin Kao Kun and his spouse, to a subsidiary acquired in the year 2013.

其他無形資產指馮淑芹女士及厚樸生物科技(蘇州)有限公司(由本公司前執行董事林高坤先生及其配偶控制之公司)於二零一三年向所收購附屬公司授出三項專利之三份獨家許可權。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

18. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Details of the useful of the exclusive licences are as follows:

18. 其他無形資產(續)

獨家許可權之可使用狀況詳情如下：

Particulars of patent 專利詳情	Expiry date of exclusive licence granted to subsidiary 授予一間附屬公司之獨家許可權到期日
Method for constructing pancreatic stem cell line from human insulin and differentiating to insulin secretion cell ("Exclusive Licence A") 一種來自人類胰島的胰腺幹細胞的構建及向胰島素分泌細胞分化的方法(「獨家許可權A」)	25 November 2031 二零三一年十一月二十五日
Injectable temperature sensitive gel used for filling and repairing damaged tissues ("Exclusive Licence B") 一種用於填補與修復受損組織的可注射溫敏凝膠(「獨家許可權B」)	10 June 2031 二零三一年六月十日
Injection gel containing submicron hyaluronic acid microspheres and preparation method ("Exclusive Licence C") 一種含有亞微米級透明質酸微球的注射凝膠與製備方法(「獨家許可權C」)	10 June 2031 二零三一年六月十日

During the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, the management of the Group considered that the factors of previous year's impairment assessment continued to apply and concluded that the recoverable amount of the CGU remains minimal. Accordingly, no reversal of impairment loss on the intangible assets held was considered necessary in the year ended 31 March 2020 and the year ended 31 March 2019 respectively.

截至二零二零年三月三十一日及二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，本集團管理層認為過往年度減值評估的因素繼續適用，並得出結論，認為現金產生單位的可收回金額仍然微不足道。因此，本集團認為毋須撥回截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度及截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度所持有無形資產的減值虧損。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

19. INVENTORIES

19. 存貨

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Finished goods	成品	-	117

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Trade receivables (Note a)	應收賬款(附註a)	33,523	37,235
Loan interest receivables (Note b)	應收貸款利息款項(附註b)	-	5,446
Deposit and prepayments	按金及預付款項	1,097	4,919
Loan receivables (Note c)	應收貸款(附註c)	-	112,184
Other receivables	其他應收款項	4	5
		34,624	159,789

Note:

附註：

(a) Trade receivables

An analysis of trade receivables by age, presented based on the invoice date, is as follows:

(a) 應收賬款

按發單日期呈列之應收賬款賬齡分析如下：

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
0-30 days	0至30日	37,248	37,986
31-60 days	31至60日	-	-
Over 60 days	60日以上	960	586
Total trade receivables	應收賬款總額	38,208	38,572
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	減：累計減值虧損	(4,685)	(1,337)
Total trade receivables, net of impairment losses	已扣除減值虧損之應收賬款總額	33,523	37,235

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(a) Trade receivables (continued)

The carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
HK dollars	港元	-	9
Renminbi	人民幣	33,523	37,226
		33,523	37,235

The Group offers credit terms to its customers ranging from cash on delivery to 90 days (2019: cash on delivery to 90 days).

No interest is charged on the trade receivables. Included in trade receivables with a balance amounting to HK\$33,523,000 (2019: HK\$37,226,000 was guaranteed by an independent third party of the Group).

Movements in the impairment loss of trade receivables:

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

附註：(續)

(a) 應收賬款(續)

本集團應收賬款之賬面值乃以下列貨幣計值：

本集團授予其客戶之信貸期介乎到貨收款至90日(二零一九年：到貨收款至90日)。

應收賬款不計息。於應收賬款中餘額為33,523,000港元(二零一九年：37,226,000港元之應收賬款乃由一名本集團獨立第三方擔保)。

應收賬款減值虧損變動：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at 31 March 2018 under HKAS 39	根據香港會計準則第39號於二零一八年三月三十一日之結餘	-	577
Effect of initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號之影響	-	813
Balance at 1 April	於四月一日之結餘	1,337	1,390
Impairment losses	減值虧損	3,476	1
Exchange adjustments	匯兌調整	(128)	(54)
Balance at 31 March	於三月三十一日之結餘	4,685	1,337

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(a) Trade receivables (continued)

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit loss prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The Group overall considers the shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due of each type of the trade receivables to measure the expected credit losses. For certain trade receivables which are unsecured and unguaranteed for which the counterparties fail to make demand repayment, the Group considered that they have been defaulted and make 100% provision ("default receivables"). In determining whether a trade receivable is default, 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 or partially (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group). Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a trade receivable 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.

Except for the default receivables, the expected loss on trade receivables is estimated by reference to the past default experience of debtors, adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the debtors to settle the receivables. During the year ended 31 March 2020, the expected credit losses of trade receivables are determined as follows:

		Expected credit loss rate 預期信貸虧損比率	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	Loss allowance 虧損撥備 HK\$'000 千港元
Current (not past due)	即期(未逾期)	10%	37,248	3,725
Past due:	逾期:			
1-60 days	1至60日	-	-	-
31-90 days	31至90日	-	-	-
Over 90 days	90日以上	-	-	-
			37,248	3,725
Default	違約	100%	960	960
			38,208	4,685

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

附註:(續)

(a) 應收賬款(續)

本集團應用簡化方法按照香港財務報告準則第9號規定之預期信貸虧損計提撥備，該規定允許對所有應收賬款採用全期預期虧損撥備。本集團整體考慮應收賬款之共同信貸風險特徵及各類應收賬款之逾期日數以計量預期信貸虧損。就交易對手無法按還款之若干無抵押及無擔保應收賬款而言，本集團認為該等款項已違約並全數計提撥備(「違約應收款項」)。於釐定應收賬款是否違約時，本集團認為，違約事件在內部制訂或得自外界來源之資料顯示債務人不大可能向債權人(包括本集團)償還全部或部分款項(未計及本集團所持任何抵押品)時發生。不論上文為何，倘應收賬款已逾期超過90日，則本集團認為已發生違約，除非本集團有合理及可靠資料證明較滯後之違約標準更為適用則當別論。

除違約應收款項外，應收賬款信貸虧損乃經參考債務人之過往違約經驗，並對可影響債務人結算應收款項之宏觀經濟因素之當前及前瞻性資料作出調整進行估計。截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，應收賬款預期信貸虧損釐定如下：

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(a) Trade receivables (continued)

Except for the default receivables, the expected loss on trade receivables is estimated by reference to the past default experience of debtors, adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the debtors to settle the receivables. During the year ended 31 March 2019, the expected credit losses of trade receivables are determined as follows:

		Expected credit loss rate 預期信貸虧損比率	Gross carrying amount 賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元	Loss allowance 虧損撥備 HK\$'000 千港元
Current (not past due)	即期(未逾期)	2%	37,986	760
1-60 days past due	逾期1至60日	—	—	—
61-90 days past due	逾期61至90日	—	—	—
Over 90 days past due	逾期90日以上	—	9	—
			37,995	760
Default	違約	100%	577	577
			38,572	1,337

For the balance of trade receivables over 90 days past due, the Group considered that the amount were immaterial and therefore no impairment loss was provided for the year.

就逾期90日以上之應收賬款而言，本集團認為有關金額微不足道，故於本年度並無作出減值虧損撥備。

(b) Loan interest receivables

An analysis of loan interest receivables by age, presented based on the contractual due date, is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current (not past due)	即期(未逾期)	1,800	6,060
Past due:	逾期：		
— 1 to 3 months	— 1至3個月	132	24
— Over 3 months to 6 months	— 3個月以上至6個月	14,366	470
— Over 6 months	— 6個月以上	22,239	2,125
Total loan interest receivables	應收貸款利息款項總額	38,537	8,679
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	減：累計減值虧損	(38,537)	(3,233)
Loan interest receivables, net of impairment losses	已扣除減值虧損之應收貸款利息款項	—	5,446

The loan interest receivables above were denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

上述應收貸款利息以港元計值。

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

附註：(續)

(a) 應收賬款(續)

除違約應收款項外，應收賬款預期虧損乃經參考債務人之過往違約經驗，並對可影響債務人清償應收款項能力之宏觀經濟因素之當前及前瞻性資料作出調整進行估計。截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，應收賬款預期信貸虧損釐定如下：

(b) 應收貸款利息款項

按合約到期日呈列之應收貸款利息款項賬齡分析如下：

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(b) Loan interest receivables (continued)

Movements in the impairment of loan interest receivables:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at 31 March 2018 under HKAS 39	根據香港會計準則第39號於二零一八年三月三十一日之結餘	-	7,653
Effect of initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號之影響	-	770
Balance at 1 April	於四月一日之結餘	3,233	8,423
Unwinding of discount	解除貼現	19,928	-
Impairment losses	減值虧損	16,680	595
Reversal of impairment losses	減值虧損撥回	(563)	(5,785)
Transfer	轉撥	(741)	-
Balance at 31 March	於三月三十一日之結餘	38,537	3,233

The reversal of impairment loss on loan interest receivables mainly represented the amount recovered from the previously impaired loan interest receivables.

Details of the impairment assessment on loan interest receivables please see note c below.

As at 31 March 2020, the Group has no loan interest receivables which were past due but not impaired.

(c) Loan receivables

An analysis of loan receivables by age, presented based on the contractual due date, is as follows:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current (not past due)	即期(未逾期)	18,131	154,620
Past due:	逾期:		
— 1 to 3 months	— 1至3個月	8,000	-
— Over 3 months to 6 months	— 3個月以上至6個月	88,332	25,851
— Over 6 months	— 6個月以上	93,624	30,477
Gross loan receivables	應收貸款總額	208,087	210,948
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	減: 累計減值虧損	(208,087)	(98,764)
Loan receivables, net of impairment losses	已扣除減值虧損之應收貸款	-	112,184

The loan receivables above were denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

As at 31 March 2020, loan receivables bore interest at the fixed rates of 10% to 14% per annum (2019: 10% to 14% per annum) and are all repayable within 12 months. All loan receivables were unsecured (2019: All loan receivables were unsecured except for a loan receivable with a carrying amount of approximately HK\$3,330,000 was secured by a first charge over a residential property located in Hong Kong).

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

附註:(續)

(b) 應收貸款利息款項(續)

應收貸款利息款項減值變動:

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at 31 March 2018 under HKAS 39	-	7,653
Effect of initial application of HKFRS 9	-	770
Balance at 1 April	3,233	8,423
Unwinding of discount	19,928	-
Impairment losses	16,680	595
Reversal of impairment losses	(563)	(5,785)
Transfer	(741)	-
Balance at 31 March	38,537	3,233

應收貸款利息款項減值虧損撥回主要指從先前已減值應收貸款利息款項收回之金額。

應收貸款利息款項之減值評估詳情請參閱下文附註c。

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團並無已逾期但未減值之應收貸款利息款項。

(c) 應收貸款

按合約到期日呈列之應收貸款賬齡分析如下:

	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current (not past due)	18,131	154,620
Past due:		
— 1 to 3 months	8,000	-
— Over 3 months to 6 months	88,332	25,851
— Over 6 months	93,624	30,477
Gross loan receivables	208,087	210,948
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	(208,087)	(98,764)
Loan receivables, net of impairment losses	-	112,184

上述應收貸款以港元計值。

於二零二零年三月三十一日，應收貸款按固定年利率10%至14%(二零一九年：年利率10%至14%)計息及全部須於12個月內償還。所有應收貸款為無抵押(二零一九年：所有應收貸款為無抵押，惟賬面值為3,330,000港元之應收貸款以香港住宅物業之第一押記作抵押除外)。

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(c) Loan receivables (continued)

Movements in the impairment loss of loan receivables:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at 31 March 2018 under HKAS 39	根據香港會計準則第39號於二零一八年三月三十一日之結餘	-	75,000
Effect of initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號之影響	-	10,097
Balance at 1 April	於四月一日之結餘	98,764	85,097
Impairment losses	減值虧損	108,582	17,102
Reversal of impairment loss	減值虧損撥回	-	(3,435)
Transfer	轉撥	741	-
Balance at 31 March	於三月三十一日之結餘	208,087	98,764

The reversal of impairment loss on loan receivables mainly represent the amount recovered from the previously impaired loan receivables.

The Group applies the general approach to provide for expected credit loss prescribed by HKFRS 9 on its loan receivables and loan interest receivables. The Group have taken into account the historical default experience, the background and the financial position of the counterparties, value of collateral and various external sources of actual and forecast economic information, as appropriate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as we as the loss upon default in each case.

Analysis of ECL attributed to the gross carrying amount of loan receivables and loan interest receivables for year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL-Credit impaired	Total
		12個月 預期信貸虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	全期預期 信貸虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	全期預期 信貸虧損一 出現信貸減值 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Loan receivables	應收貸款	-	-	208,087	208,087
Loan interest receivables	應收貸款利息款項	-	-	38,537	38,537
		-	-	246,624	246,624

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

附註：(續)

(c) 應收貸款(續)

應收貸款減值虧損變動：

應收貸款減值虧損撥回主要指從先前已減值應收貸款收回之金額。

本集團應用一般方法按照香港財務報告準則第9號規定就應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項之預期信貸虧損計提撥備。本集團於估計各項財務資產於其相關虧損評估時間發生違約可能性以及各情況下違約虧損時，考慮到過往違約經驗、交易對手之背景及財務狀況、抵押品價值以及考慮多個外來實際及預測經濟資料來源(如適用)得出之貸款人營運所在行業之未來前景。

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項賬面總值應佔預期信貸虧損之分析如下：

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(c) Loan receivables (continued)

Analysis of ECL attributed to the gross carrying amount of loan receivables and loan interest receivables for year ended 31 March 2019 is as follows:

		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL-Credit impaired	Total
		12個月 預期信貸虧損	全期預期 信貸虧損	全期預期 信貸虧損一 出現信貸減值	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Loan receivables	應收貸款	124,709	–	86,239	210,948
Loan interest receivables	應收貸款利息款項	6,084	–	2,595	8,679
		130,793	–	88,834	219,627

The loan receivables and loan interest receivables are considered to be credit-impaired when they are default. In determining whether loan receivables and loan interest receivables are default, 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 or partially (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group). Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a loan receivable and related loan interest receivable have been past due for 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.

Analysis of movements in the impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables for year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Loan receivables		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL-Credit impaired	Total
應收貸款		12個月 預期信貸虧損	全期預期 信貸虧損	全期預期 信貸虧損一 出現信貸減值	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	12,525	–	86,239	98,764
Impairment losses	減值虧損	287	–	108,295	108,582
Transfer	轉撥	(12,812)	–	13,553	741
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	–	–	208,087	208,087

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項(續)

附註：(續)

(c) 應收貸款(續)

二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項賬面總值應佔預期信貸虧損之分析如下：

應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項於違約時被視為出現信貸減值。於釐定應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項是否違約時，本集團認為，違約事件在內部制訂或得自外界來源之資料顯示債務人不大可能向債權人(包括本集團)償還全部或部分款項(未計及本集團所持任何抵押品)時發生。不論上文為何，倘應收貸款及相關應收貸款利息款項已逾期超過90日，則本集團認為已發生違約，除非本集團有合理及可靠資料證明較滯後之違約標準更為適用則當別論。

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損變動分析如下：

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(c) Loan receivables (continued)

Analysis of movements in the impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables for year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows: (continued)

Loan interest receivables		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL-Credit impaired	Total
應收貸款利息款項		12個月 預期信貸虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	全期預期 信貸虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	全期預期 信貸虧損 — 出現信貸減值 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	638	—	2,595	3,233
Unwinding of discount	解除貼現	—	—	19,928	19,928
Impairment losses	減值虧損	674	—	16,006	16,680
Reversal of impairment loss	減值虧損撥回	(57)	—	(506)	(563)
Transfer	轉撥	(1,255)	—	514	(741)
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	—	—	38,537	38,537

Analysis of movements in the impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables for year ended 31 March 2019 is as follows:

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損變動分析如下：

Loan receivables		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL-Credit impaired	Total
應收貸款		12個月 預期信貸虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	全期預期 信貸虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	全期預期 信貸虧損 — 出現信貸減值 HK\$'000 千港元	總計 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	—	—	75,000	75,000
Effect of initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號之影響	10,097	—	—	10,097
Balance at the beginning of the year — as restated	年初結餘 — 經重列	10,097	—	75,000	85,097
Impairment loss	減值虧損	3,756	—	13,346	17,102
Reversal of impairment loss	減值虧損撥回	(126)	—	(3,309)	(3,435)
Transfer	轉撥	(1,202)	—	1,202	—
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	12,525	—	86,239	98,764

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20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Note: (continued)

(c) Loan receivables (continued)

Analysis of movements in the impairment loss on loan receivables and loan interest receivables for year ended 31 March 2019 is as follows: (continued)

Loan interest receivables		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL-Credit impaired	Total
應收貸款利息款項		12個月 預期信貸虧損	全期預期 信貸虧損	全期預期 信貸虧損一 出現信貸減值	總計
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	–	–	7,653	7,653
Effect of initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告 準則第9號之影響	770	–	–	770
Balance at the beginning of the year — as restated	年初結餘 — 經重列	770	–	7,653	8,423
Impairment loss	減值虧損	223	–	372	595
Reversal of impairment loss	減值虧損撥回	(256)	–	(5,529)	(5,785)
Transfer	轉撥	(99)	–	99	–
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	638	–	2,595	3,233

20. 應收賬款及其他應收款項 (續)

附註：(續)

(c) 應收貸款 (續)

截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度之應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項減值虧損變動分析如下：(續)

21. HELD-FOR-TRADING INVESTMENTS

21. 持作買賣投資

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Equity investment listed in Hong Kong, at fair value (Note)	於香港上市之股本投資， 按公平值 (附註)	183	842

Notes: The fair values of listed investments are determined on the basis of quoted market price at the end of the reporting period.

附註：上市投資之公平值乃按報告期末所報市價釐定。

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22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less held by the Group.

The Group's cash and bank balances of approximately HK\$408,000 (2019: HK\$50,000) are deposited with banks in the Mainland China. The remittance of these funds out of the Mainland China is subject to exchange control restrictions imposed by the Mainland China government.

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities 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.

22. 現金及現金等價物以及其他現金流量資料

(a) 現金及現金等價物

現金及銀行結餘包括本集團所持現金及原到期日為三個月或以內之短期銀行存款。

本集團之現金及銀行結餘約408,000港元(二零一九年: 50,000港元)存放於中國內地之銀行。將該等款項匯出中國內地受限於中國內地政府實施之外匯管制限制。

(b) 融資活動產生負債之變動

下表為本集團融資活動產生之負債變動詳情，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動產生之負債乃為現金流量或將來現金流量於本集團綜合現金流量表分類為融資活動綜合現金流量之負債。

		Lease liabilities	
		Note	租賃負債
		附註	HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	於二零一八年四月一日及 於二零一九年三月三十一日		-
Impact on initial application of HKFRS16	首次應用香港財務報告準則 第16號之影響		33,311
Adjusted balance at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年四月一日之經調整 結餘		33,311
Lease payments	租賃付款		(8,225)
Exchange adjustments	匯兌差額		(33)
Other changes:	其他變動：		
Interest on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息	9	2,994
Derecognition on the termination of lease	租賃終止時取消確認		(603)
Total other changes:	其他變動總額：		2,391
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	24	27,444

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23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

23. 應付賬款及其他應付款項

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Trade payables	應付賬款	121	41
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及應計費用	8,536	9,219
Amount due to minority shareholders of a subsidiary (Note)	應付一間附屬公司少數股東之款項(附註)	30,000	30,000
		38,657	39,260

The average credit period on purchases of certain goods is cash on delivery to 120 days.

採購若干貨品之平均信貸期為到貨付款至120日。

The analysis of trade payables by age based on the invoice date is as follows:

按發單日期呈列之應付賬款賬齡分析如下：

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
0-30 days	0至30日	-	-
31-60 days	31至60日	-	-
Over 60 days	60日以上	121	41
		121	41

Note: The amounts due to minority shareholders of a subsidiary are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

附註：應付一間附屬公司少數股東之款項為無抵押、免息及無固定還款期。

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24. LEASE LIABILITIES

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's lease liabilities at the end of the current reporting period and at the date of transition to HKFRS 16:

24. 租賃負債

下表列示於本報告期末及過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號之日期，本集團租賃負債之餘下合約到期情況：

		31 March 2020 二零二零年 三月三十一日		1 April 2019 二零一九年 四月一日	
		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 付款總額 HK\$'000 千港元
Within 1 year	一年內	4,190	6,710	5,441	8,457
After 1 year but within 2 years	一年後但兩年內	5,104	7,140	4,616	7,152
After 2 years but within 5 years	兩年後但五年內	18,150	20,826	16,972	21,421
After 5 years	五年後	-	-	6,282	6,546
		23,254	27,966	27,870	35,119
		27,444	34,676	33,311	43,576
Less: total future interest expenses 減：未來利息開支總額			(7,232)		(10,265)
Present value of lease liabilities 租賃負債現值			27,444		33,311

Note: The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise lease liabilities relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. Comparative information as at 31 March 2019 has not been restated. Further details on the impact of the transition to HKFRS 16 are set out in note 2.

附註：本集團已以經修訂追溯法首次應用香港財務報告準則第16號，並調整二零一九年四月一日之期初結餘以確認過往根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租約之租賃之租賃負債。二零一九年三月三十一日之比較資料並未重列。有關過渡至香港財務報告準則第16號之影響之進一步詳情載於附註2。

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25. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Upon application of HKFRS 15, deposit received from customers of provision of anti-aging services included in other payables under trade and other payables, are now presented under contract liabilities in order to reflect their similar nature and terminology of HKFRS 15.

The movements of contract liabilities are as follow:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日之結餘	—	—
Transfer from deposit received upon initial application of HKFRS 15	首次應用香港財務報告準則第15號時轉撥已收按金	—	1,034
Balance at 1 April	於四月一日之結餘	489	1,034
Deposit received	已收按金	3,000	—
Transfer to liabilities classified as held-for-sale	轉換至分類為可供銷售之負債	—	(490)
Translation difference	換算差額	(18)	(55)
Balance at 31 March	於三月三十一日之結餘	3,471	489

25. 合約負債

於應用香港財務報告準則第15號後，計入應付賬款及其他應付款項下之其他應付款項之提供抗衰老服務已收客戶按金現時呈列為合約負債，以反映其性質相若及香港財務報告準則第15號之術語。

合約負債之變動如下：

26. PROVISIONS

Provisions of reinstatement cost

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Balance at beginning of the year	年初之結餘	—	—
Additional provisions	額外撥備	2,326	—
Balance at closing of the year	年結之結餘	2,326	—

26. 撥備

復原成本撥備

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26. PROVISIONS (continued)

Provisions of reinstatement cost (continued)

The following is the analysis of the provision of reinstatement cost for the financial reporting purposes:

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Current liabilities	流動負債	555	–
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	1,771	–
		2,326	–

Under the terms of the rental agreements signed with landlords, the Group should remove and re-instate the rented premises for service centre, laboratory and office, at the Group's cost upon expiry of the relevant rental agreements. Provisions are therefore made for the best estimate of the expected reinstatement costs to be incurred.

根據與業主簽訂之租賃協議之條款，本集團應於相關租賃協議到期時移除及復原服務中心、實驗室及辦公室的租賃場址，費用由本集團承擔。因此，本集團已就預計產生之復原成本所作之最佳估計計提撥備。

27. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets

		Unused tax losses 未動用稅項虧損 HK\$'000 千港元
At 1 April 2018	於二零一八年四月一日	27,082
Net change	變動淨額	8,739
At 31 March 2019 and at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日及 於二零一九年四月一日	35,821
Net change	變動淨額	19,791
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	55,612

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the unused tax losses due to the unpredictability of future profit streams.

因無法預測之未來溢利來源而並無就未動用稅項虧損確認遞延稅項資產。

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27. DEFERRED TAX (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities

No deferred tax liability has been recognised due to the temporary differences which will result in a liability to be payable in the foreseeable future are immaterial.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, withholding tax is imposed on dividends declared in respect of profits earned by the PRC subsidiaries from 1 January 2008 onwards. Deferred taxation has not been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in respect of temporary differences attributable to the profits earned by the PRC subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

27. 遞延稅項(續)

遞延稅項負債

並無因將導致於可見將來應付負債且不重大之暫時差額而確認遞延稅項負債。

根據中國企業所得稅法，自二零零八年一月一日起，中國附屬公司就所賺取盈利宣派股息須繳納預扣稅。由於本集團可控制撥回暫時差額之時間，且暫時差額於可見將來很可能不會撥回，故並無就中國附屬公司所賺取盈利應佔之暫時差額於綜合財務報表作出遞延稅項撥備。

28. SHARE CAPITAL

28. 股本

		Number of shares 股份數目 '000 千股	Amount 金額 HK\$'000 千港元
Authorised (ordinary share of HK\$0.04 each) At 1 April 2018, 31 March 2019, 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	法定 (每股面值0.04港元之普通股) 於二零一八年四月一日、 二零一九年三月三十一日、 二零一九年四月一日及 二零二零年三月三十一日	10,000,000	400,000
Issued and fully paid (ordinary shares of HK\$0.04 each) At 1 April 2018, 31 March 2019, 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	已發行及繳足 (每股面值0.04港元之普通股) 於二零一八年四月一日、 二零一九年三月三十一日、 二零一九年四月一日及 二零二零年三月三十一日	5,688,397	227,536

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29. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD-FOR-SALE

As at 31 March 2019, the Group has been under negotiations with an interested independent third party on the possible sale of its entire equity interests in an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, namely Shenzhen Shenglihui Biotechnology Company Limited (“Shenglihui”), and a motor vehicle (collectively the “Disposal Group”) and the sale was concluded after the end of the reporting period. On 5 May 2019, the Group entered into an agreement with that interested independent third party in respect of the disposal of Disposal Group at an aggregate cash consideration of RMB1,600,000 (the “Disposal”) which was completed on the next day. The directors of the Company considered that the Disposal Group as at 31 March 2019 meet the definition of non-current assets held-for-sale under HKFRS 5 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” because the Disposal Group was available for immediate sale on that date and the sale was highly probable. As a result, the assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group were reclassified as held-for-sale as at 31 March 2019.

An analysis of the financial effects arising from the disposal of Disposal Group on 6 May 2019 is as follows:

29. 分類為持作銷售之資產及負債

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團與一名對可能出售其於本公司間接全資附屬公司（即深圳盛力會生物科技有限公司，「盛力會」）之全部股權及一輛汽車（統稱「出售組別」）感興趣之獨立第三方磋商，而銷售於報告期末後完成。於二零一九年五月五日，本公司與該名感興趣之獨立第三方就出售出售組別訂立協議，總現金代價為人民幣1,600,000元（「出售事項」），並於翌日完成。本公司董事認為，於二零一九年三月三十一日之出售組別符合香港財務報告準則第5號「持作銷售之非流動資產及已終止業務」項下持作銷售之非流動資產之定義，原因為出售組別於該日可立即出售且極有可能出售。因此，出售組別之資產及負債於二零一九年三月三十一日重新分類為持作銷售。

於二零一九年五月六日完成出售出售組別事項產生之財務影響分析如下：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Net assets disposed of:	所出售之資產淨值：	
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	14
Trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項	701
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	12
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	(1,868)
Contract liability	合約負債	(490)
		(1,631)
Release of translation reserve upon disposal of a subsidiary	出售一間附屬公司時解除之匯兌儲備	(217)
Gain on disposal	出售事項之收益	3,709
Total cash consideration	總現金代價	1,861
Net cash inflow arising on disposal	出售事項產生之現金流入淨額	
Cash consideration received	已收現金代價	1,861
Cash and cash equivalents disposed	已出售現金及現金等值物	(12)
		1,849

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29. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD-FOR-SALE (continued)

The major classes of assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group at the end of the reporting period 31 March 2019 are as follows:

29. 分類為持作銷售之資產及負債(續)

於二零一九年三月三十一日報告期末，出售組別之主要資產及負債類別如下：

		HK\$'000 千港元
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	15
Trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項	701
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	30
<hr/>		
Assets reclassified as held-for-sale	重新分類為持作銷售之資產	746
<hr/>		
Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	1,887
Contract liabilities	合約負債	490
<hr/>		
Liabilities reclassified as held-for-sale	重新分類為持作銷售之負債	2,377

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30. SHARE OPTIONS SCHEME

Pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 4 August 2010 and the Stock Exchange granting approval of the listing of and permission to deal in the shares to be issued under the share option scheme on 17 November 2010, the Company adopted a share option scheme to enable the Company to provide incentive to participants with the opportunity of participating in the growth of the Company by acquiring shares in the Company and may, in turn, assist in the attraction and retention of talents who have made contributions to the success of the Company.

The Board shall be entitled at any time on a business day within 10 years commencing on the effective date of the share option scheme to offer the grant of an option to any eligible person as the Board may in its absolute discretion select in accordance with the eligibility criteria set out in the share option scheme. An offer shall be deemed accepted when the Company receives the letter containing the offer of the grant of an option duly signed by the grantee together with a non-refundable payment of HK\$1 (or such other sum in any currency as the Board may determine).

The maximum number of shares which may be issued upon exercise of all outstanding options granted and yet to be exercised under the share option scheme and any other schemes must not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the Shares in issue from time to time. On 7 August 2015, the ordinary resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Company to approve the refreshment of the share option scheme mandate limit under the share option scheme. As at 31 March 2020, the Company had 395,033,280 (2019: 395,033,280) share options available for issue under the share option scheme, which represents approximately 6.94% (2019: 6.94%) of the issued shares of the Company.

Up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements, no options have been granted or agreed to be granted pursuant to the Share Option Scheme.

30. 購股權計劃

根據於二零一零年八月四日舉行之本公司股東特別大會通過之普通決議案，以及在聯交所於二零一零年十一月十七日批准根據購股權計劃將予發行之股份上市及買賣之情況下，本公司採納購股權計劃，旨在令本公司得以為參與者提供機會通過收購本公司股份而分享本公司之增長成果，從而有助於吸引及留聘對本公司之成功作出貢獻之人才。

董事會有權於購股權計劃生效日期起計10年內任何營業日之任何時間，向董事會根據購股權計劃所載合資格標準全權酌情挑選之任何合資格人士提呈授出購股權。當本公司接獲承授人正式簽署且載有授出購股權要約之函件連同不可退回之款項1港元(或董事會可能釐定之任何其他貨幣金額)時，有關要約須視為獲接納。

根據購股權計劃及任何其他計劃授出及有待行使之所有尚未行使購股權於行使時可能發行之股份數目上限，合共不得超過不時已發行股份之30%。於二零一五年八月七日，本公司於股東週年大會通過普通決議案批准更新購股權計劃項下購股權計劃授權限額。於二零二零年三月三十一日，本公司可根據購股權計劃發行395,033,280份(二零一九年：395,033,280份)購股權，相當於本公司已發行股份約6.94%(二零一九年：6.94%)。

截至綜合財務報表刊發日期，概無根據購股權計劃授出或同意授出購股權。

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31. COMMITMENT

(i) Operating lease commitment

At 31 March 2019, the Group had commitment payable under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of rented premises as follows:

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Within one year	一年內	11,844
In the second to fifth year inclusive	第二至第五年(包括首尾兩年)	28,573
Over five years	超過五年	6,545
		46,962

The Group is the lessee in respect of a number of properties held under leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. The Group has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the Group adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases, except for short-term lease, see notes 2, 16 and 24 for further information.

31. 承擔

(i) 經營租賃承擔

於二零一九年三月三十一日，本集團根據不可撤銷經營租賃就租賃物業應付之承擔如下：

本集團為根據租賃持有的若干物業的承租人，該等租賃先前根據香港會計準則第17號分類為經營租賃。本集團已初步採用經修訂的追溯方法應用香港財務報告準則第16號。基於此方法，本集團於二零一九年四月一日調整期初結餘以確認與該等租賃有關的使用權資產及租賃負債(短期租賃除外)，有關進一步資料見附註2、16及24。

(ii) Capital commitment

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Capital expenditure in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment contracted for but not provided in the consolidated financial statements	就收購物業、廠房及設備已訂約但尚未於綜合財務報表撥備之資本承擔		
— Leasehold improvements	— 租賃裝修	12,127	1,687
— Furniture, fixtures and equipment	— 傢俬、裝置及設備	989	—
		13,116	1,687

(ii) 資本承擔

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32. RETIREMENT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group operates a Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) Scheme for all qualifying employees in Hong Kong. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group, in funds under the control of trustees. The Group and its employees are each required to make monthly contributions at 5% of relevant payroll costs or HK\$1,500 (2019: HK\$1,500), whichever is the lower, to the scheme. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the MPF Scheme is to make the required contributions under the scheme.

The employees of the Group’s subsidiaries in the People’s Republic of China are members of a state-managed retirement benefit scheme operated by the local government. The subsidiaries are required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit scheme is to make the specified contributions.

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the total contributions made by the Group to the retirement benefit schemes and charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss amounted to HK\$457,000 (2019: HK\$329,000).

As at 31 March 2020, there were no forfeited contributions available for the Group to offset contributions payable in future years (2019: Nil).

32. 退休福利計劃

本集團為所有香港合資格僱員參加強制性公積金(「強積金」)計劃。該計劃之資產乃與本集團之資產分開持有，並存放於由受託人控制之基金內。本集團及僱員各自每月按有關薪金之5%或1,500港元(二零一九年：1,500港元)(以較低者為準)向計劃作出供款。本集團就有關強積金計劃之僅有責任是根據計劃繳納規定供款。

本集團於中華人民共和國附屬公司之僱員乃由當地政府運營之國家管理退休福利計劃之成員。此等附屬公司須按薪金之特定比例向該退休福利計劃供款以資助福利。本集團就有關退休福利計劃之僅有責任是繳納特定供款。

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度，本集團向退休福利計劃作出供款合共457,000港元(二零一九年：329,000港元)，並已於綜合損益表中扣除。

於二零二零年三月三十一日，本集團並無可抵銷未來年度應付供款之已沒收供款(二零一九年：無)。

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group's major financial instruments include available-for-sale investment, held-for-trading investments, cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

(a) Categories of financial instruments

33. 財務工具

本集團之主要財務工具包括可供銷售投資、持作買賣投資、現金及銀行結餘、應收賬款及其他應收款項以及應付賬款及其他應付款項。有關該等財務工具之詳情於各附註披露。與該等財務工具有關之風險及如何降低該等風險之政策載列如下。管理層管理及監察該等風險以確保即時有效地採取適當措施。

(a) 財務工具類別

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Financial assets	財務資產		
Amortised costs	攤銷成本		
— Trade and other receivables	— 應收賬款及其他應收款項	34,462	158,510
— Cash and bank balance	— 現金及銀行結餘	20,884	79,844
Fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益		
— Held-for-trading investments	— 持作買賣投資	183	842
		55,529	239,196
Financial liabilities	財務負債		
Amortised costs	攤銷成本		
— Trade and other payables	— 應付賬款及其他應付款項	38,657	39,260
— Lease liabilities	— 租賃負債	27,444	—
		66,101	39,260

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For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency. The foreign exchange risk of the Group occurred due to the fact that the Group's had business activities denominated in foreign currencies. The Group's business activities are primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk in respect of Renminbi ("RMB") against Hong Kong Dollar. The net assets/liabilities of certain investments of the Group in the PRC are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. The management continuously monitors the foreign exchange exposure and will consider hedging foreign currency risk should the need arise.

The carrying amounts of the Group's significant foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

33. 財務工具(續)

(b) 市場風險

(i) 外幣風險

外幣風險於未來商業交易以及已確認資產及負債以本集團功能貨幣以外貨幣計值時產生。本集團就其以外幣計值之業務承受外幣風險。本集團業務主要面對與人民幣(「人民幣」)兌港元有關之外幣風險。本集團於中國部分投資之資產／負債淨額須承受外幣換算風險。管理層持續監察外幣風險，並將於有需要時考慮對沖外幣風險。

於報告期末，本集團以外幣計值之重大貨幣資產及貨幣負債賬面值如下：

		Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元	2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Renminbi	人民幣	33,933	38,120	1,447	1,259

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the effect of fluctuation in Renminbi. The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency exchange rates of the company against the Renminbi. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% change in foreign currency exchange rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in loss for the year where the functional currencies of the Group strengthen 5% against Renminbi. For a 5% weakening of the functional currencies of the Group against the Renminbi, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the loss, and the balances below would be negative.

33. 財務工具(續)

(b) 市場風險(續)

(i) 外幣風險(續)

外幣風險敏感度分析

本集團主要面對人民幣波幅帶來之影響。下表詳列本集團對本公司功能貨幣匯率兌人民幣升值及貶值5%之敏感度。5%為向主要管理人員內部彙報外幣風險時所用敏感度比率，反映管理層對匯率可能出現之合理變動所作評估。敏感度分析包括尚未兌換之外幣計值貨幣項目，並按外幣匯率之5%變動於年結日調整有關換算。以下正數顯示倘本集團之功能貨幣兌人民幣升值5%，則本年度虧損將會增加。倘本集團功能貨幣兌人民幣貶值5%，則對虧損有同等而相反之影響，以下結餘亦會成為負數。

		Effect on loss for the year end and accumulated losses		Effect on equity	
		對年結日虧損及累計虧損之影響		對權益之影響	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
Renminbi	人民幣	1,624	1,843	1,624	1,843

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's cash flow interest rate risk relates primarily to bank balances. The management considers the Group's exposure of bank balances to cash flow interest rate risk is not significant as they have short maturity period.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to cash flow interest rate risk at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of variable-rate bank balances at the end of the reporting period was the amount outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 50 basis point higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 would decrease/increase by approximately HK\$18,000 (2019: HK\$16,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk on its variable rate bank balances.

(iii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk through its investments in equity securities classified as held-for-trading investments. The Group's price risk is mainly concentrated on equity securities listed in Hong Kong. The management monitors the price risk and will take appropriate actions when necessary.

33. 財務工具(續)

(b) 市場風險(續)

(ii) 利率風險

本集團現金流量利率風險主要與銀行結餘有關。管理層認為本集團就銀行結餘承受之現金流量利率風險並不重大，原因為有關結餘均於短期內到期。

利率風險敏感度分析

以下敏感度分析乃根據於報告期末面對之現金流量利率風險而釐定。該分析乃假設於報告期末之浮息銀行結餘為全年內未償還金額而編製。

倘利率上升／下降50個基點而所有其他變數維持不變，本集團截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度之虧損將減少／增加約18,000港元（二零一九年：16,000港元），主要由於本集團須就浮息銀行結餘承受現金流量利率風險。

(iii) 價格風險

本集團就其分類為持作買賣投資之股本證券投資承受股本價格風險。本集團價格風險主要集中於香港上市股本證券。管理層監察價格風險，並將於有需要時採取適當行動。

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Price risk (continued)

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period. As at 31 March 2020, if the quoted market price of equity securities listed in Hong Kong classified as held-for-trading investments had been increased/decreased by 5% and all other variables held constant, the Group's post-tax loss for the year would have decreased/increased by HK\$9,000 as a result of change in fair value of held-for-trading investment (2019: HK\$42,000).

(c) Credit risk

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to perform an obligation by the counterparties, is the carrying amount of respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group's exposure to credit risk on trade as well as loan and loan interest receivables is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer and industry in which the customers operate and therefore significant concentrations of credit risk primarily arise when the Group has significant exposure to individual customers. The Group has policies in place for the control and monitoring of such credit risk.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had concentration of credit risk as 100% (2019: 100%) and 100% (2019: 100%) of the total trade receivables was due from the Group's largest customer and five largest customers respectively which had no history of default.

33. 財務工具(續)

(b) 市場風險(續)

(iii) 價格風險(續)

股本價格敏感度分析

以下敏感度分析乃根據於報告期末面對之股本價格風險而編製。於二零二零年三月三十一日，倘分類為持作買賣投資之香港上市股本證券所報市價增加/減少5%而所有其他變數維持不變，本集團本年度除稅後虧損將因持作買賣投資公平值變動而減少/增加9,000港元(二零一九年：42,000港元)。

(c) 信貸風險

因交易對手未能履行責任而令本集團蒙受財務損失之最高信貸風險乃來自綜合財務狀況表所載相關已確認財務資產之賬面值。

本集團就應收賬款以及應收貸款及應收貸款利息款項所面對之信貸風險主要受各客戶及客戶營運所在行業之個別特色所影響，因此信貸風險大量集中之情況主要於本集團就個別客戶涉及重大數額時產生。本集團已訂立信貸風險監控政策。

於報告期末，本集團承受信貸集中風險，原因為應收並無拖欠還款記錄之本集團最大客戶及五大客戶之款項分別佔應收賬款總額之100%(二零一九年：100%)及100%(二零一九年：100%)。

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the Group had concentration of credit risk as 6% (2019: 5%) and 28% (2019: 26%) of the gross amount (before any accumulated loss impairment accounted for) of the total loan and loan interest receivables was due from the Group's largest loan and loan interest receivable and five largest loan and loan interest receivables respectively.

In respect of loan and loan interest receivables, individual credit evaluations are performed on all borrowers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the borrowers' past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the borrowers.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the directors have determination of monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up actions are taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the directors of the Company review the recoverability of each individual receivable at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment loss are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced. The Group does not have any significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a number of borrowers.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because all the Group's bank deposits are deposited with major banks in Hong Kong and the PRC with high credit rating.

(d) Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The management regularly reviews its major funding positions to ensure that it has adequate financial resources in meeting its financial obligations.

33. 財務工具(續)

(c) 信貸風險(續)

於報告期末，本集團承受信貸集中風險，原因為本集團最大應收貸款及貸款利息款項以及五大應收貸款及貸款利息款項分別佔應收貸款及貸款利息款項總額(未計任何已入賬之累計虧損減值)之6%(二零一九年：5%)及28%(二零一九年：26%)。

就應收貸款及貸款利息款項而言，倘借款人要求超過若干金額之信貸，須進行個人信貸評核。該等評核集中於借款人於到期時還款之過往記錄及現時還款能力，並考慮到有關借款人之具體資料。

為盡量減低信貸風險，董事已釐定監督程序，確保採取跟進行動收回逾期債務。此外，本公司董事於報告期末檢討個別應收款項之可收回性，以確保就無法收回金額計提足夠減值虧損。就此，董事認為本集團之信貸風險已大大減少。本集團並無任何重大信貸集中風險，其風險分散於眾多借款人。

流動資金之信貸風險有限，原因為本集團所有銀行存款均存放於香港及中國獲高信貸評級之主要銀行。

(d) 流動資金風險

管理流動資金風險時，本集團監察並將現金及現金等值物維持於管理層認為充足水平，以為本集團營運提供資金及減低現金流量波動之影響。管理層定期審閱其主要資金狀況，確保具備足夠財務資源應付其財務責任。

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

The tables below analysis the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of each reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

		On demand or less than 3 months	3 months 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flow	Total carrying amount at 31 March 2020
		按要求或 少於三個月 HK\$'000 千港元	三個月至一年 HK\$'000 千港元	一至五年 HK\$'000 千港元	未貼現現金 流量總額 HK\$'000 千港元	於二零二零年 三月三十一日 之賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元
2020						
二零二零年						
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他 應付款項	38,657	-	-	38,657	38,657
Lease liability	租賃負債	1,355	5,355	27,966	34,676	27,444

		On demand or less than 3 months	Total undiscounted cash flow	Total carrying amount at 31 March 2019
		按要求或 少於三個月 HK\$'000 千港元	未貼現現金 流量總額 HK\$'000 千港元	於二零一九年 三月三十一日 之賬面總值 HK\$'000 千港元
2019				
二零一九年				
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他 應付款項		39,260	39,260

33. 財務工具(續)

(d) 流動資金風險(續)

下表顯示本集團就由各報告期末至合約到期日止之剩餘期間按相關到期組別劃分之財務負債分析。在表內披露之金額為合約未貼現現金流量。下表包括利息及本金現金流量。

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(e) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded in active markets are determined with reference to the quoted market bid and ask prices respectively; and
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions.

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

33. 財務工具(續)

(e) 財務工具之公平值

財務資產及財務負債之公平值按下列基準釐定：

- 具標準條款及條件並在活躍市場買賣之財務資產及財務負債之公平值乃分別參考所報市場買入價及賣出價釐定；及
- 其他財務資產及財務負債之公平值，乃按公認定價模式以觀察所得當前市場交易價格，進行貼現現金流量分析釐定。

董事認為，於財務報表確認之財務資產及財務負債之賬面值與其公平值相若。

下表提供初步按公平值確認後計量之財務工具分析，按照公平值觀察所得程度分為第一至三級：

第一級公平值計量乃自相同資產或負債於活躍市場所報(未調整)價格得出：

第二級公平值計量乃來自第一級所包括報價以外，可直接(即價格)或間接(即自價格衍生)自資產或負債觀察所得輸入數據得出；及

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33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(e) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

		2020 二零二零年			2019 二零一九年		
		Level 1 第一級	Level 2 第二級	Level 3 第三級	Level 1 第一級	Level 2 第二級	Level 3 第三級
Equity securities listed in Hong Kong at fair value:	於香港上市之股本證券，按公平值：						
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	183	-	-	842	-	-

The fair value of held-for-trading investments was based on quoted bid prices in an active market.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in both years.

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and process during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of gearing ratio, which is calculated as total liabilities over total assets. The Group's strategy is to maintain the gearing ratio at a satisfactory level. The gearing ratio as at 31 March 2020 was 71% (2019: 14%).

33. 財務工具(續)

(e) 財務工具之公平值(續)

第三級公平值計量乃源自計入並非根據可觀察市場數據之資產或負債輸入數據(無法觀察之輸入數據)之估值技術得出。

持作買賣投資之公平值乃以活躍市場所報買入價為依據。

於兩個年度，第一級及第二級之間並無轉移。

34. 資本管理

本集團管理資本之目標為保障本集團繼續按持續基準經營之能力，以為股東帶來回報及為其他利益相關者帶來利益以及為股東帶來足夠回報。

本集團根據經濟狀況及相關資產之風險特徵變動管理及調整資本架構。為維持或調整資本架構，本集團可能調整支付予股東之股息金額、向股東退回資本、發行新股份或出售資產以減少債務。截至二零二零年及二零一九年三月三十一日止年度，並無對相關目標、政策及程序作出變動。

本集團按資產負債比率(按總負債除總資產計算)基準監察資本。本集團之策略為維持資產負債比率於滿意之水平。於二零二零年三月三十一日之資產負債比率為71%(二零一九年：14%)。

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35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed in elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Group had transactions with the following related parties during the year:

(a) Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

		2020	2019
		二零二零年	二零一九年
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元
Short-term benefits	短期福利	3,874	3,979
Post-employment benefits	離職後福利	108	78
		3,982	4,057

The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

The related party transaction in respect of (a) above does not constitute connected transactions as defined in Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules.

The related party transactions in respect of (b) above constitute connected transactions as defined in Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules. However, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, those transactions are exempt from the disclosure requirements in Chapter 20 of the GEM Listing Rules.

35. 有關聯人士交易

除本綜合財務報表其他部分所披露者外，本集團於本年度曾與以下有關聯人士進行交易：

(a) 本公司與其附屬公司(其為本公司之有關聯人士)間之結餘及交易已於綜合賬目時對銷，故不會於本附註披露。

(b) 主要管理人員之酬金

於本年度內，董事及其他主要管理人員之酬金如下：

董事及其他主要管理人員之酬金乃由薪酬委員會考慮個別人員之表現及市場趨勢後釐定。

涉及上文第(a)項之有關聯人士交易不構成GEM上市規則第20章所界定之關連交易。

涉及上文第(b)項之有關聯人士交易構成GEM上市規則第20章所界定之關連交易。然而，本公司董事認為，該等交易獲豁免遵守GEM上市規則第20章之披露規定。

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36. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

The outbreak of the COVID-19 since the beginning of 2020 is fluid and challenging situation facing all the industries of the society. The directors of the Company are monitoring the operation and continue to assess and react actively to the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the Group's operations, financial position and financial performance accordingly.

Save as disclosed above, there was no other significant event took place subsequent to the end of the reporting period.

36. 報告期後事項

COVID-19自二零二零年初爆發以來情況波動，社會上各行各業均面對重重挑戰。本公司董事正監察營運情況，並持續評估及積極應對COVID-19爆發對本集團營運、財務狀況及財務表現的相應影響。

除上文披露者外，於報告期間結束後並無發生任何重大事項。

37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(a) Particulars of the principal subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

37. 主要附屬公司詳情

(a) 於二零二零年及二零一九年三月三十一日，本公司之主要附屬公司詳情如下：

Name of Company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/營業地點	Form of legal entity 法定實體形式	Issue and paid up capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊股本	Proportion of nominal value of issued capital held by the Company				Principal activities 主要業務
				2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年		
				Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	
Royal Kit Trading Limited 御盈貿易有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$10,000 普通股10,000港元	-	100%	-	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
深圳市康大生科貿易有限公司	The People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	HK\$150,000,000 150,000,000港元	-	100%	-	100%	Trading business 貿易業務
Honorbase International Limited 愉基國際有限公司	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary US\$50,000 普通股50,000美元	-	100%	-	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
Gold Arch Group Limited 高門集團有限公司	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary US\$1 普通股1美元	100%	-	100%	-	Investment holding 投資控股
159 Regenerative Medicine Group (H.K.) Limited 159再生醫學集團(香港)有限公司	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary US\$100 普通股100美元	51%	-	51%	-	Investment holding 投資控股

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(a) (continued)

37. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

(a) (續)

Name of Company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/營業地點	Form of legal entity 法定實體形式	Issue and paid up capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足 股本/註冊股本	Proportion of nominal value of issued capital held by the Company 本公司所持已發行股本面值比例				Principal activities 主要業務
				2020 二零二零年		2019 二零一九年		
				Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	Directly 直接	Indirectly 間接	
159 Autologous Stem Cell Life Bank (H.K.) Limited 香港159自體造血幹細胞庫有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通股1港元	-	51%	-	51%	Storage and processing of stem cells 幹細胞儲存及加工
159 Anti-Aging Center (H.K.) Limited 香港159抗衰老中心有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通股1港元	-	51%	-	51%	Stem cell anti-aging application related services 幹細胞抗衰老應用及相關服務
Asia Honest Finance Limited 誠宇財務有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通股1港元	100%	-	100%	-	Money lending business 放債業務
Life Length Anti-Aging Center (H.K.) Limited 香港生命長度抗衰老中心有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通股1港元	-	100%	-	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
生命長度科技(深圳)有限公司	The People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	Ordinary HK\$1 普通股1港元	100%	-	100%	-	Anti-aging and stem cell technology services 抗衰老及幹細胞技術業務
深圳盛力會生物科技有限公司*	The People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	RMB50,000,000 人民幣50,000,000元	-	-	-	100%	Investment holding 投資控股
深圳市生命長度健康管理有限公司	The People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	RMB3,000,000 人民幣3,000,000元	-	100%	-	100%	Anti-aging and beauty service 抗衰老及美容服務
深圳市生命長度健康管理有限公司	The People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	RMB500,000 人民幣500,000元	-	100%	-	100%	Anti-aging and beauty service 抗衰老及美容服務

* The subsidiary was disposed on 6 May 2019.

None of the subsidiaries had any debt securities subsisting at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

* 該附屬公司已於二零一九年五月六日出售。

各附屬公司概無任何於本年度完結時或本年度內任何時間存在之債務證券。

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(b) The table below shows details of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

37. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

(b) 下表載列擁有重大非控股權益之本集團非全資附屬公司之詳情：

Name of Company 公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/營業地點	Principal place of business 主要營業地點	Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interest 非控股權益所持擁有權權益比例		Loss allocated to non-controlling interest 分配至非控股權益虧損		Accumulated non-controlling interests 累計非控股權益	
			2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
			二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年	二零二零年	二零一九年
159 Regenerative Medicine Group (H.K.) Limited 159再生醫學集團(香港)有限公司	British Virgin Islands 英屬處女群島	Hong Kong 香港	49%	49%	(8)	(6)	(14,797)	(14,789)
159 Anti-Aging Center (H.K.) Limited 香港159抗衰老中心有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Hong Kong 香港	49%	49%	(4)	(7)	(15,878)	(15,874)
159 Autologous Stem Cell LifeBank (H.K.) Limited 香港159自體造血幹細胞庫有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	Hong Kong 香港	49%	49%	-	(5)	(9,342)	(9,342)
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interest 擁有非控股權益之個別非主要附屬公司							(6,355)	(6,354)
							(46,372)	(46,359)

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interest is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts before intra-group eliminations.

37. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

擁有重大非控股權益之本集團各附屬公司之財務資料概列如下。以下財務資料概要為集團內對銷前之款項。

2020

二零二零年

		159 Regenerative Medicine Group (H.K.) Limited	159 Anti-Aging Centre (H.K.) Limited	159 Autologous Stem Cell Life Bank (H.K.) Limited
		159 再生醫學 集團(香港) 有限公司 HK\$'000 千港元	香港 159 抗衰老中心 有限公司 HK\$'000 千港元	香港 159 自體造血幹 細胞庫 有限公司 HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	12	-	-
Non-current assets	非流動資產	-	-	-
Current liabilities	流動負債	(34,614)	(83,721)	(19,065)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	-	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	(17,647)	(42,698)	(9,723)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(16,955)	(41,023)	(9,342)
Non-controlling interests (after intra-group eliminations)	非控股權益 (集團內對銷後)	(14,797)	(15,878)	(9,342)
Revenue	收益	-	-	-
Expenses	開支	(16)	(9)	-
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(16)	(9)	-
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔虧損	(8)	(5)	-
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	非控股權益應佔虧損	(8)	(4)	-
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(16)	(9)	-

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37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(continued)

2020 (continued)

37. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

二零二零年(續)

		159 Regenerative Medicine Group (H.K.) Limited 159 再生醫學 集團(香港) 有限公司 HK\$'000 千港元	159 Anti-Aging Centre (H.K.) Limited 香港 159 抗衰老中心 有限公司 HK\$'000 千港元	159 Autologous Stem Cell Life Bank (H.K.) Limited 香港 159 自體造血幹 細胞庫 有限公司 HK\$'000 千港元
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔其他全面收益	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	非控股權益應佔其他全面收益	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他全面收益	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔全面開支總額	(8)	(5)	-
Total comprehensive expense attributable to the non-controlling interests	非控股權益應佔全面開支總額	(8)	(4)	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	(16)	(9)	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	付予非控股權益之股息	-	-	-
Net cash outflow from operating activities	來自經營業務之現金流出淨額	(17)	-	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities	來自投資活動之現金流出淨額	-	-	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities	來自融資活動之現金流入淨額	15	-	-
Net cash outflow	現金流出淨額	(2)	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(continued)

2019

37. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

二零一九年

		159	159	159
		Regenerative Medicine Group (H.K.) Limited	Anti-Aging Centre (H.K.) Limited	Autologous Stem Cell Life Bank (H.K.) Limited
		159再生醫學 集團(香港) 有限公司	香港159 抗衰老中心 有限公司	香港159 自體造血幹 細胞庫 有限公司
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Current assets	流動資產	13	–	–
Non-current assets	非流動資產	–	9	–
Current liabilities	流動負債	(34,600)	(83,721)	(19,065)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	–	–	–
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔權益	(17,639)	(42,693)	(9,723)
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(16,948)	(41,019)	(9,342)
Non-controlling interests (after intra-group eliminations)	非控股權益 (集團內對銷後)	(14,789)	(15,874)	(9,342)
Revenue	收益	–	–	–
Expenses	開支	(12)	(15)	(10)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(12)	(15)	(10)
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔虧損	(6)	(8)	(5)
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	非控股權益應佔虧損	(6)	(7)	(5)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(12)	(15)	(10)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

37. PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

(continued)

2019 (continued)

37. 主要附屬公司詳情(續)

二零一九年(續)

		159	159	159
		Regenerative	Anti-Aging	Autologous
		Medicine	Centre (H.K.)	Stem Cell
		Group (H.K.)	Limited	Life Bank (H.K.)
		Limited	Limited	Limited
				香港 159
		159 再生醫學	香港 159	自體造血幹
		集團(香港)	抗衰老中心	細胞庫
		有限公司	有限公司	有限公司
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
		千港元	千港元	千港元
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔其他全面收益	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	非控股權益應佔其他全面收益	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income for the year	本年度其他全面收益	—	—	—
Total comprehensive expense attributable to owners of the Company	本公司擁有人應佔全面開支總額	(6)	(8)	(5)
Total comprehensive expense attributable to the non-controlling interests	非控股權益應佔全面開支總額	(6)	(7)	(5)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	(12)	(15)	(10)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	付予非控股權益之股息	—	—	—
Net cash outflow from operating activities	來自經營業務之現金流出淨額	(34)	—	(3)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	來自投資活動之現金流出淨額	—	—	—
Net cash inflow from financing activities	來自融資活動之現金流入淨額	29	—	3
Net cash outflow	現金流出淨額	(5)	—	—

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

38. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY 38. 有關本公司財務狀況表之資料

		2020 二零二零年 HK\$'000 千港元	2019 二零一九年 HK\$'000 千港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	42	55
Investment in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之權益	9,270	135,470
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總額	9,312	135,525
Current assets	流動資產		
Trade and other receivables	應收賬款及其他應收款項	13	13
Held-for-trading investments	持作買賣投資	183	842
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	6,933	59,576
Total current assets	流動資產總額	7,129	60,431
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Amount due to subsidiaries	應付附屬公司款項	333	339
Trade and other payables	應付賬款及其他應付款項	2,081	1,306
Total current liabilities	流動負債總額	2,414	1,645
Net Current assets	流動資產淨額	4,715	58,786
Net assets	資產淨額	14,027	194,311
Capital and reserves	股本及儲備		
Share capital	股本	227,536	227,536
Reserves	儲備	(213,509)	(33,225)
Total equity	權益總額	14,027	194,311

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 June 2020 .

LU Zhiqiang
盧志強
Executive Director
執行董事

經董事會於二零二零年六月二十三日批准及授權刊發。

CHUI Kwong Kau
崔光球
Executive Director
執行董事

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

38. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

(continued)

(a) Movements of the Company's reserves

38. 有關本公司財務狀況表之資料(續)

(a) 本公司儲備之變動

		Share premium 股份溢價 HK\$'000 千港元	Share options reserve 購股權儲備 HK\$'000 千港元	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 HK\$'000 千港元	Total 總額 HK\$'000 千港元
At 31 March 2018 and at 1 April 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日及於二零一八年四月一日	675,345	-	(664,686)	10,659
Initial application of HKFRS 9	首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號	-	-	(13,550)	(13,550)
Adjusted balance at 1 April 2018	於二零一八年四月一日之經調整結餘	675,345	-	(678,236)	(2,891)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	(30,334)	(30,334)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	-	-	(30,334)	(30,334)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	675,345	-	(708,570)	(33,225)
At 31 March 2019 and at 1 April 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日及於二零一九年四月一日	675,345	-	(708,570)	(33,225)
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	(180,284)	(180,284)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	本年度全面開支總額	-	-	(180,284)	(180,284)
At 31 March 2020	於二零二零年三月三十一日	675,345	-	(888,854)	(213,509)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零年三月三十一日止年度

38. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

(continued)

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Share premium

Under the Companies Law (Revised) of the Cayman Islands, the share premium of the Company is available for paying distributions or dividends to shareholders subject to the provisions of its Memorandum or Articles of Association and provided that immediately following the distribution or dividend, the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

(ii) Special reserve

The special reserve of the Group represents the difference between the nominal value of the shares of the acquired subsidiaries and the nominal value of the Company's shares issued for the acquisition at the time of the group reorganisation prior to the listing of the Company's shares in 2002.

(iii) Share options reserve

The share options reserve represents the fair value of the number of unexercised share options granted by the Company recognised in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for equity-settled share-based payments in note 5(w)(i).

(iv) Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 5(f).

(c) Distributability of reserves

In the opinion of the directors of the Company, the Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 March 2020 was Nil (2019: Nil).

38. 有關本公司財務狀況表之資料(續)

(b) 儲備性質及用途

(i) 股份溢價

根據開曼群島公司法(經修訂),本公司可以股份溢價向股東分派或支付股息,惟須遵守組織章程大綱或細則之條文,且只可在本公司於緊隨分派或支付股息後,仍有能力償還於日常業務過程中到期之債務,方可作出分派或支付股息。

(ii) 特別儲備

本集團之特別儲備指本公司股份於二零零二年上市前透過集團重組所收購附屬公司股份面值與本公司就收購所發行股份面值兩者間之差額。

(iii) 購股權儲備

購股權儲備指本公司所授出尚未行使購股權數目之公平值,根據附註5(w)(i)就以權益方式結算及以股份為基礎之付款而採納之會計政策確認。

(iv) 匯兌儲備

匯兌儲備包括換算海外業務財務報表產生之所有匯兌差額。該儲備乃根據附註5(f)所載會計政策處理。

(c) 可供分派儲備

本公司董事認為,於二零二零年三月三十一日,本公司可供分派予股東之儲備為零(二零一九年:零)。

Five-Year Financial Summary

五年財務摘要

For the year ended 31 March 2020 截至二零二零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 from the audited financial statements of the Group, were set out below:

本集團過去五個財政年度之綜合業績、資產及負債(摘錄自本集團經審核財務報表)概列如下:

		Year ended 31 March 截至三月三十一日止年度				
		2016 二零一六年	2017 二零一七年	2018 二零一八年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Revenue	收益	123,372	153,572	140,208	99,362	127,527
Loss before tax	除稅前虧損	(41,111)	(67,963)	(83,027)	(23,272)	(219,508)
Income tax	所得稅開支	(656)	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year from continuing operations	來自持續經營業務之本年度虧損	(41,767)	(67,963)	(83,027)	(23,272)	(219,508)
Loss for the year from discontinuing operations	來自已終止業務之本年度虧損	(5,669)	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	本年度虧損	(47,436)	(67,963)	(83,027)	(23,272)	(219,508)
Attributable to:	應佔:					
Owners of the Company	本公司擁有人	(42,167)	(64,708)	(82,200)	(23,240)	(219,495)
Non-controlling interest	非控股權益	(5,269)	(3,255)	(827)	(32)	(13)

		At as 31 March 於三月三十一日				
		2016 二零一六年	2017 二零一七年	2018 二零一八年	2019 二零一九年	2020 二零二零年
		HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元	HK\$'000 千港元
Assets and liabilities	資產及負債					
Total assets	資產總值	361,642	410,655	329,946	293,786	101,324
Total liabilities	負債總額	(43,047)	(42,365)	(40,783)	(42,126)	(71,898)
Net assets	資產淨值	318,595	368,290	289,163	251,660	29,426
Non-controlling interests	非控股權益	(42,245)	(45,500)	(46,327)	(46,359)	(46,372)